ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,486 LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1930 PRICE (Thirty) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited". Bank Notes should be sent under registered cover. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001.

THE TIMES, Saturday, April 12, 1930.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (undictated by name and correspondence of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line. The charge for IN MEMORIAM notices is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for first and early insertion, when may be obtained on application. No extra charge is made for inserting announcements in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" on subsequent days unless they are altered in wording or length. Letters for the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual by name. Answers to advertisements should be addressed, for example, Box 1, c/o The Times, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Post Club, 12, Wine-street, Bristol, 1; to "The Times" Post Club, 12, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, to "The Times" Branch Office, 75, Piccadilly, Manchester, or to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, or to the Times de Londres, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Rates see last column of 6th page.

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Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—At its Indexed, £5 6s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ASHTON.—On April 5, 1930, at Hafa, to DIANA (nee Rixon), wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER FRANCIS BELLEY ASHTON, R.I.N.—A daughter, a sister for Jeanne.

CHUBB.—On Friday, April 11, 1930, at a nursing home, to Hilda, ex Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chubb—a son.

CIRCUIT.—On April 11, 1930, at Cherry Trees, Bloomfield, Bath, to Hilda, wife of Captain F. L. Circuit—a daughter.

GREENLEE.—On April 10, 1930, at Sudbury Court, Sudbury, Kent, to Katherine Mary, wife of William A. Greenlee, C.B.E.—A son.

HARTLEY.—On April 10, 1930, at Hillside, Ascot, to Dorothy (nee Hunter), wife of Captain W. Hartley—a son.

HUGHES.—On April 10, 1930, at 5, The Mall, Bedford Park, W.3.4, to Beatrice, wife of Reverend Meredith Lloyd Hughes—a daughter.

LEE.—On April 9, 1930, at 9, Cumberland-terrace, N.W.1, to Dorothy, wife of Geoffrey Lee—a daughter.

MARMAN.—On April 10, 1930, at St. Mary's Vicarage, Shrewsbury, to Muriel Pomeroy (nee Stockley), wife of Reverend C. H. Marman—a son.

MOSS.—On April 10, 1930, at 35, Lancaster-gate, W.2, to Rose, wife of Frank Moss—a son.

PARKER.—On April 10, 1930, at Hafa, to Mrs. Ralph Parker, wife of Lieut.-Commander Ralph Parker, R.I.N.—A son.

PRESTWICH.—On Monday, April 7, 1930, at Hafa, to Mabel, wife of Arthur William Prestwich—a daughter.

SIMMONS.—On April 11, 1930, at a nursing home, Hampstead, to Elsie, wife of Captain F. L. Simmons—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ALLEN : MANN.—At the Church of the Good Shepherd, Hampstead, Auckland, on the 21st F. L. Allen, Public Master Bakers, to Kathleen Mann, of Auckland, formerly of Hampstead, London.

GOULDEN : JARMAN.—On April 10, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Bexley, by the Rev. R. Hall, Vicar, Ernest Goulden, of Bexley, to Ethel Jarman, of Bexley.

GLASS : STEVENS.—On April 10, 1930, at the Parish Church, Ashtead, by the Rev. F. C. Fitzgerald, of Ashtead, brother-in-law of the bride, Lieut.-Commander Arthur Glass, R.N., of Ashtead, to Dorothy Stevens, of Ashtead.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On April 10, 1930, at Weybridge, Surrey, Ethel Mary, widow of Frederick Allen, of Ashtead, Surrey, and Bedford-square, London, W.C.1, aged 77. Funeral at Ashtead Church, Monday, April 14, at 2.30 p.m.

BARTLETT.—On April 11, 1930, at Cherry Trees, Bloomfield, Bath, to Hilda, wife of Captain F. L. Circuit—a daughter.

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SOCIETIES

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

CREMATION SOCIETY of ENGLAND.—Hon. Secretary, 1, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2. Whitehall 4146.

CLOTHES VALETING

4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER GERRARD, ltd., leading TURK-ISH BATH PROPRIETORS, London, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southport, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Wolverhampton, York, Yorkshire, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Channel Islands, Continent, and Overseas, Head Office, 1, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2. Gerrard 4141.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CINEMAS FOR SALE

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

HOSPITAL NURSES

DEATHS (continued)

SENIOR.—On April 10, 1930, at Burton, Hants, CHARLES HAROLD SENIOR, Rector of Burton, and formerly Vicar of Holy Trinity, Aldershot, and Emmanuel, Wandsworth, aged 71. Funeral at Burton (Petersfield Station), 2 p.m., Monday, April 14. (Liverpool papers, please copy.)

SHAW.—On April 10, 1930, at Richmond, GRACE, beloved wife of E. H. SHAW, Friars Lodge, Friars-lane, Richmond. Funeral service, Richmond Cemetery, 2.30, Monday, April 14.

STARK.—On April 10, 1930, at a Highgate nursing home, JOHN STARK, of 12, Upper Harley-street, London, N.W.1, aged 80 years. Funeral on Monday at Highgate Cemetery, at 12.45.

STEPHEN.—On April 8, 1930, at Monton, STEPHEN PAUL STEPHEN, last surviving son of John Stephen, aged 59 years. Friends please accept this intimation.

STEWARD.—On April 11, 1930, at High Mount, Salisbury, EDWARD STEWARD, of Sailsbridge, Nether-avon, Wilts, late of Friends of the City of Norwich, late Society of Barristers-at-law, aged 84, for 23 years Chaplain and Principal of Salisbury Diocesan Training College, Senior Non-residentiary Canon of Salisbury Cathedral, in his 79th year. Funeral service at the Cathedral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock, afterwards at Bowden.

STUART.—On April 10, 1930, at 33, St. Augustine's-avenue, South Croydon, CHARLES ROSAMUND STUART, elder and dearly beloved son of C. M. Stuart, formerly Headmaster of St. Dunstan's College, Catford, aged 57. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, South Croydon, 2.30, Monday.

ULPH.—On April 10, 1930, MARY LOUISA ULPH, late of Wadsi, New Zealand, and Member of the late John Bell Ulph, M.D., Ivan, Hants, aged 72. Funeral, St. Ives, Tuesday, 2.30.

WARD.—On April 9, 1930, at a nursing home, REBECCA (Rhoda) WARD, of 50, Sydenham-avenue, Liverpool.

WINSHALL.—On April 10, 1930, at Wentwell, Tenter-den, JAMES WINSHALL, elder son of James Worrall, of Orchard, in his 86th year. Funeral at St. Mildred's Church, Tenterden, on Monday, at 2.30. No mourning, by his wish.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ABBEY.—In proud and loving memory of Nogt. ROLAND ABBEY, Lieut., Gloucester Guards (4th Guards Brigade), who fell in action on Neuf Berquin, near Hinges-Armentieres, on April 12, 1918, aged 20.

BULLER.—In loving memory of CHARLES, 2nd Lieut., Middlesex and Gen Gorse, killed in action near Bailleul, April 12, 1918.

MACHAY.—In dear memory of PERCY MACHAY, Royal Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Sir Wm. Mackay, M.D., killed near Arras, April 12, 1917, while commanding 10th Battalion. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

PERSONAL

N.S.—Positively 27th; that is all.—Delta.

TAKE charge for announcements in the Personal Column (Private Lessons, Tuition, Entertainments, etc.) 6d. per line; additional lines, 4d. per line; minimum two lines. Trade announcements, 1s. per line; minimum two lines. If added from part of the advertisement and are charged for. Terms and conditions of acceptance of general debit. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. Hilder, of Stafford House, Stafford-street, is LETTING 400 tons, 100, PARK-STREET, PARK-LANE. Phone, May 4040.

£7 REWARD.—LOST, on 30th March, between 7 Windsor and London, a TWO-SKIN FISHER FUR (Mr. Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£3 REWARD.—LOST on 16th March, between Hay-market and Regent, a GOLD CIGARETTE CASE. Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

FOOTBALL CUP FINAL, 26th.—WANTED, FOUR GOOD SEATS; need premium considered.—Reply Ex-2,488, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

TWO or THREE TICKETS WANTED for CUP FINAL.—Write Box T.1620, The Times, E.C.4.

BOAT RACE.—How many of the thousands of healthy persons who hope to witness the Boat Race will realize that within a mile or so of the scene is the ROYAL HOSPITAL and HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY, where there are hundreds of sufferers? How many witnessing of the race will SEND a CONTRIBU-TION to the FUNDS of this NATIONAL CHARITY? THE ROYAL HOSPITAL and HOME FOR INCURABLES spends £50,000 a year in relieving 900 pain-stricken invalids.—City Office, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

SOMEWHERE a CHILD is SUFFERING cruelty for want of kindness; needs love and gentle care. Write William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

BONAR LAW MEMORIAL COLLEGE, ASHRIDGE, GARDEN CITY.—Short courses will again be open in the Easter Vacation on Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Sunday afternoons.—Admission 1s.

A REAL AGONY.—Stone of Swallowed gold; four years chronic; deepest distress; will bear investiga-tion; £50 needed to recover the money.—Box beloved, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.—Cashier 9-5.30. Count Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

TO-DAY is DAISY DAY, for the National Children's Home and Orphanage, which finds shelter and train-ing for 4,000 children. Will you help us? Please write to Dr. Cohen, Queen's Hackney Park, N.5.

EX-OFFICER (respectably inside FINANCIAL AGENT-ES) ANGLO to take over different period.—Write Box E.797, The Times, E.C.4.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection in the Motor Mart and Exchange, The Times.

THIS Head of a well-known Girls' School will PAY HALF the FEES of TWO nice BOYS at a specially-selected Preparatory School with an interest in Music. Age 8, 9, 10, or 11 only. Parents should write Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR.—Rev. S. J. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End road, E.1.

EFFIEPEY.—Lady, experienced in the care of Ex-tremely delicate children, is prepared to undertake the care of a child, both board and lodging in comfortable home, Sussex.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S ADOPTION Association Offices, 117, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Trustees: Sir Thomas Barnardo, Bart., Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, Sir Thomas Allen, Bart. Treasurer: Sir Thomas Lewis. Secretary: Norman Allen. Urgently need for adoption children of all ages, both sexes, healthy, with any religious denomination.

RIVER THAMES.—Six-bed bungalow, bath, hot water, h. and c., garage, 2 tall poplar trees; river frontage; one acre; lovely position; £1,450 or offer.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY (widow), in course of educating adolescent son, would LOAN £1,000 free of interest to assist him in business; or partnership with relative.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

PENTONVILLE.—Extremely good Lodging; sitting-room, bedroom; 2 gentlemen; 27s. 6d. each.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

TO EMPLOYERS of LABOUR.—The NEW HEALTH SOCIETY will place its HOME HELP to AVOID IN-CREASE of RATES.—HOME HELP, 70, Sackville-street, W.C.1.

S. HOUSE.—Delicious FURNISHED BEARSKIN HOUSE; two sitting, two baths, five bed rooms; tele-phone; own farm produce; bathing (private cove), tennis, golf, boating, fishing. Rent £70 guineas. Also Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

OLD-WORLD COTTAGE, full of quaint nooks, to be LET, unfurnished; ground FREEHOLD £750; GORSEX.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

NORTH DEVON.—TWO charming HOUSES to be LET, one unfurnished, the other furnished.—Apply Mr. G. R. White-head, Solicitor, Ilfracombe.

WORTHING RESIDENTIAL BRIDGE CLUB, 12, Ambrosden-avenue, Marine, W.—Full Session; lock-up accommodation; 2 guineas.

WANTED, good Second-hand Grand Piano; must be in good condition.—Write, stating full particulars, Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

N. CORNWALL.—COTTAGE, three rooms; fine land-scape; 10s. weekly.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

TO LET, Furnished, Flat, Ground floor, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom; 2 minutes Hyde Park Corner; 3 guineas.—Apply Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

PAYING GUESTS in private house; 2 minutes Hyde Park; 3 guineas.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

A RETIRED TOBACCONIST requires room with use of bath, to cook own breakfast; quiet position; will pay good rent; terms and particulars.—Write Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNWALL (near Truro).—PAYING GUESTS in private house; terms moderate; bathing, boating, fishing; 2 miles sea; small family; highly recommended.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED COTTAGE; five rooms; convenience; 2 miles sea; 30s. weekly.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

PIANO SALE.—SUBSTANTIAL DISCOUNT for CASH on STEINWAY GRAND PIANO; excellent condition; little used.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

PURELY LADY (musical or unmusical) required to share HOME; comfort; no expense; piano; car.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

A SET of OXFORD in KENSINGTON, first floor; suitable for professional man.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

A FRIEND, expert Horticultural journalist, fully qualified, would like to meet with another who would be willing to join him in starting a small Nursery Business.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMP for PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS at SHAFFORD, Surrey, from 1st August to 15th September.—Apply Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

LA TOUQUET.—PAYING GUESTS; Modern house; 3 minutes sea; 3 guineas.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

FORBES SIX SALOON (Daimler); 56 h.p. MILE per hour; 1 in. stone; absolute.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

CLEVER WOMAN SEEKS ANOTHER to ACCEPT HOSPITALITY; Kensington; 2 guineas.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, Hampstead, 3 sitting, 5 bed, 2 bath, 2 maids; 5 guineas.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

MR. C. SAYCE, M.C., COACHING Maths., Public Schools.—9, Manor-way (bus route, Swiss Cott. P.O. 3571.

BRIGHT, CHEERFUL HOME offered to Adiculs at moderate terms.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

"THE CHALET," Cromer.—TRAINING HOME for CHILDREN of BUSINESS, 11 and 12. Wallet street, Bathgate, RECEIVES CHILDREN from infancy to 5 years for board.—Terms, &c., from the Matron.

TWO LADIES living charming country HOUSE, large garden, tennis, with Lady or Gentleman PAYING GUEST; 3 guineas.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON.—VILLA to SALE; bath, modern conveni-ences; large garden; tennis lawn; 2 acres; fruit trees; 2 miles sea; £1,250.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

MR. CECIL RUBY wishes to LET, FURNISHED, WELL-SITUATED HOUSE, 3, SOUTHWICK-CRESCENT, W.2. Rent 5 guineas; 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, usual offices; telephone; garage; 2 minutes Edgware-road Station; 20 minutes Victoria.

PERSONAL.—Extremely good Lodging; sitting-room, bedroom; 2 gentlemen; 27s. 6d. each.—Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

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PERSONAL (continued)

"IS it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto My sorrow, which is done unto Me, wherewith the Lord hath afflicted Me in the day of His fierce anger."—Lam. i. 12.

WILL Mr. A. R. W. LIVINGSTONE please COM-MUNICATE with Messrs. Leonard Tubbs and Co., of Moorgate Station-chambers, London, E.C.2?

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL for the EAST END.—TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of PIG SWILL. Securities should be made of the Steward at the Hospital. Applications and quotations, addressed to the undersigned, should be forwarded by Tuesday, the 22nd of April next.—Ernest Jacques, Major, Secretary.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

DEVON.—Fine old stone HOUSE in 300 Acres, on sea (600), overlooking Salcombe Estuary and Start Bay; well FURNISHED to be let for September; three sitting, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room; tele-phone; own farm produce; bathing (private cove), tennis, golf, boating, fishing. Rent £70 guineas. Also COTTAGE in the same district, unfurnished, five-room.—COTTAGE in COOMBE, mouth of Dart; May 3gns., June-July 4gns. Owner, Little Dartmouth, Dartmouth.

YACHTING.—GUESTS taken on a 112-ton Auxiliary Ketch for a cruise in the Mediterranean, or where they like. Write Box T.1620, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, privately, FAIR SILVER-GILT CHISELLED TAZZA, superb workmanship, 17th century; no dealers.—Write Box F.1758, The Times, E.C.4.

LAUSANNE.—La Chaumière.—A leading school for girls (about 100). In 20 girls. Modern treatment (with special emphasis on French), arts; domestic science; Sum-mer and winter sports. Splendid situation overlooking the LAKE OF GENEVA and MOUNTAINS. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. Highest references. Prospectus.—Mesdames Tobler, Principals, Prospectuses.—La Chaumière, Chamblandes, Lausanne.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, pur-chases old libraries; forms new collections. Agent for Sotheran and Colonial Library of London.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

DO PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, Toys, Books, Empty tins, &c., any description, any condition; immediate disposal; orphan district; 1,000 children; population 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

ALPINE COLLEGE, Mentone.—School for Boys (6-18). Ideal Educational Centre on this page.

LITTLE CHILDREN waiting to be sent to Convent homes after illness. Do please HELP to get them away. Fifteen shillings will keep a child at the convalescent or country home.—Miss Howard, Children's Aid Society, 4, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

PARENTS from personal proof highly recommend Miss Oldfield's (Newland trained) happy Nursery near Bournemouth.—Lindisarfan, Knyveton Down.

OFFICERS of the KING EDWARD VII CONVALESCENT HOUSE, Osborne.—The Officers of the Navy, Marines, Army, R.A.F., and Indian Army, Mer-chant Service, and Coastguard, and their wives and families enjoying annual rest, convalescent treatment, and quiet holidays at the above House, should apply to the Secretary, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 1, Cavendish-square, W.1.

GIRLS' Boarding SCHOOL, specialities at Bedmond Park, Abbots Langley; healthy position; pretty; dairy produce; vegetables; fruit; tennis, riding, &c.; moderate terms.—Apply Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON for EASTER.—Many recommended Hotel, Boarding Houses, Apartments; Lists free.—Write Box 00344, The Times, 72, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, any kind of cast-off clothing, boots, &c., for the poor of Bermondsey; further supply urgently needed.—Rev. Percy Ottaway, Vicar, St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, S.E.1.

MRS. WILLES-LEWIS, Chapel-hill, near Ross, RECEIVES to her Georgian House a few CHILDREN from 5 years of age; entire charge if parents desire; comfortable home; every care; good food; fresh milk and cream from own farm; personal supervision; garden and orchard; nursery maid kept. Terms, 35s. Mod-Prospectus. Telephone Harewood 104.

OPPORTUNITY.—Vacancy for Pupil Secretary in Office of Financial Paper.—Write Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOL-USE.—An authority on question will answer inquiries free.—Secretary, 40, Wandsworth-road, S.W.8.

YOU WISH TO SPEAK in PUBLIC?—Then join the Society of the Analytical Speakers.—Write Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Bedding, Linen, Clothing, Jewellery, Gold, Silver, Plate, Cash waiting.—Call or write Mr. Lewis, 7, Bedford-street, W.C.2.

CHELSEA.—CHARMING HOUSE to be LET, Furnished, for 3 months; 3 sitting, 4 bed, 2 bath, 2 maids; £5 5s. weekly.—Apply Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Piano, Upright or Grand, for cash; must be in good condition.—Write, stating full particulars, Box E.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

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Weekly Cruises with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta. ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	London.	To Malta
Mantola	17,500	Saturday	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
Nevasa	17,500	Saturday	Apr. 19	Apr. 26
Mooltan	17,500	Saturday	Apr. 26	May 3
Nevasa	17,500	Saturday	May 3	May 10
Mantola	17,500	Saturday	May 10	May 17
Mooltan	17,500	Saturday	May 17	May 24
Nevasa	17,500	Saturday	May 24	May 31
Mantola	17,500	Saturday	May 31	June 7
Mooltan	17,500	Saturday	June 7	June 14
Nevasa	17,500	Saturday	June 14	June 21
Mantola	17,500	Saturday	June 21	June 28
Mooltan	17,500	Saturday	June 28	July 5
Nevasa	17,500	Saturday	July 5	July 12

† Taking also local cargo to Malta. ‡ Taking one class only to Port Sudan.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London and Marseilles.	Arr. Fremantle.	Arr. Melbourne.
Maloja	20,000	Saturday	Apr. 12	Apr. 27	May 2
Moldavia	17,000	Saturday	Apr. 26	May 11	May 16
Malwa	17,000	Saturday	May 10	May 25	May 30
Maloja	20,000	Saturday	May 24	June 8	June 13
Moldavia	17,000	Saturday	June 7	June 22	June 27
Malwa	17,000	Saturday	June 21	July 6	July 11
Maloja	20,000	Saturday	July 5	July 20	July 25
Moldavia	17,000	Saturday	July 19	Aug. 3	Aug. 8
Malwa	17,000	Saturday	Aug. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 22
Maloja	20,000	Saturday	Aug. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 5
Moldavia	17,000	Saturday	Aug. 30	Sept. 14	Sept. 19
Malwa	17,000	Saturday	Sept. 13	Sept. 28	Oct. 3
Maloja	20,000	Saturday	Sept. 27	Oct. 12	Oct. 17
Moldavia	17,000	Saturday	Oct. 11	Oct. 26	Oct. 31
Malwa	17,000	Saturday	Oct. 25	Nov. 9	Nov. 14
Maloja	20,000	Saturday	Nov. 8	Nov. 23	Nov. 28
Moldavia	17,000	Saturday	Nov. 22	Dec. 7	Dec. 12
Malwa	17,000	Saturday	Dec. 6	Dec. 21	Dec. 26
Maloja	20,000	Saturday	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 9

† Taking also local cargo to Fremantle. ‡ Taking one class only to Melbourne.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London.	Arr. Colombo.	Arr. Calcutta.
Rawalpindi	16,600	Wed.	Apr. 16	Apr. 30	May 3
Kenilworth Castle	16,000	Wed.	May 7	May 21	May 24

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Portsmouth Mail Steamers, calling at Southampton.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London.	Arr. Colombo.	Arr. Hong Kong.
Carthage	13,950	Tuesday	Apr. 15	Apr. 27	May 2
Corfu	11,000	Tuesday	May 6	May 18	May 23
Ellora	11,000	Tuesday	May 20	June 1	June 6
Kaisar	11,000	Tuesday	June 3	June 15	June 20

BRITISH INDIA.
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London.	Arr. Bombay.	Arr. Karachi.
Dumra	8,000	Thurs.	Apr. 17	May 1	May 3
Dwarka	8,000	Thurs.	May 1	May 15	May 17
Dumra	8,000	Thurs.	May 15	May 29	May 31
Dwarka	8,000	Thurs.	May 29	June 12	June 14

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London.	Arr. Colombo.	Arr. Madras.	Arr. Calcutta.
Dumra	8,000	Thurs.	Apr. 17	Apr. 30	May 2	May 4
Dwarka	8,000	Thurs.	May 1	May 14	May 16	May 18
Dumra	8,000	Thurs.	May 15	May 28	May 30	June 1
Dwarka	8,000	Thurs.	May 29	June 11	June 13	June 15

† Calcutta Port Office.

POST SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London.	Arr. Port Sudan.	Arr. Aden.	Arr. Mombasa.	Arr. Zanzibar.	Arr. Beira.
Dumra	8,000	Thurs.	Apr. 17	May 1	May 3	May 7	May 8	May 11
Dwarka	8,000	Thurs.	May 1	May 15	May 17	May 21	May 22	May 25
Dumra	8,000	Thurs.	May 15	May 29	May 31	June 4	June 5	June 8
Dwarka	8,000	Thurs.	May 29	June 12	June 14	June 18	June 19	June 22

† Calcutta Port Office.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London.	Arr. Townsville.	Arr. Brisbane.
Dilwara	16,000	Thurs.	Apr. 17	May 7	May 9
Dunera	16,000	Thurs.	May 15	June 4	June 6

PASSENGER OFFICE.
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Regular Sailings between London and Auckland, via Panama Canal.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London.	Arr. Auckland.
Rangitane	16,000	Thurs.	Apr. 17	May 15
Rangitata	16,000	Thurs.	May 1	May 29
Rangitane	16,000	Thurs.	May 15	June 12
Rangitata	16,000	Thurs.	May 29	June 26
Rangitane	16,000	Thurs.	June 12	July 10
Rangitata	16,000	Thurs.	June 26	July 24
Rangitane	16,000	Thurs.	July 10	Aug. 7
Rangitata	16,000	Thurs.	July 24	Aug. 21
Rangitane	16,000	Thurs.	Aug. 7	Sept. 4
Rangitata	16,000	Thurs.	Aug. 21	Sept. 18
Rangitane	16,000	Thurs.	Sept. 4	Oct. 2
Rangitata	16,000	Thurs.	Sept. 18	Oct. 16
Rangitane	16,000	Thurs.	Oct. 2	Oct. 30
Rangitata	16,000	Thurs.	Oct. 16	Nov. 13
Rangitane	16,000	Thurs.	Oct. 30	Nov. 27
Rangitata	16,000	Thurs.	Nov. 13	Dec. 11
Rangitane	16,000	Thurs.	Nov. 27	Dec. 25
Rangitata	16,000	Thurs.	Dec. 11	Jan. 8
Rangitane	16,000	Thurs.	Dec. 25	Jan. 22

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VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Intermediate Cabins and Inclusive Tours.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London.	Arr. Auckland.	Arr. Sydney.
Niagara	13,000	Thurs.	Apr. 17	May 15	May 20
Wanganella	13,000	Thurs.	May 1	May 29	June 3
Niagara	13,000	Thurs.	May 15	June 12	June 17
Wanganella	13,000	Thurs.	May 29	June 26	July 1
Niagara	13,000	Thurs.	June 12	July 10	July 15
Wanganella	13,000	Thurs.	June 26	July 24	July 29
Niagara	13,000	Thurs.	July 10	Aug. 7	Aug. 12
Wanganella	13,000	Thurs.	July 24	Aug. 21	Aug. 26
Niagara	13,000	Thurs.	Aug. 7	Sept. 4	Sept. 9
Wanganella	13,000	Thurs.	Aug. 21	Sept. 18	Sept. 23
Niagara	13,000	Thurs.	Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 7
Wanganella	13,000	Thurs.	Sept. 18	Oct. 16	Oct. 21
Niagara	13,000	Thurs.	Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 4
Wanganella	13,000	Thurs.	Oct. 16	Nov. 13	Nov. 18
Niagara	13,000	Thurs.	Oct. 30	Nov. 27	Dec. 2
Wanganella	13,000	Thurs.	Nov. 13	Dec. 11	Dec. 16
Niagara	13,000	Thurs.	Nov. 27	Dec. 25	Dec. 30
Wanganella	13,000	Thurs.	Dec. 11	Jan. 8	Jan. 13
Niagara	13,000	Thurs.	Dec. 25	Jan. 22	Jan. 27

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Suez, Port Said, Aden, and Colombo.
CHEAP CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST RATES.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London.	Arr. Fremantle.	Arr. Melbourne.
Barrabool	11,000	Wed.	Apr. 16	May 2	May 7
Barrabool	11,000	Wed.	May 14	May 30	June 4

BIBBY LINE.
Regular Cargo Service between Liverpool and Burma.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From Liverpool.	Arr. Rangoon.
Shillong	8,000	Thurs.	Apr. 17	May 8
Sagaing	8,000	Thurs.	May 1	May 22
Shillong	8,000	Thurs.	May 15	June 5
Sagaing	8,000	Thurs.	May 29	June 19

SHIPPING (continued)

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WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From Southampton.	From Cherbourg.
Majestic	56,000	Wed.	Apr. 16	Apr. 17
Homeric	34,000	Wed.	Apr. 23	Apr. 24
Majestic	56,000	Wed.	May 7	May 8

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From Liverpool.
Arabic	15,801	Sat.	Apr. 12
Cedric	21,035	Sat.	Apr. 19
Baltic	23,884	Sat.	Apr. 26
Arabic	15,801	Sat.	May 3

† Via Boston. ‡ Via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Cabin Class only. Sat. Apl. 19
Via Havre and Queenstown.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Tahiti (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., Apl. 25

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From Southampton.	From Cherbourg.
(1) Westernland	32,000	Sat.	Apr. 12	Apr. 13
(2) Pennland	16,000	Sat.	Apr. 19	Apr. 20

From Antwerp several days earlier.
(1) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
(via Boulogne).
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London.	From Boulogne.
*Minnetonka	24,000	Sat.	Apr. 12	Mar. 19
Minnewaska	24,710	Sat.	Apr. 19	Mar. 26

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From London.	From Boulogne.
Minnekahda	14,261	Sat.	Apr. 12	Mar. 19
Minnetonka	24,000	Sat.	Apr. 19	Mar. 26

* Converted into Tourist Third Cabin Steamer.
Apply also Local Agents, Continental Passenger Dept., 1, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From Southampton.	From Cherbourg.
BERENGARIA	52,000	Wed.	Apr. 12	Apr. 13
MAURETANIA	35,739	Wed.	Apr. 19	Apr. 20
*LANCASTRIA	16,243	Wed.	April 19	April 20

* Via Plymouth.

LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailings.	From Liverpool.
CARMANIA	20,000	Wed.	Apr. 12
†LACONIA	19,695	Wed.	April 19
*CARONIA	20,000	Wed.	April 26

† Via Belfast, not Cobh.
* Via Belfast and Cobh.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
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From £18 18s. (Cabin Class).
Apply Cunard Line, Liverpool; 15, Cockspur-st., S.W.1; Passenger Dept., 21, Water-st., Liverpool; 88, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; Liverpool-st. Station, E.C.2; 25, Charing Cross, S.W.1; 15, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.2; 138, Regent-st., W.1; 45, Moorgate, E.C.2; 11, Waterloo-pl., S.W.1; 69, Fenchurch-st., E.C.3; 29, Piccadilly, W.1; 56, Cockspur-st., S.W.1; 88, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; 1, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; 1, Parliament-st., S.W.1; 1, Waterloo-pl., S.W.1; 1, Victoria-square, Birmingham; 1, Exchange-st., Manchester; 1, Exchange-st., Glasgow; 1, Exchange-st., Belfast; 1, Exchange-st., Dublin; 1, Exchange-st., Queenstown; 1, Exchange-st., Londonderry; 1, Exchange-st., Liverpool; 1, Exchange-st., Cardiff; 1, Exchange-st., Swansea; 1, Exchange-st., Plymouth; 1, Exchange-st., Southampton; 1, Exchange-st., Havre; 1, Exchange-st., Cherbourg; 1, Exchange-st., Paris; 1, Exchange-st., Boulogne; 1, Exchange-st., Antwerp; 1, Exchange-st., Rotterdam; 1, Exchange-st., Amsterdam; 1, Exchange-st., Hamburg; 1, Exchange-st., Berlin; 1, Exchange-st., Vienna; 1, Exchange-st., Prague; 1, Exchange-st., Budapest; 1, Exchange-st., Trieste; 1, Exchange-st., Milan; 1, Exchange-st., Rome; 1, Exchange-st., Naples; 1, Exchange-st., Palermo; 1, Exchange-st., Malta; 1, Exchange-st., Alexandria; 1, Exchange-st., Cairo; 1, Exchange-st., Port Said; 1, Exchange-st., Suez; 1, Exchange-st., Aden; 1, Exchange-st., Colombo; 1, Exchange-st., Madras; 1, Exchange-st., Calcutta; 1, Exchange-st., Rangoon; 1, Exchange-st., Penang; 1, Exchange-st., Singapore; 1, Exchange-st., Hong Kong; 1, Exchange-st., Shanghai; 1, Exchange-st., Yokohama; 1, Exchange-st., Kobe; 1, Exchange-st., Nagasaki; 1, Exchange-st., Manila; 1, Exchange-st., Sydney; 1, Exchange-st., Melbourne; 1, Exchange-st., Adelaide; 1, Exchange-st., Perth; 1, Exchange-st., Fremantle; 1, Exchange-st., Auckland; 1, Exchange-st., Wellington; 1, Exchange-st., Christchurch; 1, Exchange-st., Dunedin; 1, Exchange-st., Invercargill; 1, Exchange-st., Hobart; 1, Exchange-st., Launceston; 1, Exchange-st., Townsville; 1, Exchange-st., Brisbane; 1, Exchange-st., Rockhampton; 1, Exchange-st., Mackay; 1, Exchange-st., Cairns; 1, Exchange-st., Thursday Island; 1, Exchange-st., Port Moresby; 1, Exchange-st., Rabaul; 1, Exchange-st., Kavieng; 1, Exchange-st., Madang; 1, Exchange-st., Lae; 1, Exchange-st., Salamaua; 1, Exchange-st., Samarai; 1, Exchange-st., Port Vila; 1, Exchange-st., Noumea; 1, Exchange-st., Suva; 1, Exchange-st., Apia; 1, Exchange-st., Honolulu; 1, Exchange-st., San Francisco; 1, Exchange-st., Los Angeles; 1, Exchange-st., Vancouver; 1, Exchange-st., Victoria; 1, Exchange-st., Seattle; 1, Exchange-st., Portland; 1, Exchange-st., Chicago; 1, Exchange-st., New York; 1, Exchange-st., Boston; 1, Exchange-st., Philadelphia; 1, Exchange-st., Baltimore; 1, Exchange-st., Washington; 1, Exchange-st., Richmond; 1, Exchange-st., Norfolk; 1, Exchange-st., Charleston; 1, Exchange-st., Savannah; 1, Exchange-st., Jacksonville; 1, Exchange-st., Miami; 1, Exchange-st., Tampa; 1, Exchange-st., Key West; 1, Exchange-st., New Orleans; 1, Exchange-st., Houston; 1, Exchange-st., Galveston; 1, Exchange-st., Dallas; 1, Exchange-st., Fort Worth; 1, Exchange-st., Oklahoma City; 1, Exchange-st., Tulsa; 1, Exchange-st., Kansas City; 1, Exchange-st., St. Louis; 1, Exchange-st., Chicago; 1, Exchange-st., Detroit; 1, Exchange-st., Cleveland; 1, Exchange-st., Buffalo; 1, Exchange-st., Rochester; 1, Exchange-st., Syracuse; 1, Exchange-st., Albany; 1, Exchange-st., Utica; 1, Exchange-st., Scranton; 1, Exchange-st., Wilkes-Barre; 1, Exchange-st., Harrisburg; 1, Exchange-st., Pittsburgh; 1, Exchange-st., Cincinnati; 1, Exchange-st., Indianapolis; 1, Exchange-st., Fort Wayne; 1, Exchange-st., Toledo; 1, Exchange-st., Akron; 1, Exchange-st., Canton; 1, Exchange-st., Youngstown; 1, Exchange-st., Erie

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AT HILLCROFT, 51, PARK HILL-RISE, EAST CROYDON, a limited number of Visitors will have private, warm, sunny, own private key door; delightful surroundings; comfort, but not cold water, and gas fires in all bed rooms; bath; separate tables if desired; inclusive terms.—Croydon 2339.

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BOURNEMOUTH.—

Law Report, April 11

SUMMARY OF CASES.

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Sargant, and Lord Justice Romer—reserved judgment in an appeal by Mrs. Nachimson from a decision of Mr. Justice Hill, who had held that a ceremony of marriage at Moscow in 1924 between Russian subjects, which, in accordance with Soviet law, could be terminated at any time by either party, was not a marriage within the meaning of English law. (Nachimson, S. I. v. Nachimson, G. M.)

Mr. Justice McCardie, in giving judgment for the defendants, Oldham Corporation, in an action in which Mr. William Henry Fisher claimed damages for false imprisonment, held that the corporation were not liable for the wrongful acts of the borough police. Mr. Fisher had been arrested for an offence which he did not commit. (Fisher v. Oldham Corporation.)

COURT OF APPEAL

ENGLISH LAW AND RUSSIAN SOVIET MARRIAGE

NACHIMSON, S. I. v. NACHIMSON, G. M. (Before the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Sargant.)

The Court reserved judgment on this appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Hill, reported in *The Times* of December 13 and 19 last and in 40 *The Times* L.R., 162.

Mrs. Serafima Ilyinitzkaya Nachimson, née Galler, a Russian citizen, of Beddington, Surrey, petitioned for a decree of judicial separation, and Mr. Justice Hill, in an issue which he directed to be tried, had held that a ceremony of marriage at Moscow between Russian subjects, which, in accordance with Soviet law, was no marriage at all within the meaning of English law, and that, as the petitioner and the respondent never were wife and husband in English law, he had no jurisdiction to entertain the petition.

The respondent, Mr. Gregory Michaelovitch Nachimson, a mining engineer, of Russian nationality, carrying on business in London as managing director of the Anglo-Russian Grumant Company, had entered an appearance under protest and alleged that the Court had no jurisdiction as the marriage had been dissolved by a certificate granted by the Russian Consulate in Paris in accordance with Soviet law.

The marriage, in accordance with the Russian divorce laws, took place at the Moscow provincial marriage registration office, Krasnaya Presnia, Moscow, on March 19, 1924. The certificate purporting to dissolve the marriage was dated January 23, 1929, and the marriage was dissolved by mutual consent.

On the above facts it was argued to be tried whether the marriage had been dissolved by a decree of the Court of the Russian Consulate in Paris, that Mr. Justice Hill had held that there was no dissolution of the marriage as there was no Court and no decree, the marriage, if any, being dissolved by repudiation. He held that the first question was whether it was such a marriage as could be recognised by the English Courts and he discharged the order for the trial of the original issue that the real issue could be dealt with.

A fresh order for the trial of an issue was made in the following terms:—(1) Were the petitioner and respondent ever lawfully married and with whom? (2) Were the petitioner and respondent domiciled in Russia on January 23, 1929? and (3) Was the marriage dissolved on that day?

Mr. Nachimson was the plaintiff in the issue and Mrs. Nachimson the defendant.

Mr. Justice Hill, in a considered judgment, held that "marriage" in English law meant a voluntary union of one man and one woman for life to the exclusion of all others, and was by those indissoluble except by death. As the parties, in his opinion, were never husband and wife, he had no jurisdiction to decide any other question, and he dismissed the petition.

Mrs. Nachimson appealed.

Sergeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Eric Bance appeared for the appellant; Mr. F. L. C. Hodson and Mr. Krouglikoff for the respondent.

Sergeant Sullivan contended that once a marriage had been entered into with the necessary formalities it was a good contract of marriage. The indissolubility of the contract was not the test of all (Warrender v. Warrender, 2 Cl. and F. 488; Hyde v. Hyde and Woodmansee (Lds., 1 P. and D., 130) was a case of polygamy and on a different footing. A marriage such as the monogamous marriage in this present case might not exist subsequently by a decision in Court or by any other Court, but while it lasted it was a regularly contracted marriage, and our Courts would regard it as such. That was recognised in *In re* Bethell; Bethell v. Hildyard (4 *The Times* L.R., 319; 38 Ch. D., 220).

Mr. Hodson and Mr. Krouglikoff, for the respondent, contended that a marriage which could be broken off at the will of either party was not a marriage at all. There must be the entering into a contract which was intended to bind both parties to live together for life. The English Courts would not scrutinise the form of a foreign marriage too closely. There might be different concepts and forms, but the case of Ayres and Ayres v. Mildred v. Mildred and ors. Kuhlmann (29 *The Times* L.R., 350; [1913] P., 180), but the contract entered into must have been one which conformed to the ordinary definition of the word "marriage." In Rex v. Hammersmith Supt. Registrar of Marriages (33 *The Times* L.R., 76; [1917] 1 K.B. 634) it was said that the status of husband and wife was a recognised one throughout Christendom, but there must be some contract which was capable of conferring that status.

Sergeant Sullivan replied.

The Court, as stated, reserved judgment.

Solicitors.—Messrs. A. E. Wyeth and Co.; Messrs. Chirton Russell and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

STUDENTS' SECRET MARRIAGE

THURGOOD, M. v. THURGOOD, L. A. W. (Before the President)

His Lordship granted a decree *nisi* to Mrs. Marjorie Thurgood, *née* Burge, of the European School, Nairobi, Kenya, and The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, N.W., who petitioned for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Leonard Arthur William Thurgood, a tutor, whose last known address was 21, Landowne-road, Dalston, London.

The parties were married on June 23, 1921, at St. Cuthbert's Church, Hampstead, N.W., and there is no issue of the marriage.

Mrs. Thurgood alleged that her husband had committed adultery with a woman at hotels at Brighton and in London in September, 1928.

Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner.

Judgment

The President said that Mr. and Mrs. Thurgood were married when Mr. Thurgood was 22 and she was 21, and they were both students at London University. The marriage took place without the knowledge of their friends, and after it they both continued their studies. Later, Mr. Thurgood made some admissions to his wife about his association with another woman, and as a result, they ceased to associate and to make the joint visits that they had been accustomed to make. Mr. Thurgood said that he wanted to be divorced. From the autumn of 1925 to some time in 1928 he was pressing his wife to divorce him. "I must tell you quite definitely that I must refuse to live with you," he wrote on one occasion. "Any further relation with you would be repulsive to me and I hope that this communication will put an end to the business." Mrs. Thurgood refused to divorce him. Mr. Thurgood also suggested that he should divorce her, which was preposterous.

In 1924 Mrs. Thurgood had taken her degree and had obtained a responsible position overseas. She received no communication from her husband between that date and last autumn, when she was in London on leave, and consulted her solicitors. The solicitors inquired about Mr. Thurgood, and it became apparent that in September, 1928, he had stayed at various hotels with a woman. Mrs. Thurgood then properly took divorce proceedings.

Mr. Thurgood had given an address at Cairo and had said that he was going to India. "It is desirable," his Lordship went on, "that this kind of transaction should not fail to have the sort of reflex which Mr. Thurgood apprehended when he told Mrs. Thurgood's solicitor that the publicity of such a transaction would discredit him where he was employed. Whether he is the instructor of youth or of adult persons, what his situation in life is, I do not know, but eight years of conduct such as I have described is not the sort of conduct which qualifies a man for the confidence of his fellow citizens. I also mention these matters as Mrs. Thurgood ought to be vindicated."

A decree *nisi*, with costs, was granted.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gerrish and Foster.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

BOROUGH CORPORATION: WHETHER LIABLE FOR ACTS OF POLICE

FISHER v. OLDHAM CORPORATION (Before Mr. Justice McCardie)

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendants in this action by Mr. William Henry Fisher, of 205, High-road, Leyton, London, against Oldham Corporation, Lancashire, for damages for false imprisonment. The case raised the question whether the corporation were responsible for the wrongful acts of the borough police.

The defendant corporation contended that Fisher had sued the wrong person; they denied that the police in acting as they did were acting on behalf of the corporation, or that the corporation were in law responsible for the wrongful acts of the police.

Mr. Tristram Beresford appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. W. T. Monckton, K.C., for the defendants.

The material facts are set out in the judgment.

Judgment

Mr. Justice McCardie, in giving judgment, said that in March, 1929, a person known as Fred Russell obtained £150, by alleged false pretences, from a tradesman in Oldham. Information was duly laid and on April 4, 1929, a warrant was issued, under the hand of a justice of the peace for the Borough of Oldham, for the arrest of Russell. The man Russell was, he (his Lordship) was told, well known to the Oldham police. He could not be found in Oldham, and it was suspected that he had fled to London. The Oldham police communicated with the London police. The plaintiff had for six years dealt in timber at Plaistow. But in former years he also had become well known to the police, who believed that he was the wanted man. He was, therefore, arrested by a London police-officer at his premises in Plaistow on April 25, and taken to the local police station and put in a cell till the morning of April 26. He was then handed over to Inspector Sharples, of the Oldham Police, and was taken in custody to Oldham, and there detained several hours.

It was then discovered that a mistake had been made and that the plaintiff was not the wanted man. He was accordingly released.

It was admitted by the defendants that there was a case of false imprisonment as against an appropriate defendant. If the defendants were liable the damages were agreed at £125.

The case was important to local authorities, to the police, and to the public, and presented questions of unusual difficulty.

The facts were few and undisputed, and the case raised with sharp directness the relations between the police and local bodies.

The question was whether a defendant corporation were liable for the action of the Oldham police in causing the wrongful arrest of the plaintiff and in wrongfully keeping him in custody during April 26. The statement of claim, so far as it was material to the present point, alleged that "the defendants, acting through their Watch Committee, are the police authority for the County Borough of Oldham and are the employers of the police for the said county borough." It was also alleged that the Oldham police and inspector Sharples, in causing and continuing the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff, were "acting in the course of their employment for and on behalf of the defendants."

The facts and contentions clearly raised a question of wide importance. The police in the present case did not act on any specific order from the defendants; they acted on their own initiative.

First Direct Decision

Admittedly that was the first time that the question had been definitely raised for decision. If the defendants were held liable, then a new and serious liability fell on many local authorities.

Was the relation between the defendants and the Oldham police such as to make the defendants liable in law to the plaintiff? His Lordship referred to the material sections of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1882, which dealt with the appointment and duties of the Watch Committees of boroughs in relation to the appointment, duties, and salary of borough constables.

It had been submitted for the plaintiff that the effect of the material provisions of the Act of 1882 created in substance the relation of master and servant between an Oldham police officer and the Oldham Corporation. It was contended that the defendants possessed (a) the power to appoint; (b) a duty to pay salary or wages; (c) a power to make regulations; and (d) a power to dismiss, and that, therefore, the above-named relationship was created.

Before dealing with that submission he would refer to further statutory provisions. The effect of sections 40 to 44 of the Local Government Act, 1888, was that the State contributed a substantial amount towards the cost of the police force. The Police Act, 1890, provided a scheme of pensions, allowances, and gratuities for police officers throughout the Kingdom. That Act indicated the fullness of the central administrative control. Section 4 of the Police Act, 1919, provided that:—

> It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to make regulations as to the government, control and conduct of police forces, including expenses and conditions of service of all persons belonging to police forces within England and Wales and every police authority shall comply with the regulations so made.

The Home Secretary was the central police authority. After referring to a number of other material statutory provisions, his Lordship turned to a consideration of the common law status of police officers. Referring to the history of constables, he said that it was plain that the modern system of police forces had slowly evolved from the succession of officers of police who had, at different times and under various titles, maintained the internal peace of the kingdom.

His Lordship then cited relevant passages from authorities which supported the view that the police were the servants of the Crown and not of the local authority—Macbalfey's case ([1611] 9 Coke's Rep., 68 (B); Coomber's case ([1883] L.R., 9 A.C., 61). It was to be observed, also, that the oath taken by a constable of the Oldham Police Force was not an oath to act as a servant of the corporation. It was an oath that the deponent would faithfully discharge his duties as a constable for the preservation and enforcement of the law. Any appointment by the Watch Committee of the defendant corporation was subject to the controlling regulations of the Home Secretary.

A Servant of the State

A police constable was not, therefore, *prima facie*, the servant of the borough. He was a servant of the State, a ministerial officer of the central power—though subject in some respects to local supervision and local regulations: Beven on Negligence (4th Ed., Vol. I., pp. 418-417). The like view was similarly stated in Stanbury v. Exeter Corporation ([22, *The Times* L.R., 3; [1905] 2 K.B., 839).

His Lordship then referred to a number of Colonial decisions which all showed that police officers were not the servants or agents of a borough. "At this point," said his Lordship, "I will take an illustration. Suppose that a police officer arrested a man for a serious felony. Suppose, too, that the Watch Committee of the borough at once passed a resolution directing that the felon should be released. Of what value would such a resolution be? Not only would it be the plain duty of the police officer to disregard the resolution, but it would also be the duty of the chief constable to consider whether an information should not at once be laid against the members of the Watch Committee for a conspiracy to obstruct the course of justice."

As regarded Bradford Corporation v. Webster (36 *The Times* L.R., 286; [1920], 2 K.B., 137), he could not regard it in any way a decision that the normal relation of master and servant or principal and agent existed between a police officer and the municipal corporation within whose area he acted. To have held so would be contrary, in his view, to statute, to established decision, and to sound public policy.

It was necessary to keep in mind at all times the body of legislation which governed the rights, duties, and status of police officers. Having reviewed the authorities and the statutory provisions, he held that the defendants were not responsible in law for the arrest or detention of the plaintiff. The police in effecting that arrest and detention were not acting as the servants or the agents of the defendants. They were fulfilling their duties as public servants and officers of the Crown, sworn to "preserve the peace by day and by night; to prevent robberies and other felonies and misdemeanours, and to apprehend offenders against the peace."

If local authorities were to be liable in such a case as the present for the acts of the police with respect to felons and misdemeanants, then it would indeed be a serious matter, as it would entitle them to demand that they ought to secure a full measure of control over the arrest and prosecution of all offenders. To give any such control would, in his view, involve a grave and most dangerous constitutional change.

There would be judgment for the defendants.

Solicitors.—Messrs. W. A. S. Hellyar and Co.; Messrs. Sharpe, Pritchard, and Co., for Dr. Joseph James Williams, Oldham.

* The judgment will be fully reported in *The Times* Law Reports.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

DECREE NISI FOR MUSICAL DIRECTOR

CLARK v. CLARK AND ECKERSLEY (Before Mr. Justice Barnard)

In this undefended petition Mr. Thomas Clark, a musical director, of Fitzroy-street, London, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Frances Dorothy Clark, *née* Stephen, on the ground of her adultery with Captain Peter P. Eckersley.

The marriage took place on August 10, 1921, at St. Pancras Register Office. There is one child of the marriage, a son, aged seven years.

In August, 1925, there was a deal of separation. It was alleged that the respondent and co-respondent had lived together since the summer of 1929 at Brick-street, Mayfair, and at Hyde Park Garden-mews.

Mr. Noel Middleton appeared for the petitioner.

His Lordship granted a decree *nisi*, with custody of the child, and costs against the co-respondent.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Agar-Hutton and Co.

THE LAW SOCIETY

RESULTS OF MARCH EXAMINATIONS

The following candidates (whose names are in alphabetical order) were successful at the final examination of the Law Society held on March 24 and 25:—

Abbot, Cyril M.; Allcott, T. S.; Askew, A. H.; Bagnall, H. A.; Bailey, W. J.; Baker, A. J. F.; Baker, Miss A. G.; Barnard, J. W.; Barnes, L. W. H.; Bates, K. V. R.; Bates, S. H. J.; Beaumont, C. W. B.; Beckett, Barry, O. F.; Bickmore, F. E.; Bidder, G. W.; B.A.Cantab.; Brinkworth, G. H.; LL.B.London; Broadbent, R. C.; Brown, A. I.; Bruce-Mitford, A. H.; B.A.Oxon.; Burney, C. D.; Burton, W. O.; Catlow, C. J.; Chamberlain, A. H.; B.A.Oxon.; Clark, Douglas, G. A.; Charlton, J. N.; B.A.Oxon.; Clark, Stephen, R. C. G.; B.A.Oxon.; Clayton, R. H.; Coleman, E. H.; Cook, R. S.; Davies, Miss D. M.; Davies, Miss G. C.; Dawson, A. G.; Dewar, D.; B.A.Cantab.; Dwyer, P. C.; B.A.Cantab.; Dyckhoff, R. B. C.; B.A.Cantab.; Fibson, L. J.; LL.B.Manchester; Elsden, P. F. V.; Fenwick, Miss E. M.; Fisher, Bethell Dewdney; Fisher, Vernier, D. C. C.; Fisher, J. R.; Fraser-Smith, C. G.; Freeman, J. A.; Galimski, E.; Gaster, J.; Gibbs, C. H.; Gill, W. J.; Glover, C. A.; Glover, J. P.; Goddard, R. W. H.; W.-B.Cantab.; Gook, W. J.; Gray, C. G.; Gray, J. P.; Grove, H.; Haddock, F. J.; Hales, G. C.; Hall, R.; Halsall, J. T.; Hancock, C. M. C.; Hardy, Miss M. E.; Harris, Harraway, Miss C. M.; B.A.Cantab.; Hazell, Harwood, Miss Mildred; Herbert, A. E.; Hinson, P.; B.A.Oxon.; Hiley, H.; Hills, A. E. V.; Hoccom, R. S.; Horden, F. R.; Horn, D. A.; Hunt, Stephen Dorrington; Hyde, J. M.; Ingham, C. C.; Inner, E. F.; Jackson, A. H.; Jacobs, J.; Jacobs, C. H.; Jeffreys, W. H. G.; Jones, Miss A. L.; B.A.Cantab.; Johnson, J. A.; Jones, E. L.; B.A.Cantab.; Jones, Megan; B.A.Wales; Jones, O. H. F.; B.A.Oxon.; Kent, W. A.; Kerr, D. C.; Kersteis, A.; LL.B.London; Kitching, H. D.; Lampard, G. E.; Law, R. W.; Lee, G. O.; Lees, C. C.; Lewis, Sir Geoffrey, Bt.; Lewis, E. J.; Lockton, W. G.; LL.B.Birmingham; McLusky, E. H.; LL.B.Leeds; Maturin, R. F. H.; B.A.Oxon.; Mendelsohn, F.; Middleton, A. D.; Moser, R. W.; Needham, J. C.; Oakeley, C. L.; Odhams, L. C.; Oxley, P.; Oliver, C. F. O.; LL.B.Birmingham; Overend, R.; Page, C. S.; Palmer, W. S.; Pearson, M. E.; Pierce, E. A.; Porter, F. S.; LL.B.Victoria; Powell, E.; Powell, W. H.; Powell-Edwards, W. G. H.; B.A.Oxon.; Preston, M.; B.A.Oxon.; Price, D. L. H.; B.A.Cantab.; Pritchett, D. G. P.; Procter, D.C.L.; B.A. Cantab.; Raffety, R. B.; B.A.Cantab.; Ready, P. J. de W.; Reynolds, R. O.; Richards, H. E.; Robinson, R.; Robinson, W. K.; Ross, R. H. W.; Rosenbloom, J.; LL.B.London; Russell, Sir, Bt., M.P.; Sadler, Miss A. G.; Sharratt, J.; Shaw, J.; Smith, Miss Evelyn Margaret; Smith, G. C.; B.A.Cantab.; Stenhouse, M. W.; Stevens, Isabella M. M.; Stevens, P. R.; B.A.Cantab.; Stevens, Ronald; Stevens, W. J.; Stevens, Miss Winifred; Stewart, J. M.; B.A.Cantab.; Symonds, R. A.; B.A.Cantab.; Taylor, J. H.; B.A.Oxon.; Thompson, E. H. D.; B.A.Oxon.; Thompson, G. W.; Thompson, W. G. F.; Tincker, A. R.; Treadwell, G. W.; Trotter, Miss J. M.; Turner, R. A.; B.A.Cantab.; Turpin, J. G.; Wadsworth, F. D.; LL.B.Wales; Walker, A. C.; B.A.Cantab.; Watkins, N. P.; Weld, E. H.; Whitaker, P. H.; LL.B.Leeds; Whitaker, R. O.; White, N. F.; Whitfield, T. H.; Wills, A. E.; Woodbridge, T. P.; Wood, R.; Young, A.

Number of candidates, 176; passed, 132.

The Council have awarded the following prizes:—To J. N. Hoare, LL.B.London, who served his articles of clerkship with Mr. E. B. Bird, M.P., of the firms of Messrs. Wedlake, Letts and Birds, and Messrs. Ernest Bird and Sons, of London, the Sheffield Prize (founded by Mr. A. Wightman), value about £25; to G. F. Littler, who served his articles of clerkship with Mr. O. C. Littler, LL.B., of the firm of Messrs. O. Collier Littler and Kilbee, of Manchester, the John Markrell Prize, value about £13.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

The following candidates (whose names are in alphabetical order) were successful at the Intermediate Examination held on March 26 and 27. (A candidate is not obliged to take both parts of the examination at the same time):—

First Class.—Brooke, J. E.; Cashen, G. F.; Hogg, S. J.; Mackenzie, J. C.; Osgood, R. A.; Pryer, W. E. S.; M.A.Oxon.; Rickard, R. P. F.; Shove, M.; Weston, R. J.

Passed.—Bailey, C. C. E.; Bailey, H.; Ball, R. L.; Barnes, Miss D. G.; Barnes, Miss G. M.; Bowen, R. G.; B.A.Oxon.; Buston, N.; Wade, L. H.; Bowen, R. L.; Bull, G. V.; Burgess, C. V.; Cohen, N.; Child, R. L.; Clark, D.; Compston, C. C.; Cooper, D. C.; Cooper, L.; Dalgleish, J. C.; Davies, Miss D. M.; Davies, T. G.; Wood, D.

The following candidates have passed the legal portion only:—

Adams, G. W.; Austen, J. F. N.; Avery, C. J.; Austin, H.; B.A.Cantab.; Ashworth, W.; Bailey, Miss E. M.; Bailey, W.; Barnett, V. W.; Barton, R. A.; Bayley, A. R.; Bennett, W. H.; Berry, R. F.; Bidder, B.A.Cantab.; Berry, O. F.; Blakeney, T. S.; Bowen, G. W.; B.A.Cantab.; Brinkworth, G. H.; LL.B.London; Broadbent, R. C.; Brown, A. I.; Bruce-Mitford, A. H.; B.A.Oxon.; Burney, C. D.; Burton, W. O.; Catlow, C. J.; Chamberlain, A. H.; B.A.Oxon.; Clark, Douglas, G. A.; Charlton, J. N.; B.A.Oxon.; Clark, Stephen, R. C. G.; B.A.Oxon.; Clayton, R. H.; Coleman, E. H.; Cook, R. S.; Davies, Miss D. M.; Davies, Miss G. C.; Dawson, A. G.; Dewar, D.; B.A.Cantab.; Dwyer, P. C.; B.A.Cantab.; Dyckhoff, R. B. C.; B.A.Cantab.; Fibson, L. J.; LL.B.Manchester; Elsden, P. F. V.; Fenwick, Miss E. M.; Fisher, Bethell Dewdney; Fisher, Vernier, D. C. C.; Fisher, J. R.; Fraser-Smith, C. G.; Freeman, J. A.; Galimski, E.; Gaster, J.; Gibbs, C. H.; Gill, W. J.; Glover, C. A.; Glover, J. P.; Goddard, R. W. H.; W.-B.Cantab.; Gook, W. J.; Gray, C. G.; Gray, J. P.; Grove, H.; Haddock, F. J.; Hales, G. C.; Hall, R.; Halsall, J. T.; Hancock, C. M. C.; Hardy, Miss M. E.; Harris, Harraway, Miss C. M.; B.A.Cantab.; Hazell, Harwood, Miss Mildred; Herbert, A. E.; Hinson, P.; B.A.Oxon.; Hiley, H.; Hills, A. E. V.; Hoccom, R. S.; Horden, F. R.; Horn, D. A.; Hunt, Stephen Dorrington; Hyde, J. M.; Ingham, C. C.; Inner, E. F.; Jackson, A. H.; Jacobs, J.; Jacobs, C. H.; Jeffreys, W. H. G.; Jones, Miss A. L.; B.A.Cantab.; Johnson, J. A.; Jones, E. L.; B.A.Cantab.; Jones, Megan; B.A.Wales; Jones, O. H. F.; B.A.Oxon.; Kent, W. A.; Kerr, D. C.; Kersteis, A.; LL.B.London; Kitching, H. D.; Lampard, G. E.; Law, R. W.; Lee, G. O.; Lees, C. C.; Lewis, Sir Geoffrey, Bt.; Lewis, E. J.; Lockton, W. G.; LL.B.Birmingham; McLusky, E. H.; LL.B.Leeds; Maturin, R. F. H.; B.A.Oxon.; Mendelsohn, F.; Middleton, A. D.; Moser, R. W.; Needham, J. C.; Oakeley, C. L.; Odhams, L. C.; Oxley, P.; Oliver, C. F. O.; LL.B.Birmingham; Overend, R.; Page, C. S.; Palmer, W. S.; Pearson, M. E.; Pierce, E. A.; Porter, F. S.; LL.B.Victoria; Powell, E.; Powell, W. H.; Powell-Edwards, W. G. H.; B.A.Oxon.; Preston, M.; B.A.Oxon.; Price, D. L. H.; B.A.Cantab.; Pritchett, D. G. P.; Procter, D.C.L.; B.A. Cantab.; Raffety, R. B.; B.A.Cantab.; Ready, P. J. de W.; Reynolds, R. O.; Richards, H. E.; Robinson, R.; Robinson, W. K.; Ross, R. H. W.; Rosenbloom, J.; LL.B.London; Russell, Sir, Bt., M.P.; Sadler, Miss A. G.; Sharratt, J.; Shaw, J.; Smith, Miss Evelyn Margaret; Smith, G. C.; B.A.Cantab.; Stenhouse, M. W.; Stevens, Isabella M. M.; Stevens, P. R.; B.A.Cantab.; Stevens, Ronald; Stevens, W. J.; Stevens, Miss Winifred; Stewart, J. M.; B.A.Cantab.; Symonds, R. A.; B.A.Cantab.; Taylor, J. H.; B.A.Oxon.; Thompson, E. H. D.; B.A.Oxon.; Thompson, G. W.; Thompson, W. G. F.; Tincker, A. R.; Treadwell, G. W.; Trotter, Miss J. M.; Turner, R. A.; B.A.Cantab.; Turpin, J. G.; Wadsworth, F. D.; LL.B.Wales; Walker, A. C.; B.A.Cantab.; Watkins, N. P.; Weld, E. H.; Whitaker, P. H.; LL.B.Leeds; Whitaker, R. O.; White, N. F.; Whitfield, T. H.; Wills, A. E.; Woodbridge, T. P.; Wood, R.; Young, A.

Number of candidates, 269; passed, 250.

LAW NOTICES, APRIL 12

Chancery Division

Court I. (Eve. J.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Applications.

King's Bench Division

Chambers Judge (Branson, J.).—At 10.30.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
In Chambers—Room 36 (Registrar Mellor).—At 11.30:—Ex parte Applications.

Masters sitting.—Morley.
Taking Masters.—Hughes Onslow.
Chancery Registrars.—The following will be in attendance:—Blaker (on Appeal Court I.); More (on Eve. J.); Andrews (on Mosnham J.); Rick; Beach (on Bennett, J.); Blaker (on Clauson, J.); Ritchie (on Luxmoore, J.); Jolly (on Farwell, J.).

THE PODMORE CASE

Steps have been taken to lodge an application with the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), asking him to grant his fiat so that an appeal might be taken to the House of Lords on behalf of William Henry Podmore, who lies under sentence of death for the murder of Vivian Messiter at Southampton.

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, APRIL 11

FOREIGN OFFICE APPOINTMENTS

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOVEMBER 11, 1929.

The King has appointed Walter T. C. W. Peate, C.B.E., to be His Majesty's Consul at Bilbao.

DECEMBER 16, 1929.

The King has appointed Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis H. Humphrys, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., His Majesty's High Commissioner for Iraq, to be also His Majesty's Consul-General for that Kingdom, to reside at Baghdad.

JANUARY 1.

The King has appointed:—C. A. Jacob, Esq., to be his Majesty's Vice-Consul at Yezd.

FEBRUARY 6.

The King has appointed Sir J. A. Waite, Esq., to be his Majesty's Vice-Consul at Constantine.

FEBRUARY 19.

The King has approved of the vote:—Consul Dalton Bernard de Valcourt, as Consul-General of Italy at Ottawa for the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan, the Yukon, and the North West Territories; Mr. P. Adam, as Consul of the United States of America at Quebec; Consul Francois Gaston Dubois de Vernon, as Consul of France at St. John's, Newfoundland; and Mr. S. A. Rabinsky, as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Vancouver.

FEBRUARY 25.

The King has approved of the following:—Mr. F. C. Lee, as Consul-General of the United States of America at Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mr. J. S. Herron, as Consul of the United States of America at Montreal; Mr. R. Gosling, as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Vancouver; Mr. L. J. Kinsella, as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Quebec; Mr. C. Oatman, as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Toronto; Mr. R. J. Lowe, as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa; and Mr. C. S. Chenoweth, as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, Canada.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 5

R.N.

Admiral Sir Hugh D. R. Watson, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., has been placed on the Retd. List at his own request (April 1).

Commodore (Second Class) the following promotions have been made:—Captain (acting Rear-Admiral) Sir A. Ernle M. Chichele, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., to be Rear-Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet; Rear-Admiral R. F. Phillips, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet; Captain W. W. Hall, C.M.G., A.D.C., to be Rear-Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet.

Captain W. F. Gale, C.M.G., placed on Retd. List (April 2).

Commodore (Second Class) the following promotions have been made:—Rear-Admiral L. O. Pinsent, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet; Captain (acting Rear-Admiral) W. T. Gale, C.M.G., placed on Retd. List (April 2).

Captain (acting Rear-Admiral) Thomas Cant, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet from the same date.

Captain Alfred R. C. Hamilton placed on the Retd. List (April 2).

Commodore (Second Class) Cecil A. Lambert, A.D.C., has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in the Majesty's Fleet from the same date.

Captain (acting Rear-Admiral) Charles G. Miles, C.M.G., D.S.O., placed on Retd. List (April 3).

Captain (acting Rear-Admiral) C. W. Round-Turner, C.M.G., A.D.C., has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet from the same date.

Rear-Admiral A. Lumsden placed on the Retd. List (April 3).

Colonel (Second Class) Corps, (Commandant, and Chief), R. A. C. Bird, C.B.E., A.D.C., has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in the Majesty's Fleet from the same date.

Consequent on the above the following promotions have been made on the Retd. List from the dates shown:—

Vice-Admirals to be Admirals:—C. Mackenzie, C.B., J. Cowan, C.B., C. H. Dare, C.B. (April 3).

Rear-Admiral W. D. Pakes, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., to be Vice-Admiral (April 3).

APRIL 7.

Lieut.-Gen. R. M. Adair placed on Retd. List at own request (April 4).

R.N.V.R.

Sub-Lieut. R. W. Rees to be Lieut. with senty. of March 21; Sub-Lieut. P. A. A. Lukeman to be Lieut. with senty. of March 30; Probys Sub-Lieut. H. G. Hiscox to be Sub-Lieut. with senty. of March 31.

APRIL 9

R.N.

Paymr.-Lieut.-Gen. C. A. Bowen to be Paymr. Cmr. (April 7).

Surgeons to be Staff Surgns.:—J. Mowlam, L. H. F. P. Glasse (April 8).

Surg. Lieut.-Cmr. (E) G. S. F. Wood to be Lieut. (E) (April 5).

R.N.R.

Sub-Lieut. D. Parsons to be Lieut. with senty. of Feb. 1.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 11

REGULAR ARMY

The following promotions in Army are made (Feb. 19):—Maj.-Gen. Sir W. S. Lindsell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Lt.-Gen. Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) B. R. Mahon, C.B., C.M.G., to be Maj.-Gen.

The following are promoted Lt.-Cols.:—Maj. (Bt. Lt.-Col.) J. F. Dempster (March 10); Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Jebb, D.S.O. (March 12); Maj. D. Murray, D.S.O. (March 16).

Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) C. H. Stafford, D.S.O. (March 16).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The following appointments are made (Feb. 19):—Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) C. M. G. Grover (late Gen. Staff Off., 1st Grade, Royal Tank Corps) to be Chief Mechanical Transport Officer, Army Council Staff (March 4).

Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) R. C. Hamilton, A.D.C., has been appointed to the staff of Inspector-General of Overseas Forces (March 4).

Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) C. H. Foulkes, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed to the staff of Inspector-General of Overseas Forces (March 4).

Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) H. Wilson Brand is retd. to the unattd. List, Pen. (March 12).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Lt. E. N. H. Rymer (University Candidate), from Supp. Res. of Off., to Tank Corps, to be Sec. Lt. (April 13), with senty. of Jan. 28, 1927.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

The following are granted short service commissions (Regular Offrs.) (April 11):—H. Thompson, J. Hulse, M.C.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lt. J. Mc. Richardson, M.B., to be Capt. (senty.) (April 1).

THE ARMY DENTAL CORPS

Capt. L. Somerville-Woodiwiss to be Maj. (April 10).

ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

The following are granted short service commissions (Regular Offrs.) (April 11):—L. W. Coulden, A. A. Kidd, J. V. Tevlin, R. K. Kent (substituted for the notification in the Gazette of March 14).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

The following Staff Nurses to be Sisters:—Miss N. P. de B. Hampton (Gar. St.) (Mtn. Bde.) (Mar. 15th), with senty. next above Miss J. Wardle; Miss M. Badgley (Feb. 1); Miss M. Hall (Feb. 2); Miss J. Bell (Feb. 3); Miss J. Brown (Feb. 14); Miss H. Rigby (Feb. 15); Miss M. Durtnell (Feb. 25); Miss S. G. Pritchard (March 1).

The following to be Staff Nurses:—Miss L. Coward (Sept. 5, 1929); Miss M. A. Bowen (Sept. 6, 1929); Miss K. M. Green (Sept. 7, 1929); Miss M. A. Quigley (Sept. 10, 1929); Miss M. S. Bailey (Sept. 25, 1929).

ESTABLISHMENTS

The following retainable ranks are granted:—Capt. F. S. Hosey, R.T.C. Depot, Lent. (Qr. Mr.); Tank Driving and Maintenance Sch. (Jun. Div. O.T.C.), Lt.-Col. D.S.O. R. Simons, Cmdt., Sch. of Sig. (March 31); Lt.-Col. H. I. Allen, D.S.O., R. Signals, to appnt. Cmdt., Sch. of Sig. (March 31).

MEMORANDA

Maj. E. K. Fowler, M.C., Ind. Army (now decd.) to be Bt. Lt.-Col. (May 11, 1929).

The following relinquish their relative precedence of rank on ceasing to be Offrs. of Colls. Staff:—Lt.-Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) A. Wells Shaw, C.B., D.S.O., to be Brig.-Gen. (March 31); Lt.-Col. R. C. Bridgeman, D.S.O., to be Col. (March 31); Lt.-Col. H. I. Allen, D.S.O., R. Signals, to appnt. Cmdt., Sch. of Sig. (March 31).

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ESTABLISHMENT

Sporting News

RACING

NEWBURY MEETING

CHRISTOPHER ROBIN WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Christopher Robin, belonging to Colonel Loder, ridden by P. Beasley, and trained at Newmarket by Gilpin, won the Greenham Plate at Newbury yesterday by three lengths from Rear Admiral, who beat Silver Mount for second place by a head. Rock Star was fourth, Anthurium fifth, and Singapore sixth. Christopher Robin, who is by Phalaris out of Dutch Mary, ran well on several occasions last year, but never won a race. He started a pronounced favourite yesterday at 9 to 4 against. Rear Admiral started at 100 to 6 and Silver Mount at 33 to 1.

The conditions for this always important three-year-old race were perfect—good going and a wonderful spring day. There was an excellent attendance of visitors, attracted, no doubt, by the fine weather, the prospect of seeing on the racecourse potential winners of this season's Classics, and by the admirable service of trains to and from the course. There were 21 starters for the Greenham Plate, run over the Straight Mile, among them Blenheim, who was generally considered last year to have been one of the best of his age. He is by Blandford—Malva, and did not seem to me to have grown much since last autumn. He looked very fit, but it seemed to be generally understood that he was not so fit as he could be made, and he was never very strong in the market on the race. Diocletian has grown well since last year, but I doubt whether this beautifully-bred colt will ever stay a mile. I am convinced that Allagash will never do so. He is by Friar Marcus, and from his behaviour in the paddock and at the starting-gate is the possessor of a very unpleasant temperament. In future he is best left alone. Christopher Robin I liked, but I remember that his dam was rather temperamental when she was racing, and it would not surprise me if he also had a temperament, which may well spoil his racing career. Golden Dawn was interesting as a half-brother to Tiffin, by Papyrus. He may be useful in his own class, but he will never be anything like so good as his famous half-sister.

The start was delayed by the behaviour of several of the field, most notably Allagash, who would not come up to the gate. The start, when it was made, appeared from the stands to be a fair one. At half-way Christopher Robin, on the stands side of the course, was in front, and he remained there until the race was over, winning by three lengths from Rear Admiral, who was running on at the finish. Silver Mount, who was third, had never been out of the first three from the start, while Rock Star, who was fourth, was farther from the winner at the end of the race than he had ever been before. Singapore, who cost his owner a very large sum of money as a yearling but had never run before, showed a certain amount of promise, but it is to be doubted whether he will ever be so good as must have been hoped would be the case when he was bought. Like all horses trained by Captain Hogg, he was most beautifully turned out. This trainer's horses always look well, but it is to be feared that his present stable is not so good as it looks. There is no doubt that Christopher Robin won fairly easily, but I have the idea that if he had been collared he would not have made much of a fight. Further, he probably beat nothing of any account so far as the fit horses in the race are concerned.

On his running last autumn and on his running at Lincoln the handicapper, so it seemed to most people interested in handicaps, had presented the Chieveley Handicap to Ophir, who, not unnaturally, was made a very short-priced favourite. Ridden by Richards he had every chance and was well away from the gate. After going rather less than two furlongs, however, he began to lose his place, and no matter how hard Richards rode him he did not improve, and in the end was not even placed behind Golden King, who won easily from Mellin, with Tutbury close up third. Golden King won so nicely that he would seem to be an exceptionally fast horse, but at the same time I cannot believe that the best was seen of Ophir yesterday, and if he is ever handicapped again as he was yesterday he will most certainly be my selection for the race.

Both selling races attracted large fields and were exciting to watch. Very few of the 31 starters for the Juvenile Selling Plate had a chance from the start, which was exceptionally straggling. The best away was Mickey Mouse and, admirably ridden by Sirett, he hung on to his advantage just long enough to win by inches from Fig Leaf, with Bill's Girl fifty third another short head away. The Springbird filly showed fine speed for about four furlongs and may win a similar event on an easier course such as Epsom or Brighton. For quite a long way up the Straight it seemed that Festum might justify his place in the market—he was favourite in the Compton Selling Handicap—but he was challenged about a furlong from the winning-post by Blue Bell, who beat him by a length and a half. Cadenabbia was a bad third. The winner of this race and of the other selling race started at 20 to 1 against.

In spite of the fact that the runners for the Berkshire Plate were all maiden three-year-olds, many of whom had never run before, a pronounced favourite was found in Ut Majeur, belonging to the Aga Khan and trained by R. Dawson. He is by that good French sire Ksar, and had never been on a racecourse before. He showed fine speed from the gate and was soon able to come over from the far side of the course towards the stands side rails. He may have been stopping towards the finish, but he held off a challenge from The Masher and won by a head. Redgrave was third. The Masher had not run since he had finished third in the Brocklesby a year ago. He was then a very large and overgrown colt. He has done well since then and his owner, Mr. Wilmot, should soon be rewarded for his patience. Clove Hitch, who had run fairly well in the Molyneux Stakes at Liverpool, was made favourite for the Beckhampton Plate, which he won quite comfortably from Pasca. Clove Hitch is by Captain Cuttle, who is also the sire of Pal o' Mine. It seems a pity that Captain Cuttle was allowed to leave the country, for he would almost certainly have been a great success as a sire if he had been kept in this country.

The meeting will be concluded this afternoon when the programme will not be begun until 3 o'clock, which should enable many people to attend who would otherwise be unable to reach the meeting. A special train will leave the racecourse for Paddington at 4.30 for those visitors who wish to leave after the most important race of the afternoon, the Newbury Spring Cup.

LORD DEWAR'S DEATH

All followers of racing will learn with real regret that Lord Dewar died yesterday. His four-year-old colt Aristotle was to have been started this afternoon for the Newbury Spring Cup, for which important event he had on the handicap quite a good chance of success. Those people who should know most about the colt believed that he had a very reasonable chance of winning. Lord Dewar's colours were carried yesterday at Newbury in the race for the Greenham Plate by Golden Dawn, who was quite well backed at 9 to 1 against. An obituary of Lord Dewar will be found on page 9.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE (5f.).—There is very little form here which can be used to make a selection. The best of the known horses would appear to be Park Air, who was third in a similar event at Lingfield. There should, however, be a newcomer capable of beating her, and accordingly I do not make a selection.

WILTS SELLING PLATE (7f.).—Wykeham and Silver Sword are useful in these races, as is Paintbox. Exclamation ran well at Lincoln and was rather unlucky in the race won by Darnley. Gala Morn and Blue Line have fair chances, but the probable winner seems to me to be SAINT FORTUNAT. He never won a race last year, but he ran well on several occasions, notably in the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot. If this afternoon's race were a handicap he would certainly be set to give weight away all round. For instance, on Mr. Dawkins's handicapping at Newmarket he would certainly be asked to give 10lb. or more to such as Silver Sword, and in the race Silver Sword has to give him 5lb.

NEWBURY SPRING CUP (1m.).—Kings Oven did not run well at Liverpool, and it may be that he is not so good as he was last year. In any case, he has been given quite enough weight. The distance is surely too short for Sir Joshua. Dark Pearl ran only once in this country last year, and on that form, at Liverpool, he is no better handicapped than Lucky Tor, who always runs well, but never seems to win when most expected to do so. He ran fourth in this race last ypar, carrying 12lb. less than he has to carry to-day, and I cannot see that this afternoon's field is any worse than last year's. O'Curry ran fairly well at Lincoln, but it is a very long time since he won a race. Although Lucky Tor finished in front of Masked Bandit in the Cambridgeshire, that does not seem to me a good reason for making Lucky Tor meet Masked Bandit on 4lb. worse terms this afternoon, for Masked Bandit, as the younger horse, should have made more improvement during the winter than Lucky Tor. Masked Bandit seems to be very nicely handicapped, and he has, I understand, been going very well in his work. Further, he comes from a stable in very good form. I doubt whether Barbizon will stay this mile. Larking ran well at Aintree, and on that running is some 10lb. in front of Regain, which suggests that he is about as well handicapped as Barbizon. The better of the Whatcombe pair, Irish Romance, and Davis's selected are others who may run well, but on the handicap I make the probable winner to be MASKED BANDIT, who will be ridden by G. Richards. The danger may well be Larking.

MANTON PLATE (5f.).—I have no form to go on here, and so cannot make a selection.

THATCHAM LONG-DISTANCE HANDICAP (2m. 1f.).—Glenhazel is fit from hurdling and on his best form even with the big weight is not harshly handicapped. Cherry King is fit, but seldom wins, and, further, has to carry a penalty. Roi des Aulnes should be stopped by his penalty. Loveliness and Patrick have fair chances. Bombardier is no better handicapped than Loveliness on their Lingfield form, but it would not surprise me to see Bombardier improve very soon on that form. He is a good-looking horse to be near the bottom of such a handicap as this. It is never easy to make a selection in such a race as this at this time of the year. When in doubt the best thing to do is to go to the top of the handicap and take a fit horse and I therefore select GLENHAZEL.

SPRING MAIDEN PLATE (1m.).—STRONGBOW ran only once last year, but he impressed me then as a colt of distinct possibilities. He has, I believe, wintered well and if he is as good as he promised he should win this race.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The Two-Year-Old Selling Plate is a most open race, as very little is known of any of the likely starters. Flying Laurette, Clever Eyes, and Ferocity are good enough to win a race of this class. CLEVER EYES has been giving every satisfaction in home gallops, and may win.

For the Wilts Selling Plate WYKEHAM will be our only representative. He is a well-known public performer, and is very fit and well. He will give a good account of himself.

The Newbury Spring Cup is likely to provide a good race. Masked Bandit was a good horse last season, and no animal in S. Darling's string has given more satisfaction in home gallops. Osiris is one of the form horses in the race and he has done so well since he won at Liverpool that the Green Lodge people are very confident of winning. LARKING was my selection when he just failed to win the Liverpool Cup, and if I have made no mistake he will be found a bit better horse now. I take him to win.

The Manton Plate will bring out a big field. Our runners will be Roger Bigod, Camp Warden, and Wilhelmina. I have seen them in most of their gallops, and I believe that WILHELMINA will prove best.

In the Thatcham Long-Distance Handicap GLENHAZEL is one of the few horses that will get the course, and he is in such good form that he may win. Montclair, Alacrity, and Loveliness are fancied.

The Spring Maiden Plate may go to STRONGBOW, a very nice horse and probably the best three-year-old that Gilpin trains.

NEWBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
aPLUTOCRAT (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) Templeman	9	0
VIODEL (Mr. H. Carter) Templeman	8	11
OPUS (Mr. Darvell) A. Yates	8	9
aPALADINE (Mr. H. Davison) Rintoul	8	11
aFLYING LAURETTE (Captain C. J. Rolo) G. Sadler	8	11
aFEROCITY (Mrs. V. Smyth) V. Smyth	8	9
HAAKON (Mr. H. Johnstone) Wilmot	8	9
aVALLA (Sir David Llewellyn) F. Hartigan	8	9
aTHE GRANGE COLT, by Vencedor (Mr. S. McGregor) Gwilt	8	9
aLADY COLIN C, by Arch-Gift (Mr. S. McGregor) Gwilt	8	9
aBREVITY (Mrs. S. Whitburn) Cottrill	8	9
aCRIBBON F, by Milesius (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker) Cundell	8	6
aCLEVER EYES (Lady Chesham) S. Darling	8	6
aFARLITH G, by Arch-Gift (Mr. J. Cooper) Douglas-Pennant	8	6
F, by Marten, dam by Mr Ronald—Edgar's Beauty (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) Cottrill	8	6
aFEROCITY (Major J. S. Courtauld) B. Jarvis	8	6
aBEDRAGGLED (Lord Fairhaven) O. Bell	8	6
aNONDESCRIPT, by Santorb (Mr. R. Farquharson) Farquharson	8	6
PARK AIR (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey) De Mestre	8	6
aVOCABULARY (Mr. E. Martin) Martin	8	6
GOLDEN TREASURY F, by Tetrameter (Mrs. K. Miners) Hobbs	8	6
aAMENABLE F, by Hon Boy (Mr. H. F. Nickalls) Tabor	8	6
aMACON II. (Mrs. A. M. Pape) Farquharson	8	6
GYPSOPHILA F, by Dawson City) (Mr. J. D. Roberts) Poulton	8	6
COPRA (Mr. J. J. Shepherd) De Mestre	8	6
aTAMBOUR BLITZART (Mr. V. Smyth) V. Smyth	8	6
DESERT BRIDE (Mr. M. O. Springfield) Tabor	8	6
CHIVOCA (Mr. P. Thrale) Thrale	8	6

Each to be sold for £50, except Plutocrat, Viodel, Opus, Paladine, Flying Laurette, and Orangelle.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PLUTOCRAT, S. Smith; FALLA, —; FLYING LAURETTE, A. Richardson; HAAKON, —; THE GRANGE COLT or LADY COLIN COLT, F. Lane; BREVITY, R. James; CRIMSON FILLY, L. Tidey; CLEVER EYES, G. Richards; FREDITH GELDING, H. Packham; FEROCITY, C. Elliott; BEDRAGGLED, H. Wragg; NONDESCRIPT, —; VOCABULARY, I. Martin; GOLDEN TREASURY FILLY, —; MACON II., —; COPRA, C. Ray; DESERT BRIDE, R. Perryman; CHIVOCA, S. Wragg.

2.30.—The WILTS SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Seven furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aWYKEHAM (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Carruthers) R. J. Colling	a	9	1
aSILVER SWORD (Mr. A. Dunn) V. Smyth	a	9	1
ASAFFETO (Mr. H. S. Persse) Rimell	a	9	1
PAINTBOX (Mr. P. Phillips) Rimell	a	9	1
aK.G. (Mr. F. W. G. Weeden) E. Piggott	4	9	0
aFREEWILL (Mrs. F. Gilbert) Coldbeck	5	8	13
aADHERENT (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) Douglas-Pennant	5	8	13
RISEN STAR (Mrs. L. Rhodes) Hackett	5	8	13
EXCLAMATION (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	a	8	13
aHOMELAND REED (Mr. H. Braime) Braime	6	8	10
aSAINT FORTUNAT (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	5	8	10
GAFADOUR (Mr. M. Dollar) Thrale	5	8	10
VIVIOND (Mrs. S. Hanley) Hanley	5	8	10
aCHOALE (Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Johnson) Johnson	a	8	10
aRUBY'S LOVE (Mr. J. Rhodes) J. Rhodes	5	8	10
aREVOLUTE (Mrs. H. F. Beddington) F. Hartigan	a	8	10
aOLD CONTEMPTIBLE (Sir A. Butt) March	4	8	9
GALA PRINCE (Mr. P. Cunliffe) Cunliffe	4	8	9
GOLDEN GAUNTLET (Mr. I. Z. Davis) Thrale	4	8	9
TOUCHAUD (Mr. J. Shepherd) De Mestre	4	8	9
aSOLDAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) A. Beary	4	8	9
aZAMBUK (Mrs. S. Whitburn) Cottrill	4	8	6
NUXFORD (Sir A. Bailey) Cottrill	4	8	6
aGALA MORN (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) M. Hartigan	4	8	6
aSHARINDA (Mr. R. C. Dawson) R. Dawson	4	8	6
aBLUE HAZE (Mr. K. T. Franklin) Cundell	3	7	5
aSWAN'S NEST (Mr. G. S. L. Whiteley) Whiteley	3	7	5
aMUTE SWAN (Mrs. H. F. Gilbert) Gilbert	3	7	3
aCAUGHT NAPPING (Mr. M. H. Benson) M. Hartigan	3	7	0
CUDDLING BIRD (Mr. J. Brown) Moreton	3	7	0
aTUDOR (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) Cundell	3	7	0
aHILLTOP (Mr. F. J. Froome) Tabor	3	7	0
MY AUNT (Miss S. Hare) Wilmot	3	7	0
BLUE LINE (Mrs. K. Wallace) A. Beary	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WYKEHAM, P. Beasley; K.G., R. Perryman; FREEWILL, E. Piggott; ADHERENT, H. Packham; EXCLAMATION, C. Ray; HOMELAND REED, J. Taylor; SAINT FORTUNAT, H. Wragg; GAFADOUR or GOLDEN GAUNTLET, S. Wragg; VIVIOND, —; CHOALE, F. Winter; RUBY'S LOVE, Kirby; REVOLUTE, —; OLD CONTEMPTIBLE, —; GALA PRINCE, H. Beasley; SOLDAN, M. Beary; ZAMBUK, R. James; GALA MORN, G. Richards; SHARINDA, —; BLUE HAZE, —; SWAN'S NEST, F. Fox; CUDDLING BIRD, W. Alford; HILLTOP, I. Martin; BLUE HAZE, —; MUTE SWAN, —; CAUGHT NAPPING, —; SUPROCK, —.

4.10.—The NEWBURY SPRING CUP, a handicap plate of 1,500 sovs. (including a cup value 50 sovs., at the option of winner); second to receive 150 sovs. and third 50 sovs. One mile (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aKINGS OVEN (Mr. D. M. Gard) W. P. Lowe	a	9	0
aSIR JOSHUA (Major F. B. Sneyd) Sneyd	a	8	13
DARK PEARL (Mr. V. Rosenthal) Moloney	5	8	10
O'CURRY (Mr. D. Sullivan) Perse	5	8	5
aMASKED BANDIT (Mr. A. K. Macomber) S. Darling	4	8	5
aLION HEARTED (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	4	8	4
aCRAGADOUR (Count McCormack) R. Dawson	4	8	5
aOSIRIS (5lb ex.) (Major J. S. Courtauld) B. Jarvis	4	8	2
ORBINDOS (Mr. R. Coulson) G. L. Ward	a	8	1
RUBICON II. (Mr. V. Emanuel) Fuller	4	8	0
aLUCKY TOR (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) Lawson	5	7	12
BARBIZON (Lord Londonderry) O. Bell	4	7	10
aLARKING (Mr. F. E. Esmond) J. Jarvis	4	7	9
GOLDEN LYRE (Sir A. Bailey) Templeman	4	7	9
CORDUROY (Mr. S. Wootton) De Mestre	4	7	9
aHESPERUS (Sir A. Bailey) R. Day	4	7	9
aGREASE PAINT (Mr. C. Hyde) Scobie	4	7	7
aBRIANO (Sir E. Wills) De Winton	4	7	7
SONG OF ESSEX (Sir H. Nugent) Nugent	4	7	4
aMISS LINN (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) Lawson	4	7	4
aIRISH ROMANCE (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) Templeman	5	7	0
ECLAIR (Mr. B. Davis) B. Davis	4	7	2
PIANOLA (Mr. B. Davis) B. Davis	4	7	2
aPHLEGETHON (Captain A. S. Wills) Bruce	4	7	0
aDAMIAN (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) Bisgrave	5	6	11
aBLUE DANUBE (Mr. R. Farquharson) Farquharson	4	6	9
BLACK ENSIGN (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) Bisgrave	4	6	9
RING OF ROSES (Mr. W. J. Waldron) R. Jones	4	6	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KINGS OVEN, J. Childs; SIR JOSHUA, L. Cordell; DARK PEARL, O'Neill; O'CURRY, H. Beasley; MASKED BANDIT, G. Richards; LION HEARTED, H. Wragg; CRAGADOUR, M. Beary; ORBIDS, C. Elliott; ORBINDOS, A. Burns; RUBICON II., —; LUCKY TOR, J. Brennan; LARKING, T. Lowrey; GOLDEN LYRE, —; CORDUROY, K. Gethin; HESPERUS, T. Carter; BRIANO, —; SONG OF ESSEX, J. Dines; GREASE PAINT, F. Sharpe; MISS LINN, —; IRISH ROMANCE, —; ECLAIR, —; PIANOLA, —; PHLEGETHON, —; DAMIAN, —; BLUE DANUBE, L. Martin; BLACK ENSIGN, A. Richardson. J. Sirett rides either Dark Pearl or Miss Linn.

4.45.—The MANTON PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
ALAXBUIE (Brigadier-General G. R. H. Cheape) Morris	8	10
aIRISH MINT C, by Manna (Sir W. Cooke) Read	8	10
aSTEFANOWA C, by Gay Crusader (Colonel R. Crawford) Cannsie	8	10
aRANGALA (Mr. R. Farquharson) Farquharson	8	10
aGENERPHONTES (Mr. J. Farr) Moreton	8	10
aSPRING MAIDEN C, by Silvern (Mr. C. C. Herbert) Farquharson	8	10
RED WILLIE (Mr. C. E. Howard) Higgs	8	10
aEMERALD STAR (Captain A. Kyle) Macrae	8	10
aROGER BLOOD (Mr. W. R. Lysaght) H. Jarvis	8	10
LONELY SPOT (Mr. T. Rayson) Rayson	8	10
PHANTOM CYNNIE C, by JAZZ BAND (Countess di Sant Elia) F. Hartigan	8	10
EMBRACE (Mr. A. Saville) J. Beary	8	10
ORANGEPEEL C, by Swynford (Mrs. L. Scott) Wilmot	8	10
aPOSTABIT (Mr. A. Whalley) Whalley	8	10
STREGA (Mr. A. Williams) Private	8	10
aFAIR BARGAIN, S. Donoghue; CAMP WARDEN, G. Richards; ROSELET FILLY, S. Wragg; VALEDA FILLY, H. Wragg; WILTON FILLY, R. Jones; DAVOS GELDING, —; MACY CROSS, G. Beasley; LLANWERT, M. Beary; VAN, H. Packham; MARY LOCHIEL FILLY or BRIDGE OF BATH FILLY, L. Treacey; WILHELMINA, J. Leach; SHINING JEWEL, C. Ray; LAMPETO, H. Beasley; BALLYSHEE GELDING, A. Beary; ROSEMARY, S. Donoghue; FAIR FILLY, R. Perryman; CORDE CHASSE, J. Taylor; STEFANOWNA COLT, —; EMERALD STAR, —; BERRYDALE, —; CRIMSON FILLY, —; ARTOSIA, —; HAZAAR, —; PRINCELET, —; EMPTY GLASS FILLY, —.

5.15.—The THATCHAM LONG-DISTANCE HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs.; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 25 sovs. About two miles and a furlong.

	Yrs	st	lb
aTOR (Captain A. S. Wills) De Winton	5	8	9
aGLENHAZEL (Mrs. J. C. Lewis) R. J. Colling	5	8	0
aROYAL POM (Sir D. Broughton) Farquharson	6	8	7
aMONTCLAIR (Mr. H. Jellis) J. Jarvis	6	8	7
aMONASTIC HASTE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	5	8	5
aSOUTH HILL (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) Bisgrave	5	8	5
aBALLYVOY (Mr. M. Bottalli) Cottrill	5	8	5
aEAGLE'S PRIDE (Mr. F. T. Halse) W. Nightingall	5	8	3
APTAR (The Aga Khan) R. Dawson	4	8	2
aALACRITY (Mr. M. Marsham) Darling	4	8	0
FERDINAND (Mr. C. Gleeson) Perse	5	8	0
BLUE MIST (Mr. Montague Evans) I. Anthony	a	7	13
aFENO (the late Mr. O. W. Rayner) Private	6	7	12
aMARSHWOOD (Mr. F. G. Weeden) Moreton	5	7	11
GRIOLO (Captain J. Feilden) O. Bell	5	7	11
aCHERRY KING (5lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Murray) Cottrill	5	7	9
BLUE VIENNY (Mr. A. Chamseman) Cannsie	5	7	9
POMEROL (Mr. M. Wood) C. Chapman	6	7	9
aTHE DRUCE MACHINE (Mr. R. O. Gibs) R. Payne	a	7	7
PURPLE WAVE (Mr. J. Porter) A. Porter	5	7	7
aBRACKNELL HOME (Mr. C. V. Tabor) Tabor	5	7	7
aROI DES AULNES (10lb. ex.) (Sir A. Bailey) Cottrill	5	7	5
aBOMBARDIER (Mr. A. R. Cox) Lawson	4	7	5
aPATRICK (His Majesty) W. Jarvis	5	7	4
MALLOCK (Mr. F. D. Gregory) Goldsby	4	7	4
aTRADESCANT (Mr. G. H. Drummond) F. Hartigan	5	6	12
aBOOMLET (Mr. E. E. Large) L. Anthony	a	6	12
FLARE LIGHT (Mr. C. E. Howard) Higgs	6	6	10
aPOMMERINO (Sir Hugo Hirst) Templeman	5	6	7
aLOVELINESS (Major T. G. N. Bardwell) C. Leader	4	6	7
aORANGE TIP (Mr. G. C. Sneyd) Sneyd	4	6	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TOR, H. Beasley; GLENHAZEL, P. Beasley; ROYAL POM, C. Ray; MONTCLAIR, H. Jellis; SOUTH HILL, J. Collins; EAGLE'S PRIDE, R. Dick; APTAR, M. Beary; ALACRITY, G. Richards; CHERNWOOD, —; CHERRY KING, R. James; POMEROL, W. Wells; BRACKNELL HOME, Sirett; ROI DES AULNES, L. Dines; BOMBARDIER, —; PATRICK, T. Weston; MALLOCK, A. Burns; TRADESCANT, K. Gethin; FLARE LIGHT, W. Alford; POMMERINO, A. Smirke; LOVELINESS, T. Lowrey; ORANGE TIP, F. Sharpe; MONASTIC HASTE, —; BALLYVOY, —; THE DRUCE MACHINE, —; BOOMLET, —.

5.45.—The SPRING MAIDEN PLATE of 300 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile (straight).

	St	lb
RIVALRY (Mr. R. C. Phillips) Macnee	9	11
aREDMARK (Mr. H. Eccles) Jarvis	9	10
DUSTY (Mr. H. Liddell) V. Smyth	9	7
aCALLONBY (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	9	0
aLORD BOBS (Mr. M. Hartigan) M. Hartigan	9	0
aKING CLAUDE (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) Bisgrave	9	0
aSON OF MINT (Mr. J. Brown) Moreton	9	0
aTHE SPONGER (Mr. C. M. Clayton) Cannon	9	0
aHAVERHOLME (Magnetic c, by Hainault) (Mr. F. W. Dennis) Templeman	9	0
aDUNDRAVE (Major D. Dixon) Darling	9	0
TERRINGERIAN (Mr. A. Falcon) Grigge	9	0
PERTHSHIRE LAD (Mr. C. W. Gordon) J. Jarvis	9	0
SCOTCH DOE (Mr. C. E. Howard) Higgs	9	0
aMOUNTLEE (The Aga Khan) R. Dawson	9	0
aSTRONGBOW (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder) Gilpin	9	0
aNICK OF TIME (Captain L. Montagu) F. Hartigan	9	0
aLYCIDAS (Lord Rosebery) J. Jarvis	9	0
aLYNTON (Mr. S. Tattersall) Lawson	9	0
aADLON (Mrs. Edgar Wallace) A. Beary	9	0
aHORUS A' BONNIE (Mrs. S. Whitburn) Cottrill	9	0
SPINNAKER (Captain A. S. Wills) Bruce	9	0
aCHARGER (Sir C. Hyde) Scobie	9	0
aBILLY VIEN (Lord Woolavington) E. Darling	8	11
DODABETTA (Mr. E. J. Marshall) Morris	8	11
aNEFERTARI (Mr. F. J. Alexander) Braime	8	11
aPRIORY TOO (Lord Astor) Lawson	8	11
aKNOTWEED (Sir W. Cooke) Read	8	11
ROSENIA (Mr. G. A. Cooper) G. L. Ward	8	11
ABBESS (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) Cottrill	8	11
CLADDAGH RING (Mr. P. Cunliffe) Cunliffe	8	11
FLUTE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	8	11
HALLOWEEN (Mr. De Mestre) Frank Butters	8	11
QUACK QUACK (Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt Drake) MacColl	8	11
aHIGH RATE (Sir W. Gilbey) T. Cannon	8	11
aSHAW (Mr. R. Harmsworth) Gooch	8	11
aBACHELORA (Mr. E. Harmsworth) Gooch	8	11
aSHARP'S EXPRESS (Lord H. de Walden) D. Waugh	8	11
FANTELLEEN (Mr. S. B. Joel) Earl	8	11
BUNCH (Mr. P. Johnson) Wilmot	8	11
aSKY HAWK (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Johnson) Johnson	8	11
DARIC (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) Gwilt	8	11
aGOOD FISH (Lady Laidlow) Watts	8	11
HAREM GUARD (Mr. D. Macnee) Macnee	8	11
aKILKENNY (Mr. W. Murray) Cottrill	8	11
AFRICAN AGNES (Mr. E. Pearson) C. Piggott	8	11
WINK (Mr. G. Pyke) C. Cannon	8	11
aVARNISHING DAY (Sir V. Sassoon) C. Watch	8	11
aVERSAILLES (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) Watts	8	11
aFURRY DAY (Mr. F. A. Wigan) Braime	8	11
SANTA LEMORA (Mr. V. T. Thompson) F. Hartigan	8	11
aCOUP DE GRACE (Mr. J. M. Woodville) Sneyd	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ELISBANE, H. Jellis; LORD BOBS, —; KING CLAUDE, J. Collins; SON OF MINT, R. Perryman; THE SPONGER, L. Leach; DUNSDRAVE, G. Richards; SCOTCH DOE, M. Wing; MOUSELLE, M. Beary; STRONGBOW, P. Beasley; LYNTON, R. Jones; ADLON, R. James; CHARGER, B. Carslake; BILLY VIEN, H. Leach; ROSENIA, A. Burns; KNOTWEED, —; FLUTE, H. Wragg; ESME, F. Lane; HIGH RATE, —; SHARP'S EXPRESS, —; PANTELLARIA, F. Winter; BUNCH, —; SKY HAWK, —; DARIC, —; GOOD FISH, R. Jenkins; KILKENNY, —; VARNISHING DAY, S. Donoghue; VERSAILLES, C. Ray; FURRY DAY, J. Taylor; COUP DE GRACE, J. Sirett; CALLONBY, —; HAVERHOLME, —; TUCK OF TIME, —; BLUE VEIL, —; BACHELORA, —; SKY HAWK, —.

Clifford Richards, after riding a winner at Pontefract on Wednesday, was taken seriously ill.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

EPSOM OAKS STAKES.—Honeymoon, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

NEWBURY SPRING CUP.—Le Phare, Portraitist, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

GREENHAM PLATE and BERKSHIRE MAIDEN PLATE, NEWBURY.—Feeding Storm.

TRENT SELLING PLATE, NOTTINGHAM.—Scotch Will.

RUFFORD ABBEY PLATE, NOTTINGHAM.—Ricot.

SPRING MAIDEN PLATE, NEWBURY.—Major.

EDINBURGH SPRING HANDICAP.—Spey Royal.

LEVENHALL STAKES, EDINBURGH.—Condamine.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Versean, Zette (dead).

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Mickey Mouse, WIN 250s., PLACE 62s. 6d.; Fig Leaf, PLACE 35s. 6d.; Bill's Girl filly, PLACE 20s. 6d.

2.30.—Blue Bell, WIN 14s. 9d., PLACE 4s. 9d.; Festum, PLACE 3s. 6d.; Cadenabbia, PLACE 14s. 3d.

3.10.—Christopher Robin, WIN 11s. 3d., PLACE 6s. 3d.; Rear Admiral, PLACE 13s. 9d.; Silver Mount, PLACE 30s.

3.45.—Golden King, WIN 21s., PLACE 4s. 6d.; Mellin, PLACE 6s. 3d.; Tutbury, PLACE 10s.

4.15.—Ut Majeur, WIN 19s., PLACE 11s. 6d.; The Masher, PLACE 15s. 9d.; Redgrave, PLACE 37s. 9d.

4.45.—Clove Hitch, WIN 7s., PLACE 4s. 6d.; Pasca, PLACE 19s. 9d.; Millstone, PLACE 17s. 3d. African Double.—3.45, Golden King, and 4.45, Clove Hitch—unbacked.

NEWBURY RESULTS

2.0 (2.7).—The JUVENILE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

MICKEY MOUSE, br g. by Bachelor's Heir—Lacarton Lass (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), 8st. 6lb. J. Sirett 1

FIG LEAF, b f. by Forerunner—Top Hat (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 11lb. B. Rose 2

BILL'S GIRL FILLY, by Vencedor (Mr. C. F. X. Hartigan), 8st. 6lb. G. Richards 3

Frost (Mr. E. Jenks), 9st. S. Smith 0

Young Master (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 8st. C. Ray 0

Paladine (Mr. H. Davison), 8st. 11lb. J. Childs 0

Mirabelle (Mr. D. Fraser), 8st. 11lb. H. Packham 0

Waterford Glass f, by Craig an Eran (Mr. D. Macnee), 8st. 11lb. H. Beasley 0

Tres Bonne f, by Treasurer (Mr. H. S. Persse), 8st. 11lb. H. Beasley 0

Candover (Mr. W. H. Savill), 8st. 11lb. H. Graves 0

Fuse Cap c, by Black Jester (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 9lb. R. Perryman 0

Faith and Hope c, by King Sol (Mr

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

GOLF

HALFORD HEWITT CUP

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

Some 300 votaries of the good Saint Halford Hewitt assembled yesterday at Deal to celebrate their annual rites. There would have been over 300 if the Cholmeleians and Lorettonians had not scratched.

As it was, there were several teams who had never entered before. There were the Salopians with an uncommonly good side headed by E. F. Storey. There were the Cranleighans, Lancingians, and Millhillians, who are probably not quite so good at golf as they are at Rugby football. Then there were the Uppinghamians, who have often been to Deal before but never in anything like such strength. They have combed the North of England and produced Hardman and Soulby from Lancashire, Snook from Nottinghamshire, and Baily from Cheshire, four excellent golfers. If any one side is to break through the ring of Eton and Harrow, who have always won so far, Uppingham is as likely as any. I had forgotten the Radleians among the newcomers. They had two great personages in Sir E. W. E. Holderness and E. N. Layton, but these two illustrious swallows could not make a summer and out they went.

Harrow duly murdered Mill Hill, starting at half past eight in the morning, and the best of the early matches was that in which Haileybury beat Tonbridge. They won by three matches to one, their fifth pairs being all square at the eighteenth and not putting themselves to superfluous agony by going farther when the issue was already decided. A hypothetical spectator flitting between the couples would have said three-quarters before the end that Tonbridge must win, but Haileybury spurted all down the line. Their second couple, Dickens and Williams, were four down at the fourteenth, but carried off the last four holes and the nineteenth into the bargain, and that against a good stout couple in Marzetti and Piggott. Their third couple were two down with three to go, and won all the last three holes, and these two upheavals settled the match.

The Old Foresters rather unexpectedly beat the Downside Old Boys, who used to be much more picturesquely called the Old Gregorians. One of the buccaneers in "Treasure Island" said that no luck ever came from changing the names of ships and it is to be hoped that Downside will revert to a name so pleasing, mysterious, and romantic.

The first really big clash came between Cheltenham and Winchester. They met last year when Cheltenham won the odd match at the nineteenth and history exactly repeated itself. The first two Cheltenham couples earned much merit. De Montmorency and Redman beat Evans and Thorburn, and Captain Aitken and Kerr, who played for Cambridge at Hoylake the other day, beat Michael Scott and Landale. These were two really good wins and both were obtained with comparative ease. The next two Winchester couples won, and everything hung on the last pairs, Pigg and Barrett of Cheltenham, Hawkins and Tew of Winchester. There was no doubt which couple looked the stronger, and that was the Wykehamists. Moreover, they were three up after six holes. The Cheltonians, however, clung and clung and the holes came back, till it was all square with two to go. Cheltenham topped their drive to the seventeenth. Tew hit an enormous tee shot for Winchester, but the second, perhaps unluckily, overran the green, and they took three to get down. At the last hole Tew played an incredibly fine second from miles away in the distance. Any ordinary mortal would have needed at least a spoon. Tew took a light iron and flicked the ball right up on to the Plateau. Cheltenham could not get home with a full brassey shot, and the match was halved. Winchester have been an unlucky and disappointing team in this tournament, but their hour of victory seemed to have come at the nineteenth, when they were some 14ft. from the hole in two and Cheltenham were over the green. Pigg played a very fine shot back to within 6ft. Tew, in too much of a hurry to win, went for the hole and ran 4ft. past. Barrett holed out, and the hole probably looked suddenly and unpleasantly small to Hawkins. He dragged the ball across to the left, and Cheltenham had miraculously won.

There was an entertaining finish between the first couples of Aldenham and Bradfield, who went to the twentieth hole in swirling wreaths of sea mist which grew thicker as the afternoon wore on. Neither side played very well, and Aldenham had to hole a good putt to win the twentieth in 5 after a too partial providence had stopped their ball a foot short of the brook at the nineteenth. It must, however, be admitted that it is difficult to win at a green you cannot see. Rugby, who are one of the good teams with plenty of young blood, got through again. Bedford and Winchester are the only illustrious victims. There must be some more after the third round, when Charterhouse meet Eton. They are old enemies and Eton have always won, but their Waterloo must come some day and the Carthusians are very strong fore and aft.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND

OLD WELLINGTONIANS a bye.

OLD HARROVIANS		OLD MILLHILLIANS	
R. H. Oppenheimer and C. D. Gray (3 and 2)	1	D. M. Anderson and E. McLennan	0
R. W. G. Zeir and H. L. C. Henriques (2 and 2)	1	P. L. Smith and E. Wren	0
R. Straker and F. M. M. Carlisle (4 and 2)	1	R. R. Gilchrist and A. J. McLennan	0
Lt.-Col. J. C. T. Moore-Brabazon and F. le S. Stone (2 and 1)	1	J. A. R. Davidson and A. H. Hawes	0
Capt. J. Pelham Burn and G. O. M. Bennett (5 and 4)	1	J. E. Dexter and T. W. Lloyd	0
Total	5	Total	0
OLD WESTMINSTERS		OLD CLIFTONIANS	
R. W. Hartley and J. E. Dunning	0	C. Risdk and L. Godsell (2 and 1)	1
W. L. Hartley and Carol Powers (2 and 1)	1	W. C. Carr and H. Mathews	0
R. Chapman and G. S. Blaker (2 holes)	1	H. L. Carr and L. J. Percival	0
C. M. Page and H. Gardiner Hill (7 and 5)	1	W. J. Anderson and P. W. Gardiner	0
M. de J. Creswick and L. R. Walton (1 hole)	1	B. T. Rees and Lt.-Col. W. M. Halford	0
Total	4	Total	1
OLD HAILEYBURIANS		OLD TONBRIDGIANS	
F. H. Thompson and E. B. Vincent	0	G. A. Hill and A. S. Thomson (2 holes)	1
A. H. Dickinson and C. A. Hoz-Williams (at the 20th hole)	1	C. Marzetti and T. B. C. Pigott	0
D. F. Coburn and N. S. Becker (2 holes)	1	G. L. Stokoe and C. H. Pilbean	0
G. R. Rucker and J. Boyce (1 hole)	1	F. H. Knott and N. A. Keith	0
L. A. Steinkman and H. G. Collin	0	H. E. Temperley and A. J. Mitchell	0
Total	3	Total	1
OLD FORESTERS		DOWNSIDE OLD BOYS	
E. H. W. Scott and R. Garrett (4 and 3)	1	F. O. L. Fairie and A. J. Pelen	0
J. Leslie Orr and F. A. H. Reuter (6 and 4)	1	Lord Castlerosse and J. J. Pelen	0
C. E. Wallers and R. C. Hawkins (4 and 3)	1	A. St. J. Murphy and R. Murphy	0
Capt. E. W. Martyn and A. R. Martyn	0	R. Rivers and A. V. Dinan (6 and 3)	1
F. C. Russell and K. Cochrane (3 and 2)	1	H. F. Orpin and Lt.-Col. H. A. Manley	0
Total	4	Total	1
OLD MALVERNIANS		OLD RADLEIANS	
G. Illingworth and W. H. Ricardo (6 and 5)	1	E. Noel Layton and J. Colin Browne	0
W. W. Lowe and C. W. Atkinson-Gray (4 and 3)	1	Sir Ernest Holderness and H. L. Turner	0
G. L. Mellin and A. V. Crumble	0	J. Cameron and D. W. Turner (1 hole)	1
R. W. Risley and F. T. Mann (4 and 3)	1	E. A. Stuart and J. H. Horner	0
F. J. Blackstone and H. B. Bell	0	F. C. Pitchmarsh and H. W. Wishwick	0
Total	3	Total	1

OLD ETONIANS W.O.; OLD CHOLMELEIANS scratched.
OLD CARTHUSIANS W.O.; OLD LORETTONIANS scratched.

OLD CRETTONIANS		OLD WYKEHAMISTS	
R. H. de Montmorency and D. S. Redman (5 and 3)	1	A. J. Evans and Major S. K. Thorburn	0
Capt. W. H. H. Aitken and J. D. Kerr (3 and 2)	1	The Hon. M. Scott and D. E. Landale	0
Capt. I. J. Torrie and R. E. McEuen	0	A. C. Marples and A. H. Read (4 and 3)	1
H. L. Reynolds and E. M. Wellings	0	Capt. G. A. Morson and Major R. S. Lambert (5 and 4)	1
C. H. Pugr and Capt. E. J. M. Barrett (at the 19th hole)	1	Capt. G. E. Hawkins and A. M. Tew	0
Total	3	Total	2
OLD RUGBEIANS		OLD BEDFORDIANS	
J. S. C. Maughan and J. E. Mellor (6 and 4)	1	A. G. Hemsley and L. Setson	0
A. D. Cave and D. H. E. Martin (1 hole)	1	W. H. Lamplough and R. Myer	0
L. Evelyn Jones and L. B. Winkle (4 and 3)	1	A. S. Hemsley and A. C. Dymock	0
D. Watson and H. J. T. Neilson	0	Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Sargent and H. Grierson	0
E. A. Tooth and G. D. Roberts	0	Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. T. Hoare and P. Lawless (2 and 1)	1
Total	3	Total	1
OLD MARLBURIANS		LANCING OLD BOYS	
G. H. B. Marton and J. B. Pease	0	C. V. Ibbetson and D. A. Ibbetson (2 and 1)	1
F. G. Mirfield and J. N. Smith (4 and 3)	1	E. C. Millard and J. F. Jackson	0
B. Wragg and A. J. Graham (2 and 1)	1	P. S. F. Stubbs and N. F. Babbs	0
W. G. C. Munsie and H. W. C. Hobbs (4 and 3)	1	P. C. Mills and P. A. Walters	0
B. L. Rose and D. R. U. Mann (at 19th hole)	1	H. W. Cutbill and J. E. Chalcraft	0
Total	4	Total	1
OLD ALDENHAMIANS		OLD BRADFIELDIANS	
H. Gardiner Hill and G. T. Eccleston (at the twentieth hole)	1	L. C. Gordon and A. S. Hoare	0
R. L. Mansell and K. Fraser (2 holes)	1	R. G. Mills and A. L. Stevenson	0
E. Woodley and E. St. G. Hewetson (6 and 4)	1	E. A. O. Manning and O. S. Scott	0
A. E. Leach Lewis and J. A. Slater (4 and 2)	1	A. R. Topping and J. G. Stevenson	0
H. A. Scott Barrett and G. Keith	0	J. H. Cooper and H. W. Lindley (3 and 2)	1
Total	4	Total	1
OLD SALOPIANS		OLD CRANLEIGHANS	
E. F. Storey and J. Stevenson	0	J. H. S. Cannon and A. H. Pickering (3 and 1)	1
J. H. Catterall and A. Macbeth (2 holes)	1	A. F. Bailey and V. F. Thres	0
T. C. L. Heald and O. P. Herlick (3 and 2)	1	W. G. Hubbard and R. E. W. Birdseye	0
H. M. Robinson and A. T. Barker (6 and 5)	1	A. Raymont and G. Taulz	0
F. C. Corser and R. S. Fletcher (2 and 1)	1	L. G. Godwin and A. J. Hyde	0
Total	4	Total	1
OLD UPPINGHAMIANS		OLD FELSTEDIANS	
A. G. Pearson and D. E. E. Soulby	0	R. G. Chittenden and H. U. Mann (2 holes)	1
G. N. C. Martin and F. L. Snook (2 holes)	1	G. H. Lintott and E. Wood	0
R. H. Hardman and J. Bailey (3 and 2)	1	D. S. Chetwood and C. J. Morris	0
T. M. Burrell and J. W. L. Adams (2 and 1)	1	J. S. Youle and H. A. Knight	0
E. Featherstone and F. L. Bird (3 and 1)	1	J. O. Lintott and A. Shearing	0
Total	4	Total	1
OLD LEYSIANS		OLD HURST JOHNIANS	
J. Mellor and N. J. Holloway	0	A. E. W. Gibbs and E. H. C. Harper (at the twenty-first hole)	1
T. E. Morel and E. R. Budgen (3 and 2)	1	L. G. Garnett and C. H. Stanesby	0
N. H. B. Thompson and A. G. B. Thompson (4 and 3)	1	G. W. E. Baker and R. C. Petheridge	0
G. Scott-Page and R. B. Hoffman (3 and 2)	1	R. K. Esdaile and R. F. P. Hutton	0
L. G. Whelpton and W. R. B. Brash (8 and 7)	1	R. J. Smith and C. E. M. Emmerson	0
Total	4	Total	1
OLD REPTONIANS		OLD SHREWSBURIANS	
D. Smythe and J. R. A. Stroyan	0	F. A. Simmons and T. R. Curry (4 and 2)	1
H. M. Morris and Captain C. E. Maturin-Baird (1 hole)	1	J. C. Gurney and C. H. Cole	0
D. S. Piper and B. H. Valentine (2 and 1)	1	D. Griffin and A. W. Brakspear	0
Major Sir G. F. Palmer and W. D. Robinson	0	P. Stables and F. O. B. Shaw (4 and 3)	1
A. G. Raven and J. M. Van Zwanenberg (3 and 2)	1	P. E. G. Lobb and L. F. Sheldon	0
Total	3	Total	2

THE WILTON SHIELD

The Ladies' Medical Golfing Association retained the Wilton Shield in the Ladies' Inter-Association Tournament which was held at Stoke Poges yesterday. Ladies' Legal provided the opposition in the final and, though Miss P. Lobbett (Legal) defeated Miss Gourlay (Medical) by two holes in the leading game, Medical won by four matches to three.

The results were:—

SEMI-FINAL

LADIES' PARLIAMENTARY G.A.		LADIES' LEGAL G.A.	
Miss I. Worsley (at 19th hole)	1	Miss P. Lobbett	0
		Miss Dorothy Pearson (7 and 5)	1
Lady Aliess	0	Miss Sachell (2 holes)	1
Miss Stanhope	0	Miss Walter Payne (3 and 2)	1
Miss Coote	0	Mrs. Slassmger	0
Mrs. Dr. Grant	0	Miss Ramsden (2 holes)	1
Hon. Mrs. O. Scott	0	Mrs. Slade (6 and 5)	1
		Mrs. Hamilton White	1
Total	1	Total	5
LADIES' MEDICAL G.A.		UNITED SERVICES LADIES' G.A.	
Miss Molly Gourlay (6 and 5)	1	Mrs. Cautley	0
Miss Enid Wilson (3 and 1)	1	Mrs. D. Chambers	0
Mrs. Guedalla	0	Miss Joy Winn (3 and 2)	1
Miss Beryl Brown (4 and 3)	1	Mrs. J. G. Mellor	0
Miss V. Bramwell	0	Miss A. Dobson	0
Mrs. Cavendish Fuller (3 and 2)	1	Mrs. Johnston	0
Mrs. Mill	0	Mrs. Davies (5 and 4)	1
Total	4	Total	2

FINAL

MEDICAL		LEGAL	
Miss M. Gourlay	0	Miss P. Lobbett (2 holes)	1
Miss E. Wilson (4 and 3)	1	Miss D. Pearson	0
Miss Guedalla	0	Miss Sachell (2 and 1)	1
Miss Brown (3 and 2)	1	Miss Payne	0
Miss Bram well (3 and 4)	1	Miss Ramsden	0
Miss Cavendish Fuller	0	Miss Slade (4 and 2)	1
Mrs. Mills (5 and 4)	1	Mrs. Hamilton White	0
	4	Total	3

R.N. AND R.M. MEETING

The annual meeting of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Golfing Society was concluded over the Berkshire Club's courses near Ascot yesterday, when the semi-final and final rounds of the knock-out competitions were played.

In the final of the competition for players with handicaps of nine and under, Captain K. Brounger (3) beat Lieutenant G. M. Pares (5) by two and one, after having defeated Rear-Admiral B. V. Brooke (8) by two holes in the semi-final, in which round Pares gained a two and one victory over Commander J. R. Johnston (1). Lieutenant W. Dallmeyer (10) won the tournament for the longer handicapped players by beating in the final Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Bremner (10) by three and two. Dallmeyer had beaten Commander A. Scott (9) by two and one in the semi-final round, in which Bremner had to go to the twentieth hole before defeating Vice-Admiral A. V. Campbell (13), the President of the Society.

ROYAL ARTILLERY G.S. MEETING

The Royal Artillery Golfing Society's meeting was concluded at Woking yesterday, when Lieutenant A. R. Villiers and Lieutenant J. M. H. Roberts qualified for the final of the match-play competition, and will play off the tie by mutual arrangement. Major E. D. Milligan won the scratch medal with a return of 80, and other results were:—

FIRST DAY HANDICAP.—Lieutenant A. R. Villiers, 90—15=75.

VETERANS' COMPETITION.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Phillips, 96—18=78.

BOGEY.—Captain A. H. Hornby (scratch), 1 down.

SECOND DAY HANDICAP.—Major G. B. Stopford, 83—9=74.

BOGEY FOURSOMES.—Major H. Russell and Major W. O. M. Walsh tied with Brigadier R. S. Hamilton and Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Hill at three down.

Essex improved their chance of being sectional winners in the Ladies' County championship when, at Porters Park, yesterday, they beat Hertfordshire by four games to three in the Northern sub-section of the South-Eastern division.

In a match at Moor Park yesterday the Household Brigade G.S. gained an easy victory over the Stags G.S., winning the Singles by eight matches to two and the Foursomes by four matches to one.

CRICKET

M.C.C. IN WEST INDIES

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, April 11.—Rain prevented play in the final match between the M.C.C. and the West Indies to-day. The West Indies score in the second innings is 408 for five wickets and they are still 427 runs behind. —*Reuter.*

TOUR IN EGYPT

CAIRO, April 11.—Mr. H. M. Martinean's team beat an All Egypt XI. by an innings and 165 runs. In their first innings yesterday Egypt scored 77 runs, F. O. G. Lloyd taking five wickets for 24 runs and I. A. R. Peebles three for 25. Martinean's team made 400 (E. S. G. Scott 90, Colonel A. C. Johnston 68, and C. K. H. Hill-Wood 91), and dismissed All Egypt for 158 in their second innings.—*Reuter.*

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM

The members of the Australian cricket team will arrive at Naples on Wednesday, April 16, and make a tour through Europe, visiting Rome, Milan, Lucerne, and Paris, which they reach on Monday, April 21. They will arrive in London at Victoria Station on Wednesday, April 23, at 7.15 p.m.

ROWING

BUENOS AIRES, April 11.—The Canttieri Italiana, one of the leading Argentine rowing clubs, is sending a crew to compete at Henley Regatta this year. The crew will sail in the steamship Asturias on May 6.—*Reuter.*

PROFESSIONALS AT ROEHAMPTON

VICTORY OF SEYMOUR

The eleventh annual Invitation Professional Tournament came to an end at Roehampton yesterday when Mark Seymour beat Fred Robson in the final round by one hole.

Both matches in the semi-final round were interesting, especially that between T. H. Cotton and Seymour. In the first Robson beat Sherlock apparently with plenty to spare, for he won by four and three. Actually it was an excellent fight until the loop.

It was, however, the meeting between Cotton and Seymour that captured the fancy of the spectators, and a large gallery followed them. It was Cotton's tendency to pull that lost him the match. He started well, and was two up at the fourth hole, where he put an iron shot close to the pin and holed his putt for a 3. Seymour then came back at him and won the next two holes after nearly driving the green at the sixth (320 yards). The short seventh was halved in 2, Seymour holing out from nine yards, with Cotton lying close to the hole. The match was all square at the turn—Cotton won the eighth, but lost the ninth, where he pulled his second into the trees—but then Seymour drew ahead. He holed a putt of four yards for a 2 at the tenth, won the eleventh, where Cotton missed a very short putt, and got another 2 at the thirteenth, running down a putt this time of at least 10 yards. That was three up, and it might have been four up at the thirteenth. Seymour drove right on to the middle of the green. Cotton replied with an equally fine drive—straight as a die on the pin—but it just failed to carry the far lip of the intervening bunker. He could not do better than a four, but Seymour obligingly took three putts. Now was Cotton's chance could he take it. It seemed as if he would, for he won the next two holes, getting down a difficult curly putt for a 2 at the fourteenth and a 4 at the long fifteenth. The sixteenth was well halved in 4, but then came another pulled shot by Cotton, and, although Seymour did the same, he recovered well and got his 3, whereas Cotton failed.

By comparison with this match the final round seemed a little tame, partly because of all the brilliant play that had gone before, partly because neither man played up to form going out. Seymour started well. He won the first hole in three and the second in four, where Robson, after a magnificent spoon shot out of long grass that finished well on the green, took three putts. Robson won the long third in four, and then Seymour made mistakes, for he cut his tee shot into the trees at the fourth hole, took three putts at the fifth, and lost them both. Robson was now one up, but Seymour pitched his second to within 7ft. of the hole at the sixth, won it in three, and that was all square. The short seventh was halved in four, both men pulled their tee shots, and a half in four at the eighth followed. At the ninth Robson got a rub-of-the-green that might well have had serious results for Seymour. Seymour was safely on the green in two. Robson pulled his second, but hit a spectator a lag in the narrow alley-way between the two guarding bunkers. From there he got down in two, and Seymour took three putts. Robson one up again.

Robson also won the tenth, laying a long putt out of the hollow stone dead, whereas Seymour, after narrowly missing the right-hand bunker with his tee shot, took three putts again. Robson really looked as if he had a grip of the match. But it was not to be. Both were short in the eleventh. Robson played a good pitch, but Seymour played a better, holed his putt, and won in 3. The twelfth was halved in 3, so were the thirteenth and fourteenth, and the fifteenth was also divided in 4. Seymour hit a fine tee shot to the sixteenth. Robson teed his ball close to the tee box. The crowd had crept in far to close on the right and Robson waved them back. George Gadd did his best, but without avail, and Robson, obviously worried, altered his stance and direction, pulled his tee shot, and was never in sight of a half. All square and two to play. The seventeenth was the decisive hole. Seymour hit a glorious spoon shot to within 10ft. of the hole. Robson pulled again, this time into a bunker, failed to get out, and gave up the hole. Seymour accordingly was dormy one, and one felt somehow that Robson would not get a 3, and that Seymour would not take a 5, and so it proved. Both hit fine tee shots over the trees to the home hole, and were safely on the green in 2, but well away from the hole. Robson putted close enough to get his 3, and all that remained was for Seymour to do the same. He made no mistake, hitting the winning putt truly and boldly.

The results were:—

SEMI-FINAL

F. ROBSON (Croden Beach) beat J. G. SHERLOCK (Hunstanton) by 4 and 3.

M. SEYMOUR (St. Leonards) beat T. H. COTTON (Langley Park) by 2 and 1.

FINAL

SEYMOUR beat ROBSON by one hole.

FENCING

THE SABRE CHAMPIONSHIP

O. G. Trinder, of the Royal Automobile Club, won the Sabre Championship of Great Britain last night at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, after a tie with G. L. G. Harry, London Fencing Club, the champion of 1928. Colonel R. B. Campbell (Bedford House) last year's winner, was beaten into fourth place, in spite of some very clever sabre play on his part.

Before the pool was begun last night, C. H. Biscoe, on behalf of the Amateur Fencing Association, announced that it had been originally intended to postpone the final pool as a tribute to the memory of the late Professor Bertrand, who was buried yesterday. This decision was rescinded, owing to the representations of his family, who said that such a course of action would have been entirely contrary to the wishes of Professor Bertrand. The speaker and A. Miller-Hallett, president of Salle Bertrand, paid fitting tributes to the famous swordsman.

The three other fencers to reach the final pool were C. L. de Beaumont and A. G. Pilbrow, of Salle Bertrand, and R. D. S. Anderson, of the Masks Fencing Club, and the general standard of play in this final was exceptionally high. In the earlier fights the phrases were not very long, most hits being scored either by attack, stop hit, or parry and *riposte*, only a few going to the *contre-riposte*, but some of the exchanges in the later assaults, especially in those between Harry and Trinder, were very prolonged and academic, one going as far as the fifth *contre-riposte*. Trinder, Harry, and Pilbrow were the winners in the opening round, but by the end of the second only Trinder and Pilbrow were undefeated, for the latter, fencing in delightful style, defeated Harry in his second fight by five hits to three after leading 4—1. This was a reversal of their fight in the semi-final round and a surprise to most of those present. The two leaders met in the third round, and Trinder won easily by five hits to one, Pilbrow only finding the target once, with a lovely counter *riposte*. For the rest Trinder's attacks were too quick for him, and his defence too sound.

This left the R.A.C. fencer with a clear lead over the rest till he met Harry, who had won all the rest of his assaults, in the final fight of the pool. This was a delightful exhibition of sabre play. Hits ran level to two all and Trinder led 4—2, but Harry, with two *ripostes*, a cut at flank, and a cut at arm, won three hits in succession and tied with his opponent at the top of the pool.

After a few minutes' interval the barrage was fought off, and on this occasion after a fight where the phrases were not quite so clear cut Trinder won by five hits to three and gained the championship. He was not the best stylist of the pool, but he is very quick in attack, safe in defence, and is a wonderful judge of distance. Pilbrow, who was third with two defeats, at times fenced most stylishly and admirably, but was unequal, and Harry was not quite in his form of two years ago, seeming too diffident in attack and relying too much on parry and *riposte*. Campbell and de Beaumont tied for fourth place.

PROFESSOR BERTRAND

The funeral of Professor Félix Bertrand, the celebrated *maitre d'armes* of London, took place at Golders Green yesterday. On the coffin was a beautiful floral tribute from women fencers at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, in the form of a sword, the hilt fashioned in snowdrops and the blade in tiny laurel leaves ingeniously sewn. Attached to the sword were streamers of the academy's colours.

Professor Léon Bertrand, the son, was the chief mourner, and among the well-known fencers present were:—Miss Julia Johnstone and Miss R. Johnstone and Mrs. Spong (*née* Miss Millicent Hall), Mr. Miller Hallet (president of the academy), Mr. Walter Gates (the hon. secretary), Mr. H. Evan James, Mr. C. H. Biscoe (representing the Amateur Fencing Association), Mr. W. W. Marsh, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. H. Butterworth, and Mr. A. Corble (representing the Sabre Club), Mr. E. H. Platt (representing the London Fencing Club), Lieutenant James and Q.M.S. Parsons (representing the Army Fencing Union), Mr. E. H. Lefroy, Mr. H. S. Riant, Lieutenant-Commander L. C. Bernacetti, R.N.V.R., F.R.G.S., Colonel C. Matthey, and Mr. E. M. Amphlett.

ATHLETICS

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT STAMFORD BRIDGE

The annual Public Schools Challenge Cup meeting was begun at Stamford Bridge yesterday, when a large proportion of the record entry of 806 were quietly and, considering the complications of the programme, quickly eliminated.

There are many people who think that public school athletics get more publicity than is good for them, but three-quarters of the entrants yesterday got no more than that involved in carrying a number which a fevered searching of the programme eventually identified with a name, and those athletes who were good enough to survive to take part in to-day's finals prove, nine times out of 10, level-headed enough not to let a paragraph of print grow in their own minds out of its proportions in other people's.

With the crowd of actual combatants almost equalling the crowd of spectators, it was impossible to take in everything that happened—even the megaphone, that invaluable aid to those who like to keep their programmes filled with the proper ticks and scratches, fell at times into an irritating inaudibility—but, if no records are broken this year, yesterday's performances made it clear that the average will be maintained at what, 20 years ago, would have seemed an impossibly high level.

Great efforts have been made lately to rouse the public schools to enthusiasm over field events, and it is possible that J. S. Moll, of Bedford, by defeating G. M. Moll (the holder), of Bedford, in that, to the spectator, slightly ridiculous event, throwing the discus, did a great service to the cause, for he dispelled the idea that a man as renowned as G. M. Moll is a certain winner before the event even begins. The only holder of any of the running events still qualified to defend his title, J. G. Giddins, of Lancing, who won the steeplechase last year in 4min. 12 4-5sec., was unfortunately "spiked" in his school's sports, and, in his absence, it does not look as though the winning time this year will be very good. W. G. Bannister, of St. Bees, however, who won his heat "as he liked," had just previously run the half-mile in the excellent time of 2min. 4 1-5sec., and to-day there is a sufficiently big gap between the two finals for his time in the second, the steeplechase, to be more or less unaffected by the first.

Bannister's running was the most impressive of the day, but in the Mile, in which G. Denison-Smith, of Harrow, unfortunately did not compete, Healey ran an excellent heat. The time, 4min. 43 3-5sec., does not compare very well with J. E. Robins's 4min. 31 4-5sec. last year, but Robins broke the record, and Wooderson and Healey ran in a way that suggested they will be able to knock off two or three seconds to-day. Wooderson finished first, but it would not be surprising if Healey won from him to-day. The best heat time for the Quarter Mile, an excellent one, 52 3-5sec., was returned by M. A. Staniforth, of Dulwich; but J. D. Wade, of Lancing, who beat him in the first round, looked the more finished runner. A. C. Hall, of Dover, although his time was beaten, had the best style of all the entrants for the Junior Hundred Yards, and S. C. Kerr, of Sloane, won the Junior High Jump at the height of 5ft. 1in.

The results were:—

440 YARDS.—Following qualify., J. D. Wade (Lancing), 53 1-5sec.; M. A. Staniforth (Dulwich), 52 3-5sec.; W. D. Capper (Priory, Shrewsbury), 53 4-5sec.; H. P. C. Harvey (Merchant Taylors), 54 1-5sec.; G. H. Laig (King's, Wimbledon), 53 4-5sec.; D. A. Doyle (Watford Grammar), 55 1-5sec.

JUNIOR 100 YARDS.—Following qualify.—R. P. Sawkins (Southall County), 10 4-5sec.; R. C. Way (Polytechnic), 10 9-10sec.; K. M. Mulhall (Wrekin), 11 1-5sec.; A. C. Hall (Dover), 10 9-10sec.; H. E. Vincent (Thanton's, Southampton), 11 1-5sec.; B. H. Thomas (King's, Canterbury), 11 1-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—The following cleared 5ft. 2in., and will compete in the final:—L. C. Bellsham-Revell (Chatham House), G. R. Bowen (Polytechnic), G. A. V. Knyett (Malvern), G. M. Bruce-Payne (St. Edmund's, Canterbury), C. E. Salamon (Stowe), G. M. Moll (Bedford), E. E. Young (Allen's), S. H. West (Polytechnic), F. D. C. Walker (Lancing), L. F. York (Eton), F. G. N. Adams (Cathedral School, Hereford), J. S. Moll (Bedford), H. W. Mermagen (Brighton), A. T. Russell (Taunton's, Southampton), C. Powell (Oundle), W. M. G. Sanders (Bishop's Stortford), J. Green (Rossall), A. B. Bell (Glenalmond), M. J. Mowbray (Wanstead High), E. J. M. Leslie (Fettes), D. W. S. Pepper (Bedford Modern), F. Holland (Bishopshalt), and J. D. Bates (Aldenham).

LONG JUMP.—The following qualified for the final:—R. F. H. Philpot-Brookes (King's, Wimbledon), 18ft. 11¼in.; J. R. Macgregor (Wrekin), F. 18ft. 9¾in.; G. Train (St. Bees), 19ft. 1¾in.; K. S. Duncan (Malvern), 20ft. 0¾in.; F. W. Goodbody (Dover), 19ft. 11¼in.; J. S. Higgie (Ealing Priory), 19ft. 10¾in.; Gordon Green (Davenant), 19ft. 1¾in.; R. D. More (Herbert Strutt), 18ft. 8¾in.; R. G. Wise (Bedford), 18ft. 7¾in.; and F. H. Marsh (Bedford Modern), 19ft. 1in.

ONE MILE.—The following qualify:—D. E. C. Trench (Stowe), J. N. Times (Marlborough), time, 4min. 44 2-5sec.; A. T. Wooderson (Sutton Valence), C. O. Healey (Lancing), time, 4min. 43 3-5sec.; C. Sofield (Merchant Taylors), J. F. Bray (Highgate), time 4min. 44 3-5sec.; D. Samuel (Watford Grammar), E. L. Akeroyd (Newcastle, Staffs), time, 4min. 46 4-5sec.; C. I. Murphie (Cheltenham), E. R. Wallace (Wrekin), time, 4min. 44 4-5sec.

THROWING THE DISCUS.—J. S. Moll (Bedford), 126ft. 9¾in.; K. S. Duncan (Malvern), 120ft. 5½in.; G. M. Moll (Bedford), 116ft. 11¼in.; H. Eastwood (Bedford Modern), 110ft. 11in.; G. M. R. G. Neville (Bedford), 107ft. 10¾in.; G. Thorne (Eton), 106ft. 5½in.

JUNIOR HIGH JUMP.—S. C. Kerr (Sloane), 5ft. 1in.; T. E. Ison (Derby), 5ft. 0¾in., and F. A. Brown (Perse), 5ft. 0¾in., equal 2.

880 YARDS.—Heat winners: W. G. Bannister (St. Bees), 2min. 4 1-5sec.; H. S. S. Trevanion (Charterhouse), 2min. 8 4-5sec.; D. S. Wild (Sloane), 2min. 9 1-5sec.; A. T. Wooderson (Sutton Valence), 2min. 7 2-5sec.; G. R. Wolf (Besumont), 2min. 10sec.; J. Moore (Alleyn's), 2min. 11sec.; R. D. More (Herbert Strutt), 2min. 9sec.; A. D. Wigan (Cheltenham), 2min. 8 4-5sec.

THREE-QUARTER MILE STEEPLECHASE.—Heat 1: W. G. Bannister (St. Bees), 1; C. Powell (Oundle), 2; C. Fathill-Davies (Lancing), 3. Heat 2: T. W. Cranfield (Bedford Modern), 3. Time, 4min. 15 4-5sec. Heat 2: E. A. Turner (Worksop), 1; H. B. Pirie (Glenalmond), 2; D. M. Brett (Highgate), 3. Time, 4min. 24 1-5sec. Heat 3: G. J. A. White (Rossall), 1; R. Harvey (Aldersbot), 2; D. W. Fay (Highgate), 3. Time, 4min. 18 3-5sec.

BRIGHTON RELAY RACE

Twenty-two teams will take part in the Brighton relay race, which is the seventh annual event of the series, the runners for the first stage of four miles 176 yards being dispatched from the Palace Yard, Westminster, at 11 a.m., by Sir William Waterlow, the Lord Mayor. The teams include Birchfield Harriers, the famous Midland club, which has won three times; their great rivals, Hallamshire Harriers, who won by a few seconds last year to record their second victory; Surrey A.C., who won the first race in 1924; South London Harriers, the Southern champions; Belgrave Harriers, Herne Hill Harriers, Highgate Harriers, Polytechnic Harriers, Tipton Harriers, Wycombe Phoenix Harriers, and the Welsh champions, Cwmbran Harriers, who will be participating for the second time.

SQUASH RACKETS

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Yorkshire beat Sussex in the final of the County Squash Rackets Championship in the Junior Carlton courts yesterday by three matches to two. In this, the first County Squash Rackets Championship played, Yorkshire had beaten Northumberland and Derbyshire, and Sussex had beaten Kent and Middlesex, Middlesex having been compelled to scratch through inability to find a representative side. Several other counties are expected to compete next year.

R. G. Bullen (Yorkshire) lost to Colonel A. H. C. Kearsey (Sussex) by three games to two (9—3, 3—9, 9—6, 1—9, 7—9). Kearsey slowed the game down very cleverly after his opponent led by two games to one. In the final game Kearsey led 8—0, Bullen made a sequence of seven aces, but put himself out with a miss-hit, and Kearsey won the game and the match with a dead nick from a service.

S. M. Toyne (Yorkshire) beat R. C. Greville (Sussex) by three games to one (9—2, 2—9, 9—4, 9—4). Toyne made a sequence of 10 aces, going from 0—2 in the first game to 1—0 in the second. Greville won the second game in two hands and led 4—1 in the third, but Toyne afterwards played very clever squash rackets indeed, and in the end won comfortably.

L. F. Leversedge (Yorkshire) lost to R. E. Soher (Sussex) by three games to two (6—9, 3—9, 9—5, 9—7, 2—9). Soher led 7—3 in the fourth game, but Leversedge made a fine sequence of five aces and won the game in his next hand. Soher made a sequence of seven aces in the final game, which he won rather easily, playing really well.

J. R. B. Knox (Yorkshire) beat Captain J. Nathan (Sussex) by three games to one (6—9,

Parliament

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, APRIL 11

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

The Mental Treatment Bill, as amended in Standing Committee, was considered on Report.

On Clause 1 (dealing with the power to receive voluntary patients),

DR. A. V. DAVIES (Royton, U.) moved to leave out the words "for mental illness" from the first subsection of the clause. He said that people who were anxious for mental treatment were always nervous that they might be found insane; that fear prevented them applying for treatment until it was too late, and then there were cases of suicide. The suicide rate had been going up for years—last year there were 5,000 cases—and the Bill, properly administered, would prevent a great deal of that in the future. If a person found that it was necessary to sign an application for treatment for "mental illness," he or she would refuse to take the risk. The elimination of the words "for mental illness" would have a material effect in encouraging people whom it was desired to keep out of asylums to submit themselves for treatment.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.), who seconded, said he was grateful for the change which the Minister had already made in the clause by substituting "mental treatment" for "mental disorder," which appeared originally; but the words "mental illness" were not necessary.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), said there still appeared to be a misunderstanding of Clause 1. It did not invent a new category of patients, because voluntary patients had been known to the lunacy code for half a century. The only object of the clause was to enable such patients to be treated in public mental hospitals and other places instead of being confined as they were now. There was a necessity for clear definition of the kind of treatment which was contemplated in the clause, and there was nothing derogatory in stating in the Bill that the treatment was for "mental illness."

COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) said he did not think the amendment would make much difference to the clause, but surely the Minister was wrong in saying that the Bill created no new category.

Mr. GREENWOOD indicated dissent.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) said that nothing which the Minister had said had convinced him that the amendment ought not to be made.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

Mr. KINLEY (Bootle, Lab.) moved to substitute the "Minister of Health" for the "Board of Control." He said that such was the dread of the name "asylum" and all those connected with it which prevailed generally among the working classes, whom the Bill was intended to benefit, that the proposed new service was doomed to failure should the Board of Control have anything to do with it. The average number of patients admitted to asylums yearly for the past 10 years was 22,000, and if those who committed suicide while of unsound mind, according to coroners' inquests, were added the number of persons yearly needing mental treatment was about 30,000. In the public mind the Board of Control had been condemned for many years, and the condemnation had been justified by the decision of the Royal Commission that the Board, as it was previously constituted, was not worthy of continued existence, and that it should be fundamentally altered. Those fundamental alterations were proposed by this Bill. He was amazed to find that there had not been long before now a minute and severe investigation into the whole of the operations of the Board of Control. His suggestion was that in no circumstances should the Board of Control be permitted to have either direct or indirect contact with the new service which they were setting up under this Bill.

Mr. MESSER (Tottenham, S., Lab.), who seconded the amendment, said that many of those who had been associated with local administration for years were of opinion that their work would be just as efficiently done without the Board of Control, which was a hindrance rather than a help.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) said he thought there was from an administrative point of view considerable difficulty in the proposal that in the case of voluntary boarders the Ministry of Health should be substituted for the Board of Control. He took it that it would mean the duplication of machinery and two sets of administrative staff. He believed that at present a large portion of voluntary boarders were already under the jurisdiction of the Board of Control, and he knew of no complaint concerning them. He believed the Board of Control gave a measure of protection to the people taking advantage of treatment, and he was anxious that that protection should be continued. It would be possible, he thought, for the Minister of Health to retain the lay element on the Board of Control.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD said the amendment meant not merely substituting the Ministry of Health for the Board of Control, but deciding whether the voluntary boarders or the people dealt with in Clause 5 should go to lunatic asylums or to other institutions free from the taint of connexion with lunacy. If the Ministry of Health was in charge institutions would be built to deal with the matter, but if the Board of Control remained persons coming under Clauses 1 and 5 would be dealt with in establishments that existed at present to house other than voluntary patients. The House ought not to allow itself to be carried away by the evidence and decision of experts. Hon. members might have read Mr. G. K. Chesterton's "The Ball and the Cross," in which more and more people were found insane until ultimately the whole world was found to be insane except the doctor in charge of the institution, and he turned out to be the Devil. (Laughter.) Every extension of the category of lunatics took us in that direction.

DR. J. H. JONES (Denbigh, L.) said that Colonel Wedgwood, who was a great champion of liberty, seemed to object to the large number of people who suffered from mental disorders being treated by experts. Whom did the right hon. gentleman suggest should treat these unfortunate people? He (Dr. Jones) was sorry to read and hear the strong remarks which were made about the Board of Control. The mover of the amendment was entirely misinformed in his references to that body. The Board seemed hardly to have a friend, but it had done its difficult work extremely well.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that the proposals of this clause were the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The voluntary patient was not a new category of person; he had existed for a considerable time, and what they were trying to do was to render this early form of non-certified treatment, at present available only to the well-to-do, also available to the masses of people in the country. The amendment did not ask for the abolition of the Board of Control, or for its supersession by the Ministry of Health direct. Such a proposal would involve a far-reaching amendment of the principal Act. What was proposed was that the Ministry of Health should be directly responsible for certain aspects of mental illness, while the Board of Control should retain its responsibility for the major portion of mental illness. Such a system would lead to duplication of inspection and administration, and would be quite impossible to work. The fear of the Board of Control arose from its history, and the view of it which had been expressed took no account of the changes made in its structure, powers, and duties by the Bill. The Minister of Health was responsible for the supervision.

Mr. BECKETT (Peckham, Lab.) supported the amendment.

DR. DAVIES said one of his chief objections to the Bill was that it would have the effect of lowering the status of the Board of Control; it was being degraded into a sub-department of the Ministry of Health. He appealed to hon. members opposite to get out of their minds the idea that the Board of Control was concerned simply with the detention of people in asylums. As a matter of fact, the Board was a body of men independent of all political control, whose sole object was to see that no subject of His Majesty was detained in an asylum or mental hospital or home unless there was legal cause for his detention. They were really guardians of the liberty of the subject.

The amendment was rejected by 205 votes to 18—majority, 187.

Mr. WINTERTON (Loughborough, Lab.) moved an amendment to provide that unless a voluntary patient was of unsound mind within the meaning of the Lunacy Acts, 1890 to 1922, he should not be received as a patient, either rate-aided or paying, in a public mental hospital. He said it was suggested that there could be a voluntary act on the part of a person of weak or impaired will in choosing treatment in an institution. He would be under the pressure, control, and advice of some other person, whose dominant will would decide the supposed voluntary action. He might be received in an ordinary lunatic asylum. The alteration of the name to mental hospital made no difference in the real character of the institution. He pleaded with the Minister of Health not to bow down to the false god of standardization. They were in a region where mechanical methods ought not to be applied.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) seconded the amendment. He said that for three years he was the secretary of the Prison System Inquiry Committee, and during that investigation he discovered how very close was the relationship between mental instability and crime. A good many men and women would have been saved from prison if it had been possible to certify certain cases which were not certifiable in the past. But beyond that there was a great area of borderland cases of people who, through anxiety, overwork, unemployment, and other vicissitudes of life, were made temporarily insane. That type of case was likely to be harmed rather than helped by being sent to a lunatic asylum.

Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (East Ham, N.), said that the voluntary patients were not lunatics and could no more be sent to any institution against their will than any member of that House. They were perfectly free to choose which institution they would enter. She had no doubt that if public opinion demanded it local authorities would devote some of the institutions which were now under their control to the special needs of this type of patient.

DR. DAVIES said it was necessary to press local authorities to establish what might be called convalescent homes where there would be no suggestion of asylum environment.

After further debate the amendment was negatived without a division.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD moved an amendment to Clause 2, which relates to notice of the reception, death, and departure of voluntary patients, and contains provisions as to the discharge of patients. He desired that at a time when a voluntary boarder might become a detained boarder he should have the safeguard of some outside help. For this purpose the amendment proposed to qualify the reference to persons becoming incapable of expressing themselves as willing or unwilling to continue to receive treatment by requiring that they should be so incapable "in the opinion of a magistrate."

Mr. GREENWOOD said that on this amendment there was a clash of principle. He was for the exclusion of magisterial interference to the largest possible extent, and that was one of the conclusions at which the Royal Commission, after very full consideration, arrived. Colonel Wedgwood wished to include in the Bill a little more magisterial supervision, so that obviously the Government could not accept the amendment. It was desirable to get mental disease out of the kind of hugger-mugger atmosphere in which it had dwelt for so long. If they could get rid of judicial interference, and therefore of the stigma of certification, they would help these unfortunate people. The real objection to the intervention of a justice of the peace was that it had always been associated in the public mind with certification.

The amendment was negatived by 192 votes to 30—majority, 162.

The further consideration of the Bill as amended was adjourned.

The Lords' amendments to the Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

The House stood adjourned at five minutes before 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Army and Air Force (Annual), Coal Mines, Borough Market (Southwark), Brighton and Hove Gas, and London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies Bills read first time.

Reading Corporation Bill read second time.

Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill agreed to on Report.

Epsom Rural District Council, Guildford Rural District Council, and Mid Kent Water Bills read third time.

Debate on Wireless Telephony.

WEDNESDAY.—Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill read first time.

London and North Eastern Railway (No. 1), Liverpool Corporation (No. 1), Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water), Scottish Central Electric Power, Malvern Hills, Leicester Corporation, Rochdale Corporation (No. 1), Chester Water, and Falmouth Corporation Water Bills read third time.

Debate on Development of Air Power.

THURSDAY.—Land Drainage and Army and Air Force (Annual) Bills read second time.

Land Drainage (Scotland) and Milford Docks Bills read third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Selsey Water and Wakefield Corporation Bills read second time.

Housing (No. 2) Bill; debate on second reading.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Sodor and Man) Measure, 1930, agreed to.

Army and Air Force (Annual), Brighton and Hove Gas, Bromborough Dock, Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust (Amendment), and London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies Bills read third time.

TUESDAY.—Epsom Rural District Council, Guildford Rural District Council, and Mid Kent Water Bills read first time.

Motion to introduce Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Bill failed, there being no tellers for the Ayes.

Housing (No. 2) Bill read second time, and Money Resolution passed through Committee.

Supply: Votes for Art and Science Buildings, Employment Exchange and Insurance Buildings (including Ministries of Labour and Health and Department of Health for Scotland), and Public Buildings, Great Britain and Overseas, agreed to in Committee.

Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill passed through Committee.

Children (Employment Abroad) Bill read third time.

WEDNESDAY.—Wireless Telegraphy, Scottish Central Electric Power, Malvern Hills, Leicester Corporation, and Falmouth Corporation Water Bills read first time.

Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill read second time.

Overseas Trade (Guarantees) Resolution passed through Committee.

Supply: Votes passed in Committee on Tuesday agreed to on Report.

Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill read third time.

Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure agreed to.

THURSDAY.—Naval Conference: Statement by the Prime Minister.

Lords' Amendments to Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water), Rochdale Corporation (No. 1), and Chester Water Bills agreed to.

Milford Docks and Trout (Scotland) Bills read first time.

Navy and Marines (Wills) Bill read second time.

Housing (Scotland) Bill read second time and Money Resolution agreed to in Committee.

Overseas Trade (Guarantees) Resolution agreed to on Report and Bill read first time.

Third Parties (Rights against Insurers) Bill read third time.

FRIDAY.—Lords' Amendments to Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill agreed to.

Mental Treatment Bill considered on Report.

BIRMINGHAM UNIONIST ASSOCIATION

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was re-elected president of the Birmingham Unionist Association last night, sent a message in which he said:—"I look forward confidently to victory on a great programme of Safeguarding and Imperial Preference."

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, referring to the increase of unemployment, said that it was part of the price which had to be paid for a Labour Government. It was said that the Coal Mines Bill was going to put the price up to the home consumer by 1s. 6d. a ton. Coal was only going to be cheaper for the foreigner to enable him to compete better with manufacturers at home. Unionists had two magnificent projects in the forefront of their programme. One was a full-blooded policy of safeguarding for the preservation of our home trade and for the protection of the standard of our own workers, and the other was to make a series of trade agreements with the Dominions in order that we might recover the export trade without which this country could not exist.

Mr. AMERY proposed a resolution deploring the failure of the Socialist Government to keep faith with the electors by dealing immediately and practically with unemployment, and declaring enthusiastic support for a thoroughgoing policy of safeguarding.

Book of the Day

CLEMENCEAU AND FOCH

A CONFLICT OF PERSONALITIES

(By Wickham Steed)

GRANDEUR AND MISERY OF VICTORY. By GEORGES CLEMENCEAU. (Harrap. 21s. net.)

This book needs to be read thrice over. A first reading suggests that it ought never to have been written; a second allows some solid facts to emerge from Clemenceau's impassioned self-defence; and a third prompts the conclusion that, in the fight which Clemenceau, on the threshold of eternity, fought against Foch, who had passed beyond it, two French temperaments, two traditions, and two schools of thought were in conflict.

Clemenceau and Foch could only work together when they stood on common ground. In common they had their equal love of France and, albeit less equally, their "drive" as men of action. Of the two Clemenceau was perhaps the greater man, as he was certainly the more dynamic, not to say daemonic, spirit. Foch had, on the whole, the clearer mind and, in conversation, the ampler flow of speech. He, a pupil of the Jesuits and brother of a Jesuit, was the more pliant, if not the more tolerant; Clemenceau, the Anti-Clerical, the Freethinker, who hid his idealism beneath a cloak of negations, was the more dogmatic, the more absolute.

Yet, of the two, Clemenceau was the more generous. His differences with Foch were notorious. The Paris Peace Conference rang with them. Nor was Foch always discreet in his expression of them. But they did not prevent Clemenceau from saying to Foch, as he tapped the Marshal's tunic, above the heart, on the day when both of them were declared to have deserved well of their country, "Through it all, there's something good in there." Foch failed to respond.

The memory of their discord would hardly have goaded "The Tiger" into posthumous laceration of the man to whom, with Clemenceau himself, France and the Allies owed victory, had not Clemenceau felt that his own generosity had been ill-requited by the publication at secondhand, after the Marshal's death, of authorized criticism which amounted to a slur upon Clemenceau's statecraft—if not, indeed, upon his patriotism. Clemenceau felt, as he says in his preface, that failure to reply would be attributed to faint-heartedness. "I cannot remain speechless. You challenged me. Here I am," he exclaims to the shade of Foch. But it might have been well had his answer, like Foch's own strictures upon Clemenceau's policy, been edited and co-ordinated by some more dispassionate hand.

Of provocation there had been no lack. During the Peace Conference an outspoken interview with Foch appeared in the *Daily Mail*, assuredly not without the knowledge and assent of Foch himself, though he may not have been directly responsible for its final wording. President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George protested against it, and Foch denied his authorship of it—a denial which he subsequently mitigated. In 1922, when Clemenceau was leaving for the United States to defend France against the charge of militarism, Foch gave a further interview to the New York *Tribune*, in which he was reported as saying that Clemenceau was "going over there to whimper and sentimentalize like the old dotard he is."

To this attack Clemenceau made no reply, though he neither forgot nor forgave it. He would have kept silence had his conception of the peace not been assailed by M. Recouly in the name of Foch. This it was, far more than personal rancour, that unsheathed the Tiger's well-nigh nonagenarian claws. At heart, Clemenceau believed in what he called "a Europe founded on right." He says: "In spite of some people's lack of understanding, to have attempted this will be the glory of the Treaty of Versailles. It is for future Governments to work at this task by some method other than that of eternally giving in. The realization of a *Europe founded upon right* was the greatest victory of all, the victory that neither Napoleon nor Foch wished to gain, and which required something more than successful strokes of strategy."

Foch, as all who ever discussed this matter with him knew, believed, on the contrary, that French security demanded the permanent military control, if not the annexation outright, of German territory up to the left bank of the Rhine. Clemenceau thought the scheme a pledge of future war; and, as the price of discarding it, he obtained from President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George the Anglo-American Convention by which the United States and Great Britain guaranteed France against future German attack. The United States repudiated its President's signature. Great Britain then availed herself of her legal right to withdraw from her part of the bargain. Clemenceau could never bring himself to admit that the Locarno Treaty was a valid substitute for it.

Thus Foch, and those who thought with him, could mock at the faith Clemenceau had placed in England and in the United States. Clemenceau's bitterness against American post-War policy, and especially against Mr. Lloyd George, who first proposed the Anglo-American Convention, breaks out on page after page of his book. Neither Britons nor Americans can read them without a blush, strong though extenuating circumstances may be. Doubtless, Clemenceau is not quite fair. But it was not in his nature to be scrupulously just, or even consistent: witness the contradiction between his statement, on page 35, that "It was at Doullens that Foch, without anyone's permission, laid hold of the (unified) command. For that minute I shall remain grateful to him until my last breath"; and his further statement, on page 118, "It is absolutely *untrue* that Marshal Foch ever owed 'his post' to Mr. Lloyd George. He owed it to me, the head of the French Government, who always wanted this, while it needed a defeat of the British Army to put an end to the English Government's opposition to the nomination of General Foch to the post of Commander-in-Chief."

In a sense, the latter claim is better founded than the former assertion. It is also true that Foch owed to Clemenceau's brave defence of him in the French Chamber, after the Chemin des Dames disaster in June, 1918, his retention of the Command-in-Chief. But the burden of the Foch case against "the politicians," of whom he looked upon Clemenceau as the responsible leader, was that they had bungled the victory, whereas Clemenceau maintained that, if the soldiers had prevailed, they would hopelessly have bungled the peace. There is more force than is now generally admitted in Clemenceau's affirmation that "the keynote of the Treaty of Versailles is the *liberation of the peoples*, the independence of nationalities, whereas the keynote of the policy of Marshal Foch and M. Poincaré was the *occupation* of a territory by force of arms against the will of its inhabitants."

Foch was a great soldier and Clemenceau a great statesman. Both greatly served their country. In time, this alone will be remembered of them.

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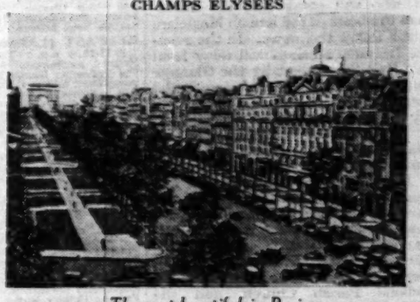

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

THE BOAT RACE

A running commentary on the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race will be broadcast to-day between 12.20 and 1 p.m. from all stations, including the experimental short-wave transmitter, G5SW. The commentators will be Mr. Guy Nickalls, the Oxford Blue, and Mr. J. C. Squire, who will speak into the microphone in the bows of the launch Magician, which will follow the crews. In the evening the National stations will relay from Queen's Hall the concert by the Glasgow Orpheus Choir. The principal item in the London Regional programme to-night is a variety entertainment, to which Mr. Leslie Weston, Mr. Billie Barnes, and Miss Janet Joyce will contribute.

To-morrow afternoon a recital by Mr. Paul Robeson, accompanied by Mr. Lawrence Brown, will be heard by listeners to the London Regional programme. At 9.5 p.m. there will be broadcast a performance of Stainer's *Crucifixion*, conducted by Mr. Ronald Tomblin. The performance will be relayed from St. Marylebone Parish Church, and the soloists will be Mr. Anderson Nicol (tenor) and Mr. Robert Butler (baritone). Items in the National programme include a violoncello recital by Mr. W. H. Squire, and a Mozart concert by the National Orchestra of Wales, conducted by Mr. Reginald Redman, which will consist of his Overture "Don Giovanni," Concerto in E flat, Serenade No. 4 in D, and Symphony No. 36 in C.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, April 12, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc. (261.3m.), (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich : Weather. **10.45-11** : New Light on Old Books, by Mrs. M. A. Hamilton.

12.20 :—A running commentary on the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race by Mr. G. O. Nickalls and Mr. J. C. Squire, relayed from the launch Magician, following the race. **1-2** :—Orchestra, from the Connaught Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.30** :—Dance Music. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children : Xylophone Solos by Rudy Starita. Wood, a Story of the Gnome Family (Mabel Marlowe). Let us have your answers to this—a New Competition. **6** :—Pigeon Racing, by Mr. F. E. Brown, from Leeds. **6.15** :—Weather ; News ; Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Schubert's Songs, sung by Mark Raphael (baritone). **7** :—Holidays at Home and Abroad—Camping, by Mr. Leslie Paul. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell ; Megan Thomas (soprano). **9** :—Weather ; News. **9.15** :—The Glasgow Orpheus Choir ; Boyd Steven and John Edington, relayed from the Queen's Hall. **10 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices. **10.10** :—Great Hoaxes, 4—Antoinette's Necklace, by Mr. Douglas Jerrold. **10.25-12** :—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

12.20-1 :—National programme. **3.30** :—Callender's Band ; Bertha Armstrong (soprano) ; Wateyn Wateyns (baritone). **5.15** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather ; News ; Announcements ; and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The Wireless Chorus, conducted by Stanford Robinson ; Stuart Robertson (baritone) ; Ernest Lush at the pianoforte. **7.15** :—Leslie Weston (entertainer) ; a Musical Divertissement by the Lloyd Shakespeare Trio ; Stainless Stephen (comedian) ; Janet Joyce in types and notions, with Blandford Collier at the piano ; Elsie and Doris Waters (entertainers) ; Billie Barnes (syncopated singer) ; Jack Padbury and his Cosmo Club Six. **8.30** :—Reading from Eighteenth Century Poetry. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Ben Williams (tenor). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—6.26kc. (479.2m.).

12.20-1 :—National programme. **3.30** :—The Duds Concert Party present a programme of Mirth and Melody, under the direction of Ralph Collis. **4.30** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children—a further Snooky Adventure, by Phyllis Richardson ; Songs by Olive Groves (soprano) and Bernard Sirus (baritone) ; Zack the Trapper, a story of early life in the Hudson Bay Territory, by Bladon Peake. **6** :—See London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Orchestra ; Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **7.15** :—See London Regional programme. **9** :—Midland News. **9.5** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Olive Groves (soprano) ; George Baker (baritone). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **12.20-1** :—National programme. **3.30** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** : National programme. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** : National programme. **7.20** :—See Glasgow. **9** : National programme. **10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.5-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12.20-1** :—National programme. **3.30** :—Dance Music. **4.15** :—The Orchestra, George Boggs (baritone) ; Lionel Millard (saxophone). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** : Sports Bulletin. **6.45** : National programme. **7** :—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown : Next Week's Music. **7.15** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.25** :—Music. **7.30** :—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown ; Arthur Sykes (tenor) ; Margaret Huxley (violin). **9-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12.20-1** :—National programme. **3.30-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **12.20-1** :—National programme. **3** :—Cardiff Schools Musical Festival—Choir of 500 Cardiff School Children, conducted by Sir Walford Davies and Stanford Griffiths ; Orchestra of 60 Cardiff School Children conducted by J. L. Jenkins, relayed from the Drill Hall, Cardiff. **3.30** :—National programme. **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. A. S. Burge—Wales v. France : Holiday Rugby. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Swansea. **7.20** :—National programme. **7.30** :—Labels, Bachelor's play in one act, Tête-a-Tête, by J. F. Courage, with Elsie Eaves (soprano) Barry Kendall (baritone) ; Margaret Davis ; Donald Davies ; Phillip Cunningham ; Sidney Evans ; Tom Jones ; the National Orchestra of Wales ; with Orchestra. **9** :—National programme. **10** :—West Regional News. **10.5-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **3.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Readings. **7.45** :—Irish Lesson. **8** :—French Poetry Readings. **8.15** :—Tannhäuser, Opera (Wagner), last act only, and Cavalleria Rusticana, Opera (Mascagni). **10.30** :—Time, News and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** :—See Glasgow. **12.20-1** :—National programme. **3.30** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Glasgow. **9.25** :—National programme. **10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.5-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **12.20-1** :—National programme. **3.30** :—Dance Music. **4.15** :—Children's Hour : The Saltoun Male Voice Party ; Nisbet (baritone) ; **5** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. R. E. Kingsley : The Rye Witness Account of the Scottish Cup Tie—Rangers v. Partick Thistle. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. James Bulladine : Mr. Grandfather's Songs. Illustrations sung by Alexander D. Cumming (baritone), from Edinburgh. **7.25** :—The Glen is Mine, a Comedy in three acts, by John Brandane ; presented by the Scottish National Players, produced by Elliot Mason. **9** :—National programme. **10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.5-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** :—Muriel Richardson (pianoforte). **12.20-1** :—National programme. **3.30** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Phyllis and Dorothy Pepper (songs at the piano) ; Fred Brough (violin). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Aberdeen. **7.20** :—National programme. **7.30** :—Arthur J. Richard : The Scenario at Kenilworth Castle. **7.20** :—National programme. **10** :—West Regional News. **10.5-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** : See Manchester. **12.20-1** :—National programme. **3.30** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Manchester. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Manchester. **7.20** :—National programme. **10** :—North Regional News. **10.5-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 2kw.—4 :—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, Trio Music, and News. **8.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations and Agricultural Market Prices. **9.15** :—Orchestral Music. **10** :—News and Barcelona Exhibition Notes. **10.5** :—Programme from Madrid.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw. 6.30 :—Talk. **7** :—Jugoslavian Concert. **8** :—Programme relayed from Sarajevo. **9.30** :—Time and News. **9.45** :—Concert from the Russian Bar Café.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—3.50 :—See Hamburg. **4.30** :—Talk. **4.55** :—Dialogue. **5** :—National Science Talk. **5.40** :—Advanced French Lesson. **6.5** :—Talk : Gender and Christianity. **6.25** :—Weather for Agriculturists. **7** :—See Langenberg, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.7kw.—Concert—Overture, Hunyadi Laszlo (Erkel) ; Waltz, Seid umschlungen Millionen (Joh. Strauss) ; Aria from Samson and Delilah (Saint-Saëns) ; Fantasia on Themes from Johann Liebesfreud (Kreisler). **5** :—The Interview of the Week. **5.30** :—Talks. **6.30** :—Light Music. **6.55** :—Labour Market Report. **7** :—Extracts from Mahagonny (Kurt Weill and Bert Brecht) by the Station Orchestra. **8** :—Light Week-end Programme, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Dance Music.

BERLIN (Zeesen) (463m.), 1.5kw. 5.30 :—Time and Weather. **6.30-9** :—Liszt Recital, relayed from Basel (1,010m.). **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Concert from the Works of Liszt, relayed from the Casino, Basel ; the Orchestra, Selection from The Sleeping Beauty (Tchaikowsky). **7.45** :—News in English and French.

LANGENBERG (472m.), 15kw, and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.). 4.30 :—Concert of Chamber Music. **5.20** :—Local Talk. **5.50** :—Wireless Notes. **6** :—Economic Report, Weather, and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Talk for Workers. **6.40** :—Talk. **7** :—Variety Programme, followed by Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. Concert, and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 2kw, and DRESDEN (319m.). 3.30 :—Concert—Overture, William Tell (Rossini) ; Waltz, España (Waldteufel) ; Ballet Music from Faust (Gounod) ; Potpourri of Viennese Melodies (Richter) ; Selection from The Bartered Bride (Smetana). **5** :—Princess (Falk). **5.30** :—Weather and Time. **5.55** :—Labour Intelligence. **6** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Recital of English, Scottish, and Irish Folk Songs. **7** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9** :—Time, Weather, News, Sunday Programme Announcements, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music. **11.30** :—Organ Concert.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ 7 (424m.), 3kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Pianoforte Recital—Polonaise and Nocturne (Chopin) ; Five Preludes (Debussy), Andaluza (de Falla) ; Operatic Selections. **8.25** :—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, Weather, and Operetta Selections ; The Ace (Calleja) ; after the operetta, News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert. **7** :—Announcements, Weather. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—From the Ital Reyberz. **8** :—Actium Local Programme. **8.30** :—Relay of an Opera ; Talks in the intervals. **10.30** :—News.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—5.50 :—Concert of Popular Chamber Music. **6.30** :—Important Wireless Notices. **6.45** :—Otto Willner Lecture. **7** :—Variety programme, followed by Concert of Light Music from the the Odeon Casino. In the intervals at **9.20** :—News and at **10** :—Wireless Interlude.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m., 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Reports, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Relay from the San Carlo Royal Theatre. In the interval : Sports Notes. **9.50** :—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m.), (60kw. and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (570m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), FORSGRUND (483m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6 :—Talk. **6.15** :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Orchestral Concert. **8** :—Reading. **8.30** :—Weather and News. **8.45** :—Topical Talk. **9.10** :—Octet Concert. **9.40** :—Gramophone Dance Records.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw. 7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal (12.56m. **5.45** :—Concert. **7.10** :—Meteorological Forecast. **7.20** :—Le Journal parle. **8** :—Dramatic Programme—(a) La Voix, Wireless sketch (Gaston Revel), (b) Le plaisir de rompre, comedy (Jules Renard).

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw. 12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange ; Market Prices. **3.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Children. **4.30** :—Dance Music. **7.5** :—Meteorological Forecast. **7.10** :—Le Journal parle. **8** :—Dramatic Programme—(a) La Voix, Wireless sketch (Gaston Revel), (b) Le plaisir de rompre, comedy (Jules Renard).

PRAGUE (487m.). 5kw. :—Time, News, and Orchestral Selections. **6.35** :—Carpathian Evening. **7.30** :—Jurist Popular Programme. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.20** :—From Brünn. **9.40** :—Time, News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. **10** :—Concert from the Café Praha.

ROME—Call 1 RO (441m.), 50kw. 6.45 :—Wireless Technical Lesson. **7** :—Meteorological Signals and Lesson in Morse. **7.20** :—Giornale parlato Announcements ; Sports Notes. **7.40** :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Report of the International Labour Office at Geneva. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Relay of an Opera from the Teatro San Carlo at Naples or Studio Concert ; Literary and Theatrical Review and Reading of a Short Story in the Intervals ; News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 30kw. ; BODEN (1,200m.) ; GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (287m., OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVAD. (542m.).—6 :—Humorous Talk, relayed from Götesborg. **6.25** :—Finnish Folk Songs. **6.45** :—The Programme. **7** :—Orchestral Music. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Relay of an Opera from the Teatro San Carlo at Naples or Studio Concert ; Literary and Theatrical Review and Reading of a Short Story in the Intervals ; News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 30kw. ; BODEN (1,200m.) ; GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (287m.) ; OSTERSUND (770m.) ; SUNDSVAL (542m.).—6 :—Humorous Talk, relayed from Götesborg. **6.25** :—Finnish Folk Songs. **6.45** :—The Programme. **7** :—Orchestral Music. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Relay of an Opera from the Teatro San Carlo at Naples or Studio Concert ; Literary and Theatrical Review and Reading of a Short Story in the Intervals ; News after the Programme.

STUTTGART (360m.), 2kw., and FREIBURG (570m.). 4 :—Time Signal, and Concert of Light Music. **5.30** :—Viennese Song Recital. **7** :—A Generation of Musicians, the Benda Family, Hans von Benda conducting ; Introductory and Explanatory Talk by well-known Musician. **8** :—Music for String Orchestra (Franz Benda, 1709-1786) ; Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte (Franz Benda) ; Pianoforte Pieces (Karl Benda, 1714-1833) ; Andante for Violin and Pianoforte (Georg Benda, 1713-1752) ; Concerto for Cembalo and Orchestra (Georg Benda, 1722-1795). **9** :—See Langenberg. **9.10** :—News. **9.35** :—Dance Music.

STUTTGART (Radiopredigt Mitte) (361m.). 10 :—Scottish News. **10.5-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **6.30** :—A Religious Service : Address by the Rev. Frank Surman, relayed from Carmarthen-road Congregational Church, Swansea. **7.35-8.40** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—West Regional News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue. **10.40-11** :—See Cardiff.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.35** :—National programme. **8.45** :—See Manchester. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—See Manchester. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 2kw.—12 (noon) :—Chimes and Weather. **2** :—Sextet and Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—Agricultural Talk. **9.10** :—Orchestral Music. **9.40** :—Sports Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—9 a.m. :—Divine Service. **6** :—Concert by a Students' Orchestra. **7.30** :—Medical Talk. **8** :—Mandoline Recital. **9** :—Selection of Croatian National Songs. **9.30** :—Time and News. **9.45** :—Vocal Concert. **10.45** :—Probable Relay of Foreign Stations.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—6.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **6** :—Reading. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Introduction to Wagner's Twilight of the Gods. **7.30** :—Talk—Speeches of Great Men. **8** :—Programme from Hamburg, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—7 a.m. :—Wireless Gymnastics. **8.30** :—Agricultural Programme. **8.50** :—Chimes from the Potsdam Garrison Church, and Morning Recital, followed by Berlin Cathedral Chimes. **10.5** :—Weather. **1** :—The German Art Section's Opening of Exhibition. **11.45** :—Tchaikovsky Recital. **1.50** :—Dr. Dolittle's Exhibition, arranged as a Play (Schiffer and Knack). **2.30** :—Pianoforte Recital. **3** :—Talk for Parents. **3.30** :—Recital of English, Swedish, French, Italian, Russian, and German Songs. **4** :—Reading of Anecdotes. **4.50** :—Light Music. **5.20** :—Programme from Vienna. **6.30** :—Concert of Light Music. **8** :—Topical Programme. **8.30** :—Palm Sunday Concert, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m., 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Readings. **8** :—Relay of the Second Act of Parsifal (Wagner) from the Municipal Theatre, followed by Orchestral Concert. **10** :—Sports Notes, News, and Weather. **10.15** :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (277m., 12.5kw.—8.10 a.m. :—See Prague. **8.30** :—Programme from Brunn. **9** :—Agricultural Report. **9.30** :—Religious Address. **11** :—Programme from Brunn, 12 (noon) :—See Prague. **2.30**—See Prague. **6** :—Recitations. **6.40** :—See Prague. **10.55** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.45 a.m. :—Christ Church Chimes. **9** :—Concert. **11** :—Catholic Recital and Address. **11.45** :—Tchaikovsky Recital. **2** :—Midday Report. **2.10** :—Talk. **2.35** :—Talk for Chess Players. **3** :—Agricultural Talk. **3.25** :—Children. **3.50** :—Programme arranged by the Paper, Der Oberschlesier. **4.10** :—Talk. **4.30** :—Military Band Music. **6** :—Reading of Scries. **6.30** :—Weather for Agriculturists. **7** :—Baritone Song Recital. **7.30** :—Weather. **7.2** :—Talks. **7.50** :—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. **8** :—The Swallow, Opera in three acts (Puccini). **10.20** :—News.

BRUNN (342m., 2.4kw. 8.30 a.m. :—Agricultural Report. **9** :—Divine Service from the Cathedral, Kosice. **10** :—Talk. **11** :—Music. **12 (noon)** :—An Operetta in Song. (Wilhelm Robert). **1** :—From the National Theatre. **3.30** :—See Prague. **6** :—German Transmission—Airs and Songs. **6.40** :—See Prague. **6.45** :—Grandmother's Tales. **7** :—See Prague. **10.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—7 a.m. and every hour :—Report on Wheat Flying. **8.30 a.m.** :—Concert, relayed from the Academy of Music at Gembloux. The Heroic Symphony (Beethoven) ; Selection from The Messiah (Handel) ; Love Song and Ride of the Valkyrie, from The Valkyrie (Wagner). **5** :—Dance Music. **6** :—Children. **6.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Orchestral March, Prince Umberto (Welle) ; Melancholy Serenade (Schild) ; Vision d'Orient (Florentine) ; Selection from Francois les Bas Bleus (Messager) ; March seculaire (Horia) ; Grand'mere chantait ceci (Doyen). **10.15** :—

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—9 a.m. :—News. **10** :—Protestant Service. **11** :—The Passion of St. Matthew from the Hofburg Church. **12.25** :—Orchestral Concert. **3.30** :—Agricultural Talk. **4** :—Selections from Bank (Emera (Erkel), with Talks. **5.15** :—Military Band Concert. In the interval, Sports Notes. **6.20** :—Dramatic Programme—Three One-act Plays. **8.15** :—Sports Notes, News, and Racing Results. **8.35** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **10.25** :—Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra, from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—10 a.m. :—Divine Service, from the Ribe Cathedral. **11.30** :—Meteorological Report. **11.45** :—Concert by the Carl Rytahls Instrumental Ensemble. **1-2** :—Advanced Language Lessons in French, German, and English. **2** :—Divine Service from the Garrison Church. **4** :—Children. **4.30** :—Concert of Sacred Music by the Copenhagen Boys' and Men's Choir. **5.20** :—Readings. **6.20** :—Talk. **6.50** :—Meteorological Report. **7** :—News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.16** :—Sports Notes. **7.30** :—Talk. **8.2** :—The Hansen Family—Humorous Episode (Jens Locher). **8.15** :—Concert of Danish Folk Music. **9.15** :—Reading. **9.45** :—Orchestral and Soloist Concert. **10.45** :—Dance Music. **12 (midnight)** (in the intervals)—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (312m., 1kw.—8.40 :—Concert, relayed from Warsaw (1,411m.). **7** :—Miscellaneous Items and News. **7.15** :—Talk. **7.55** :—Time Signal. **8** :—Literary Programme. **8.15** :—Concert, from Warsaw. **9.45** :—Literary Programme. **10.15** :—News, from Warsaw.

FRANKFURT (390m., 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—7 a.m. :—See Hamburg. **8.15** :—Evangelical Recital. **10** :—Organ Recital. **10.30** :—Talk. **11.30** :—From Coblenz Relay of a Military Ceremony by the VIII. Army Corps. **1.30** :—Talks. **3** :—Children. **4** :—Choral Concert, relayed from Arbergen. **5** :—See Stuttgart. **5.30** :—Talk. **6** :—Part relay of the Football Match, South Austria v. South Germany, from Vienna. **6.20** :—Talk. **6.50** :—Programme arranged by the Frankfurter Zeitung. **7.20** :—Sports Notes. **7.30** :—Pianoforte Recital. **8.30** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **10** :—Old Dance Music. **11** :—News. **11.30** :—Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m., 3kw. And BREMEN (319m., FLENSBURG (218m., HANOVER (296m., KIEL (246m.).—6.30 :—Chimes and Concert from the Port of Hamburg—Chimes and Concert from the Inner Cleveland. **8.15** :—Time Signal, Weather, News, and Programme Announcements. **8.30** :—Programme from the Midday Concert. **2** :—Reminiscences of Phillipp Bruns, a World Correspondent—in Chinese Streets. **2.30** :—Microphone Report from the Mouth of the Weser. **3** :—Im Davids, comic opera in three acts (Auber). **6.45** :—Oriental Music. **7.30** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Sports Announcements. **7.55** :—Meteorological Report. **8** :—Sunday Concert. **10.15** :—Weather Report, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, and News. **10.45** :—Concert.

HILVERSUM (1,071m., 5kw., 9.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **10.10** :—Talk. **10.15** :—News. **10.28** :—Recitations. **12.40** :—Time and Talk. **1.25** :—Concert of Chamber Music. **2.10** :—The Passion according to St. Matthew (Bach), relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam, followed by Gramophone Records and Sports Notes. **6.40** :—Children. **7.10** :—Divine Service from Zaandam. **9.40** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **8.55** :—Items for Classical Concert.—Overture, A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn) ; Ballet Suite (Gretry-Motti) ; Song Recital by John Armstrong (Tenor). **9.35** :—A Radio Play. **10.25** :—Song Recital by John Armstrong. **10.40** :—Light Orchestral Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.8kw.—9.10 a.m. :—Religious Address. **10.30** :—Divine Service. **1.10** :—Trio Concert. **2.10** :—Religious Instruction. **2.40** :—Literary Talk. **3.10** :—Palm Sunday Programme. **4.25** :—Gramophone Records. **4.55** :—Programme for Hospitals. **5.40** :—Divine Service. **8.10** :—Talk. **8.35** :—Sports Notes. **8.45** :—K.R.O. Report. **9** :—Orchestral Concert. **10.10** :—News. **11.28** :—Epilogue.

LANGENBERG (473m., 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.). 7 a.m. :—Gramophone Concert. **8.10** :—Lesson in Self-Defence. **8.30** :—Esperanto for Beginners and Programme Announcements. **9** :—Relay of Chimes from Trinity Church, Cologne. **9.5** :—Evangelical Recital and Address. **10** :—Talk. **11.30** :—Reading. **12 (noon)** :—Talk. **1** :—Orchestral Concert. **2.30** :—Frelesa Literature. **2.50** :—Talk for Chess Players. **3.5** :—Talk. **3.40** :—A Story in the Cologne Dialect. **4** :—Sports Relay from Aachen. **4.20** :—Programme of Dance Music, relayed from the Melanchthon Kirche, Bochum. **6** :—Talks. **8** :—Concert by the Station Orchestra, conducted by Herr Buschfeld.

LEIPZIG (259m., 2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—8.30 a.m. :—Mass in B Minor (Bach), on the Gramophone. **11.30** :—Talk. **12 (noon)** :—Orchestral Concert. **1.30** :—Time and Weather, followed by Topical Talk. **2.15** :—Agricultural Hints. **2.30** :—Theatrical Review. **3** :—The Second String Quartet (Thomasin). **3.30** :—The Good Natured Commissioner (Georges Courteline). **4.30** :—Soloist Concert. **5.30** :—Talk. **6.15** :—Choral Concert. **6.45** :—Talk. **7.15** :—Concert of Operetta Music. **9** :—Austrian Poet Programme. **9.40** :—German Folk Song Recital. **10.10** :—Time, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ 7 (424m.), 3kw.—3 :—Chimes, Time Signal, and Concert of Light Music.—Overture, The Italian Girl in Algiers (Rossini) ; Waltz, Dolores (Waldteufel) ; Aria, O cuisste Aida (Verdi) ; Funeral March, (Grieg) ; Selection from Lohengrin (Wagner). **8** :—Chimes and Dance Music. **9** :—Sports Bulletin ; Dance Music. **12** :—Chimes, Time Signal, Sports Notes, and Orchestral Concert from the Hotel Nacional. **1 a.m. (Monday)** :—Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—10.15 a.m. :—News. **10.30** :—Relay of Concert Music. **11.40** :—Sacred Concert. **4** :—Humorous Programme. **4.30** :—Concert of Variety Music. **5** :—Sports Notes. **7.15** :—Concert. **8** :—Government Report, and Weather. **8.10** :—News. **8.20** :—Cinema Notes. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Programme from Turin.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—11 a.m. :—Chimes and Weather. **11.30** :—Morning Recital **12** :—Time Signal Concert. **1.25** :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **1.30** :—Agricultural Talk. **2** :—Talk on Chess. **2.30** :—Trio Concert. **4.15** :—Children. **4.30** :—Concert of Sacred Music. **6** :—Talk. **6.25** :—Weather Report Notes. **7** :—The Passion according to St. Matthew (Bach), relayed from the Odeon, Munich, followed by News and Gramophone Concert.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—9.30 a.m. :—French Language Lesson. **10** :—Concert of Sacred Music. **1.30** :—Programme to be announced. **5** :—Children. **5.30** :—Time Signal. **5.32** :—Programme from Rome. **6** (in the interval) :—Sports Notes. **8.30** :—Sports and Government Announcements, and News. **9** :—Time Signal. **9.2** :—Programme from Rome ; in the intervals, Sports Notes. **10.50** :—Calendar, Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m.), (60kw. and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (570m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (483m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—10.50 a.m. :—Chimes and Divine Service. **11** :—Orchestral Concert. **5.50** :—Chimes. **6** :—Divine Service. **7.15** :—Weather and News. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.35** :—Weather, News, Sports Notes. **10.10** :—Choral Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—8 a.m. :—News and Press Review. **8.30** :—Physical Culture Lesson. **12** :—Religious Address for Children. **12.30** :—Concert of Sacred Music. **1** :—Gramophone Concert—Marches and Songs of the French Army (Lully) ; Marche Militaire (Schubert) ; Selection from Les Dragons de Villars (Maillart) ; March from L'Arlésienne (Bizet) ; Overture, Patrie (Bizet) ; La Madelon (Bousquet) ; Popular Songs ; English March ; Overture, The Prince-Major's Daughter (Offenbach) ; La Poupée (Blemant). **2** :—Gramophone Concert. **5** :—Relay of the sixth Lenten Sermon preached at Notre Dame. **6** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30** :—Dance Music. **7.15** :—Economic and Social Notes and News. **7.30** :—Radio-Paris Circus.—La Parade de Bilboquet, Exercises by M. Cordial ; Orsec's Eccentric Parody, A Duel, by Gramophone, with Comments by Patrasite. **8** :—Concert—Overture, Cosi fan tutte (Mozart) ; Selections for Cello and String Orchestra (Couperin)(a) ; Prelude, (b) Sicilienne, (c) La Pastorale, (d) Air de diable ; Selections (Ladmirault) ; (a) Vers l'eglise dans le soir, (b) La Prêtresse de Koridwen ; Divertissement, Flamand (Widor) ; Songs (Handel) ; Selection from L'Enfance du Christ (Berlioz). In the interval, at **8.30** :—Sports Review. **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. **9.30** :—Concert. **10** :—Music.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—7.30 a.m. :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **8.10** :—Chess Lesson. **8.30** :—Programme from Brünn. **9** :—Divine Service from the Cathedral, Kosice. **10** :—Agricultural Talk. **10.50** :—Gramophone Concert. **12** :—Chimes and Brass Band Concert. **1** :—Talks. **2.30** :—Programme from the National Theatre. **3.30** :—See Prague. **6** :—German Transmission, News and Talk. **6.40** :—Sports Notes. **7** :—Lullaby, drama (Jirasek). **8** :—Concert of Polish Music, relayed from the Town Hall. **10** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **10.15** :—Concert of Popular Music. **10.55** :—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. **11** :—Time and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 50kw.—10 a.m. :—Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Sacred Music. **10.45** :—Sports Notes and Amusement Guide. **5** :—Concert of Vocal and Instrumental

HADRIAN'S WALL

PROTESTS AGAINST QUARRY PLAN

NEED OF NEW POWERS

The news that extensive quarrying is contemplated near the Roman Wall in Northumberland, to the detriment alike of the finest stretch of that great monument and of its characteristic setting, has been received with wide-spread surprise and indignation. Below we publish a resolution condemning this vandalism which the Classical Association passed yesterday, and on another page letters of protest from the President of the Society of Antiquaries of London and the Chairman of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. Rarely can any threat of spoliation have so assailed, at one and the same time, the National Trust's twin purposes as expressed in its full title.

The protests have followed promptly upon the announcement of the projected enterprise in *The Times* yesterday, and there is general agreement that prompt action is necessary. This is by no means the only instance of a state of affairs which points to a need for new legislation. Early British earthworks and other monuments on the headland of Penmaenmawr are being blotted out by quarrying operations.

It was suggested in a responsible quarter yesterday that the Rural Amenities Bill now before Parliament may offer the most practicable means of safeguarding the setting of important ancient works. The Bill has yet to be considered in Committee, but it already goes a considerable way towards widening the powers of local authorities in such rural areas as that in which the threatened part of the wall is situated. It is suggested that these authorities should be given powers for regional town-planning of land adjoining a national monument, and so be enabled to forbid development of any kind that would impair the value of the monument.

Mr. D. Denman will ask the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Tuesday whether his attention has been called to proposed quarrying operations to the south of the Roman Wall, and whether he will cause a Select Committee to be appointed to advise the House as to the desirability of taking immediate steps to preserve the land between the Wall and the Vallum from destruction. On Monday Sir Kingsley Wood will ask the First Commissioner of Works whether he proposes to take any action in the matter.

"VANDALISM"

PROTEST BY CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, APRIL 11

Strong protest was raised at the concluding session of the Classical Association at Hull University College this morning against the threatened spoliation by quarrying of the Housesteads section of Hadrian's Wall.

PROFESSOR WIGHT DUFF, of Armstrong College, Newcastle, who presided, referred to the report in *The Times* of to-day to the threat to the Roman Wall, and to the leading article on the subject in the same paper. He said that a very extensive project had been launched for quarrying along the line of the best stretch of the Roman Wall just at the very point where the Wall itself was most interesting. The idea of the company which was to work the quarries was to turn out some hundreds of thousands of tons each year. It was quite true that they would probably not be able to knock down a bit of the Wall directly, because the Wall had been scheduled as an Ancient Monument, but they would under the present law be able to work up to within a very short space of the actual position of the Wall. That was a piece of the most unmitigated vandalism.

BEST PRESERVED SECTION

CANON RICHARDS, of Durham, moved:—"That the Classical Association, having heard of the proposal to institute extensive quarrying in the immediate neighbourhood of the best preserved section of the Roman Wall, protests against such vandalism, and calls on the Government to take immediate action to save our greatest Ancient Monument from being disfigured and rendered well nigh inaccessible."

He said it was with feelings of indignation and horror that they read about that great commercial scheme, and they were devoutly thankful that *The Times* thought the subject sufficiently important to devote to it a short leading article. It was necessary to take action at once, because that commercial scheme was launched already. Arrangements had been made for the removal of the stone by rail and by ship. There were hundreds of miles of good stone to be obtained in almost any portion of the Pennine Range. There was only one Roman Wall, there was only one part of it which was almost perfectly preserved, but that was the part assailed by this project. There was indeed reason enough for protest. The exploration of the Roman Wall had reached a stage at which attention was concentrated not so much on the line of the Wall as on the ground in its immediate vicinity. Within a few miles south of the Wall lay the point to which the attention of the excavators was at present directed. There had long been quarrying on a small scale, not in itself desirable, but sufficient for local needs, along the easterly section of the Wall. Let them try to do all they could to move all who could bring influence to bear to prevent that irreparable blow to the Wall itself. In the end, if the project was allowed to be carried out, the Wall would be perched on the top of a cliff overlooking a precipice, the whole appearance of the ground would be changed, and it would no longer be even easy to approach the Wall.

Mr. R. ANDERTON, of Newcastle, who seconded the resolution, associated himself fully with the protest against what, he said, would be a disaster threatening the total loss of irreplaceable sources of knowledge.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

TRIBUTE TO VIRGIL

Introducing Professor Henry, of Queen's University, Belfast, to deliver the Virgil bimillenary lecture, PROFESSOR DUFF said that Virgil was very much in their minds and in their hearts—in their minds because he had taught them so much of the real Roman spirit; he was in their hearts because they were drawn to him by many links of affection to appreciate that tenderness of spirit which made him compassionate towards so many of the evils that afflict humanity. They felt also that he had a magic which attracted and enchanted them still, perhaps in a more real way than the magic which used to be ascribed to him by the legends of the Middle Ages.

PROFESSOR HENRY opened his paper of 10,000 words by recalling an incident at the Court of Theodoric, when that Emperor himself said the barbarian Alaric told his old teacher, according to Apollinaris Sidonius: "For long I have loved the laws of Rome and thou art the cause. In childhood my father bade me learn and thee to teach, that so Virgil's ancient page in verse, not hard to learn, might refine in me my Scythian ways." This was Professor Henry's introduction to a long analysis of the influence of Virgil on the Empire in its decline. What was there in the poet to entitle him to such strange pre-eminence that, 500 years after his death, to teach a Roman Emperor's son to read and master Virgil's greatest poem was the one way in which to transform a barbarian prince into a loyal Roman gentleman? That he should be universally regarded as the best interpreter of Roman civilization to what was now a Christian Empire? That the poet who was the chief glory of Augustan Rome should become the model and example of all like poets of the Latin tongue? That his phrases should be imitated and the melody of his cadences haunt his successors like a dream? That he should be read in Roman schools and that his beauty should subserve the sombre usages of pedagogy? And that the schools of declamation should employ his works as a useful storehouse of rhetorical themes and trace in the noble speeches of his epic characters the lively influences of rhetoric? That his antiquarian lore should be a ready whetstone to sharpen the wits of such as Macrobius and his circle? All this, however, was inevitable. But that a Roman poet who died before Christ was born, the action of whose masterpiece was set in motion and maintained by the gods of Greek and Roman mythology; who seemed to go out of his way to discover and sanction the fast-fading love of the Italian religion; who placed Rome and her history and power under the patronage of gods consigned to oblivion by the victorious forces of Christianity; that such a poet should have survived such a revolution almost without loss of influence and respect, and should be taken as the very model and pattern of the culture to which the leaders of the new world belonged—this indeed was strange. "It is to this abiding pre-eminence of our poet, its cause and its marks, to the representation in his poem of the inner spirit and living genius of Roman civilization to his own times and, by prolonged inheritance, to the nations who moulded Europe that I am, however imperfectly, called to speak to you to-day."

POWER IN CHRISTIAN TIMES

Professor Henry attributed much of the continued power of Virgil in the early Christian centuries to the fact that Augustine of Hippo, Jerome, and Ambrosius were steeped in the traditions of Roman civilization, and were men who still saw in the Emperor the minister of a divine providence appointed by it to uphold new justice and order and to spread and defend civilization. This, in spite of occasional unguarded and seditious phrases, was their normal attitude—acceptance of the Roman world order as ordained by the providence of God. Here, then, was a sense in which the pagan Virgil might be held to represent to the Roman world at large, whether Christian or heathen, certain ideals of civilization recognized in common, and there was no real incongruity for a Roman Christian of the fifth century in using a pagan poet to instruct a barbarian in the civilization of a Christian Empire. The attempt which was made to supersede Virgil and replace him by versified paraphrases of the Gospels received no general support. In the libraries of the country houses of Gaul, Virgil rested side by side with works of Christian devotion.

Professor Henry said he was far from asserting that the tradition of the value of the Roman civilization and the ideal of that civilization were made by Virgil, but they found expression in the "Aenead" as in no other work, and so long as the poem was read and loved, for so long would that ideal be kept living and fresh. He examined in detail the character of Aeneas as typifying and embodying the Roman ideal of the just and dutiful and merciful ruler. He said Virgil showed himself, even in his own dark times, to be no pessimist, to be one who could conceive a humanity transcending patriotism, and whose main aim in his great poem was, at least, as much to base human virtues on the divine sanctions of religion as it was to sing the glories of Roman universal dominion.

Professor Henry also discussed, touching on the sixth book of the "Aenead," Aeneas's initiation into the deeper mysteries of a faith that contemplated the survival of the individual soul. His remarks here were, perhaps, the most striking part of the paper, as tracing the transformation and enlargement of the primitive Roman religion during Virgil's own time by reason of the contact with the Greek and Oriental religions. The lecture closed with observations on Virgil's attitude to slavery and gladiatorial displays, to women and the family, and to the political constitution, a society in which, according to the poet, individual political freedom seemed to play no part.

PROFESSOR WIGHT DUFF described the lecture as a most impressive and reverential tribute to Virgil's memory—almost a Roman tribute.

MOTOR BANDITS' HAUL AT WOOLWICH

COUNCIL MESSENGER ROBBED OF £1,200

A bag containing £1,200 belonging to the Woolwich Borough Council was stolen from an assistant porter who was returning to the Town Hall from the local branch of Barclays Bank yesterday by men who drove up in a car.

The porter, wearing ordinary clothes, was accompanied by a young clerk. The porter, holding the bag on his left shoulder, was walking on the outside of the pavement. They had reached Woolwich Hippodrome, which is next to the Town Hall, when a dark blue saloon car drove level with them. A man sitting next to the driver leant out of the car and pushed the porter, at the same time snatching his bag. The porter stumbled against the clerk and both fell down.

Although the car accelerated the clerk got quickly to his feet and attempted to jump on the running board. The car was moving so fast, however, that he was swung off before he could obtain a foothold.

A description of the car and the number were circulated throughout the Metropolitan Police area. A car answering the description of the one concerned in the robbery was subsequently found abandoned in Blackwall Tunnel.

MURDER ON DARTFORD HEATH

YOUNG WOMAN STABBED BY UNKNOWN MAN

A man was detained last night by the Dartford police in connexion with the murder of a young woman who was stabbed in the back earlier in the day while walking on Dartford Heath.

The murdered woman was Edith Parker, aged 23, of Elm-road, Dartford. She was walking on the heath with her younger sister, a girl of 15, when a man suddenly rushed out from some bushes and, without a word, stabbed her in the back with a knife, and then vanished into the bushes again. The sister screamed for help and attracted the notice of passers-by.

At first the fact that there is a lunatic asylum near the scene of the crime was believed by the police to have some connexion with it, but subsequent inquiries led them to a different theory. Carloads of police were rushed to the heath, and a systematic search of the bushes was begun, in which a large number of people helped the police.

The scene of the crime is a wide expanse of gorse-covered land on the outskirts of Dartford. Although the younger girl's cries were heard from a considerable distance away, by the time the police had arrived with an ambulance her sister was dead.

Miss Parker's father is a fitter at the chemical factory of Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co.

GARDENS OPEN TO PUBLIC

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

The following gardens will be open in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing from to-day to Saturday, April 19:—

GARDEN	COUNTY	BY COURTESY OF
	TO-DAY	
*Harringcourt, Exeter, (2-6)	Devonshire	Mrs. Gage Hodge
	TO-MORROW	
Wimbish Manor, Shepreth	Cambridgeshire	Mr. M. V. J. Webber
Otley, Ellesmere (2-7.30)	Shropshire	Major C. F. K. Mainwaring
The Paddox, Moreton Morrell	Warwickshire	Capt. J. A. G. Emmet
Little Malvern Court, Malvern Wells	Worcestershire	Mr. W. Berington
	WEDNESDAY	
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
Pynes, Exeter (2-6)	Devonshire	Lady Rosalind Northcote
	THURSDAY	
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
Old Warden Park, Biggleswade (2-7)	Bedfordshire	Mrs. Frank Shuttleworth
Cuerden Hall, Bamber Bridge, near Preston	Lancashire	Capt. T. A. Tatton
	SATURDAY (APRIL 19)	
Bryerswood, Far Sawry, Ambleside	Lancashire	Mr. R. H. Edmondson

Unless otherwise stated, the gardens are open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on week-days and from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Sundays. The price of admission is usually 1s.: for gardens marked with an asterisk it is 6d. Where the house is shown a small extra fee is charged.

Full lists of gardens for the season may be obtained from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 0685.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL STRIKE

Three thousand dockers of the Manchester Ship Canal were still on strike yesterday without the authority of their union. One member of the strike committee said "that the men had suffered inhuman treatment for two years and officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union were not doing their duty to the men." An official of the union stated: "We are making attempts to get the men back to work. The dockers on strike are losing an average of 12s. to 16s. a day." Mr. Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, yesterday sent a telegram to the local officials of the union saying that the strike was unofficial and the men must be instructed to resume work. Later, on the authority of Mr. Bevin's telegram, a message was issued from the local offices of the union ordering the men to return to work immediately. Nearly 30 vessels are lying idle in the docks, including ships from America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the Baltic ports, and the cargoes include fruit and other perishable goods.

POLITICIANS TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY

REMINISCENCES OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Mr. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Dame Margaret Lloyd George and Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery held last night at the House of Commons. Sir Emsley Carr, chairman of the Press Gallery Committee, presided.

The CHAIRMAN, proposing the health of Mr. Lloyd George, recalled that it was 40 years ago that day since he was elected to the House of Commons. There was one service for which all the Press had cause to thank him, for, as President of the Board of Trade during the great railway strike nearly a generation ago, he first opened the doors of Whitehall to them. He was still in the van and was still the outstanding genius of Parliament.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, replying to the toast, said that it was 40 years ago from Thursday, and not yesterday, that he was elected to Parliament, but what the chairman had said was fairly accurate for a newspaper. (Laughter.) He would take that opportunity of thanking the Press Gallery for having treated him very fairly, right from the start of his political career—as kindly as their principles—or principals—would allow. When he first came to Parliament a Budget was being introduced by Mr. Goschen for £86,000,000, with a 6d. income-tax. Mr. Goschen said that he had a surplus, very largely due to the fact that, after a period of prolonged bad trade, the country was recovering; there was abounding prosperity, and the Excise had done very well, and never had so much drink been consumed since 1875. This provoked Sir William Harcourt to say that whenever there was a Conservative Government in the people took to drink. (Laughter.) Mr. Goschen suggested taking 2d. off the income-tax, because 4d. was quite enough. No one would have believed that 30 years later a Budget would be carried, with the consent of all parties in the House, that would practically take away half of the income of those who had large incomes.

Others on the Treasury bench at that time were Mr. Balfour, who had only just acquired fame—the Aramis of the "fourth party," a dainty and yet formidable duellist. The Leader of the House was Mr. W. H. Smith, who looked rather like a kirk elder, but was about the best Leader of the House he had ever known—extremely deft, skilful, and businesslike, with only one speech, which was never controversial. But the most notable personalities were not on the Treasury bench. There was Mr. Gladstone, well over 80, who could remember the rejoicings over the Battle of Waterloo, who was in a Government with the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and who was Chancellor of the Exchequer for Lord Palmerston with the same friendly and confidential relations between them as between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill. (Laughter.) There was Mr. Chamberlain, alert, keen, penetrating, one of the most formidable debaters ever in the House; feared by everybody, especially his friends; incisive, and always of the most absorbing interest. Mr. Chamberlain was one of the statesmen of this country who never really got his full chance, and the history of this country would have been different if he had got that chance early in life.

PARNELL

Then there was Parnell, a mysterious and grim figure. People talked of scenes in Parliament to-day, but in those days there was something like fun, and when the noise was at its greatest a sudden absolute dead silence fell on the Irish members as a tall graceful figure, mysterious with dark gleaming eyes rose. He had never seen a man who had such a command over his followers. "I wish to heaven I knew how he did it," added Mr. Lloyd George, amid laughter. Mr. Asquith, he continued, made his fame by one speech. The only other maiden speech comparable with it was that of Mr. F. E. Smith, now Lord Birkenhead, who they were all glad to know was recovering his health. He was courageous, kindly, loyal, and one of the most superb brains that had ever been placed at the service of the State.

He did not think that they could produce to-day individual men such as he had mentioned, but when they came to the average he thought it was a lot higher. The real difference was that to-day there were no silent members, while in those days the majority of members were silent. Now everybody was anxious to contribute to the discussions of the House, and the speaking, such as it was, was, he thought, better. They had got a new element. When he first came to the House there was only one Socialist member, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, who was not exactly a typical Labour member. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Lloyd George) was not one of those who believed that Parliament was decaying, or that it had lost its prestige. The real difference was that it had got to carry more than it ever did before and it was carrying it with the same wagon and horse power, so that the haulage was inadequate. One difference that might only be temporary was that they had not to-day the raging passions that he had seen. That might be largely due to the fact that they had not the sort of topics like Home Rule and Welsh disestablishment, which raised racial and religious passions. They might have to amend the constitution of Parliament drastically before they could make it cope with the needs of the country, but Parliament was still looked upon as the rallying ground of the nation, and every attempt to challenge Parliament by any party had always failed. As an old Parliamentarian he considered that the members of the Press Gallery discharged their function fairly and equitably, and he would express to them his gratitude for the service they rendered to Parliament. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Press Gallery," proposed by LORD RIDDELL, was replied to by Mr. W. BARKLEY; and that of "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. CHARLES KING, was replied to by Miss MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE and Mr. J. COMPTON, M.P.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

£100,000,000 PROGRAMME SUGGESTED

The annual report of the Roads Improvement Association, just issued, dealing with the Government's "five-year programme" of highway development, says:—

"A careful and continuous investigation of the capacity of the roads and of the needs of road traffic reveals that an expenditure of at least £100,000,000 is necessary to modernize our highway system. So far the Government have authorized £37,000,000 to be spent over the next five years. This is not enough. Traffic requirements are increasing rapidly and are already far in advance of road facilities. Danger and congestion due to inadequate road accommodation continue to increase. Road development programmes must be framed upon a more comprehensive basis and carried out with greater speed. A minimum of £10,000,000 should be spent annually upon road improvement and extension during the next 10 years, over and above the expenditure upon general maintenance work.

"The actual carrying out of approved schemes needs considerable acceleration. Relatively few of the works already authorized have been started. The Ministry of Transport are willing to assist local authorities, by easing routine formalities and in other directions, to commence work more rapidly, but very little progress has been made."

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES FOR SETTLERS

The Oversea Settlement Department announces that arrangements have been made with the British railway companies by which settlers going to Canada under a Government assisted passage scheme and those travelling at the special £10 rate for British migrants are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. on the ordinary third-class single fare from any station in Great Britain to their port of embarcation. This reduction, which came into force on April 1, is also available from Guernsey and from stations in Northern Ireland; and a similar concession has been made by the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company. A voucher to procure this concession will be issued, together with the ocean passage ticket, by the passenger agent with whom the ocean passage is booked.

FORSYTH MEMORIAL FUND

The fund for the memorial to the Rev. Alexander Forsyth, the inventor of the percussion system for firearms, is now closed, and the committee have made the following disbursements:—Memorial tablet placed in the Tower of London March 31, 1930, including erection, £57 19s.; to the Royal Mint for dies for striking a commemorative medal to be awarded with the Armourers' Company's prize at Bisley, £70; capital sum invested with the Armourers' Company for supplying the silver medal each year in perpetuity, £50 19s. 2d.; incidentals, postage, printing, &c., £10 8s. 4d.; total, £189 6s. 6d.

EIGHT-LOOM SYSTEM OF WEAVING

A THREATENED DISPUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, APRIL 11

In a statement issued to-day on the eight-looms-a-weaver system, which threatens to involve the weaving industry in a big dispute, the Burnley Manufacturers' Association state that it has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that the adoption of the eight-loom system will reduce materially the cost of weaving cotton cloth, and will also permit of the payment of increased wages to operatives.

A joint meeting is to be held in Manchester on Tuesday next between the Central Committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, representing all the cotton trade unions. The employers say they are hopeful that an agreement will be reached at that meeting whereby the system may be extended beyond the Burnley area and jointly controlled.

The report points out that the average wage of a Burnley weaver engaged on four looms is about 40s. a week. The employers are offering 50s. a week on eight slowed-down looms, and the operatives asked 56s., but later refused to enter into any agreement for working the system. "Payment of 7s. a loom," say the employers, "would result in such a small saving in the cost of weaving as not to make the change from the old system worth putting into operation." As the result of the experiment conducted in Burnley over a period of several months it has been found, says the report, that the running of eight looms at a reduced speed, along with other advantages, entails no more work to the weaver than the running of four ordinary looms under present conditions, and the representatives of the weavers are stated to have frankly admitted that the experiment has been a practical success.

Referring to the fear of the Weavers' Amalgamation with regard to displacement of labour the employers say that they recognize that any temporary displacement involved must be kept within reasonable limits, but unless something is done very quickly to bring about an improvement in trade more mills will close and more weavers will be thrown out of employment than would be the case if the eight-loom system were in operation. The employers view with grave concern the attitude of mind of the operatives' organizations towards this attempt to bring about a cheapening of production which has been proved to be technically practicable and economically successful in its application. They feel that the operatives are standing in the way of any progress calculated to render the industry more efficient and more capable of effective competition abroad. They also feel that the operatives have unduly exaggerated the effects upon unemployment which controlled extensions of the system would have.

In conclusion they point out that a refusal on the part of the operatives to reach agreement might lead to the uncontrolled and unregulated adoption of the system all over Lancashire, with undesirable results.

The General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation, at their meeting in Manchester to-morrow, will consider an application by the Accrington Weavers' Association for permission to agree to an arrangement with Messrs. Higham, Limited, for one year's experimental working of the two-shift system at a mill they are equipping with automatic looms.

WOOL TEXTILE MILLS WORKING

STOPPAGE ONLY PARTIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, APRIL 11

It is evident from reports which have been received by the wool textile employers' council at Bradford to-day, as well as from observations at mills in the district, that there has been by no means a complete stoppage of work in consequence of the refusal of the trade unions to accept the reduced wages offered by the employers, and which came into operation to-day at the majority of the mills.

Mr. Ernest J. Martin, the employers' secretary, stated to-night that the earlier indications of the stoppage being merely partial were fully borne out by reports to hand from the various districts to-day. Some firms reported that the whole of their staffs, including the overlookers, had accepted the new terms and were working. In the Huddersfield area five firms were working with full complements and others with partial complements. In the Halifax district practically the whole of the worsted-spinning firms were working with their full complements of operatives, overlookers included.

In the heavy woollen districts, where reductions were put into operation some months ago for the rank and file of the workers, and where the overlookers were now offered the new terms announced by the employers, large firms reported that the overlookers had accepted the terms and were carrying on satisfactorily. At Morley reports from six firms showed that the workers had turned up in practically full numbers and work was proceeding normally. In Leeds some firms were closed down by reason of the loom tuners being absent.

In Bradford some firms had completely stopped and others were carrying on with partial staffs, but a substantial number were working with all their operatives, including the overlookers. One Bradford firm had reported that all their operatives were working, including their spinning overlookers.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS

CASE FOR "RATIONALIZATION"

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

The annual report for 1929 of the Council of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, to be submitted to the annual general meeting on April 30, again records a large increase in the membership. During the year the membership rose from 5,308 to 6,560, an increase of 1,252, as compared with 1,014 in the previous year. The Council states that the organization of scientists within the Institution is now almost complete, and anticipates that the complete consolidation of the whole of the engineering staff of the Post Office will be effected.

With regard to the Royal Commission on the Civil Service the Council intimates its support of the evidence to be submitted on general questions by the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council subject to the reservation that the Institution will urge, in its own evidence, that professional, scientific, and technical women Civil servants should be allowed, if they so desire, to remain in the Service after marriage.

The Institution will place before the Royal Commission the case for a comprehensive "rationalization" of the conditions of employment of the professional, scientific, and technical classes, including especially the simplification of the present multiplicity of grades and salary scales, and the substitution of a small number of co-ordinated salary scales providing standards of remuneration at least equal to those accorded to non-technical officers of similar responsibility. It is recognized that such a reorganization must be based on a strict grading of work and the adoption of high standards of recruitment. The raising of the status of professional and scientific heads of departments to that of the administrative heads with equal responsibilities will also be advocated.

The Institution will also urge certain reforms of the pensions system, including the restoration of the principle of "added years" for professional officers who enter the Service at ages after 20 and are accordingly unable to earn the maximum pension provided by the Superannuation Acts. With regard to voluntary retirement before age 60, it will be proposed that the precedent of the Teachers' Superannuation Act should be followed, and that in the event of voluntary retirement after 25 years' service, or at age 50 or over, a pension proportionate to years of service should be payable on attainment of age 60.

RESCUE BY WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE LIFEBOAT

Four men were rescued by the Walton-on-the-Naze lifeboat yesterday when a collision occurred in the Thames Estuary between the ss. Steingrim, of Oslo, and the Hastings barge Mazeppa. The Mazeppa (72 tons) was proceeding to Rye with coal, and had on board the captain and owner, William Easter, of Hastings; Alfred Care, the mate, and John Care, of Rye (brothers); and Benjamin Easter, the son of the captain.

The collision occurred at 5 a.m. in dense fog. The crew took to the boats and reached the Kentish Knock Lightship, and were later picked up by the lifeboat. The Mazeppa sank about midday.

MOTORIST SHOT AFTER ROAD ACCIDENT

VERDICT OF SUICIDE

The inquest was concluded at Newark Hospital yesterday on Frederick Henry Butler, 44, a butcher in business at York, who was found dying from a revolver wound after his car had crashed on the Great North Road near Newark on March 31. His home was at Dulwich, where his wife and children live.

There were two other occupants of the car, Miss Irene Martha Godfrey, 26, of Chatham, and Mr. David Samuel Richards, an electrical engineer, of Bootham, York, but both were too ill to give evidence when the inquest was opened on April 1. Mr. Richards was the first witness called yesterday. Miss Godfrey was represented by Mr. J. Esam, solicitor.

Mr. Richards, in evidence, said that on Saturday, March 29, he was given a lift to London by Mr. Butler, and by arrangement met him the following afternoon at Lewisham. With Mr. Butler was a lady who was introduced as Mrs. Butler. She was the woman who was in the car when the crash occurred, and he had not seen her since. Soon after they left London engine trouble developed, and this was attended to at Biggleswade. The dynamo of the car again broke down outside Biggleswade, and they were delayed for two hours. After some temporary repairs they got on their way without further serious trouble until the accident. They were then going between 30 and 35 miles an hour. The car seemed to be going quite all right, and suddenly there appeared to be a bump, and Mr. Butler shouted "Look out." The witness lost consciousness, but quickly recovered it after the accident.

Continuing, he said:—"I heard Mr. Butler shouting, 'Rene, Rene, where are you?' I saw him running up and down the field, and tried to speak to him. I asked him where the lady was, but I could not get anything out of him. Then I saw him go to where she was lying, bend over, and catch hold of her. He shouted, 'Cannot anything be done?' I was being attended to by a lorry driver when I heard a bang. We went towards the car. The lights were still on, and I saw Mr. Butler on the ground. I saw he had shot himself."

Miss Godfrey was then wheeled into court in an invalid chair. She rested on pillows and was wrapped in blankets, and also wore a fur-trimmed coat. She said she had known Butler since last July, when she went to work as manageress of a café, which his then employers opened at Chatham. Since the café closed in October last she had been at home.

The CORONER.—What was the purpose of the journey in that car to York?—I was going there as manageress of a farm creamery business which his firm were opening in York.

Miss Godfrey said that Mr. Butler wrote her offering this post, and she accepted by letter. She had seen Butler on one or two occasions since he left Chatham and before they started to go to York. It was arranged that he should call for her at her home, and her father and mother saw her off.

The CORONER.—Do you remember whether Butler introduced you to Mr. Richards as Mrs. Butler?—No, in front of me he did not.

Miss Godfrey said she did not remember anything of the accident.

Answering Mr. Esam, Miss Godfrey said it was possible Butler might have introduced her to Richards as Miss Butler, but not as Mrs. Butler. Miss Butler was the name under which she was going into business at York. Mr. Butler had a daughter practically her own age.

Mr. Esam.—Have your relations with Mr. Butler ever been anything but business relations?—Oh, no, we were the best of pals. In fact he used to go so far as to say I was his only friend outside business.

George Edwin Gilbert, of Balderton, said that when he came on the scene Butler was dashing about wildly, his face covered in blood, calling "Rene, Rene." The witness found her in a field, lying on her face. Butler came up and kissed her, and said, "Are you hurt? Speak to me." She made no reply. Butler then went towards his car and searched for something. He asked for the loan of a cycle lamp, as he said he wanted to find something. Then, after they had made Miss Godfrey comfortable, a shot rang out, and Butler was seen lying beside the car.

The CORONER.—Did Butler say anything to make you think that he thought the girl was dead?—No.

Police-constable Bembridge produced an automatic revolver, a leather holster, and a spare cartridge magazine, which, he said, he found near where Butler was lying.

The jury returned a verdict that Butler committed suicide during a state of temporary insanity induced by the shock of the accident.

IMPROVED LICENSED HOUSES

MAJOR SALMON, M.P., AND LICENSING COMMISSION

Major Isidore Salmon, M.P., chairman and managing director of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., giving evidence before the Licensing Commission at Westminster yesterday, said that the improvement in the conduct of the British public in regard to drink had been contemporaneous with the improvements in the facilities and amenities provided for the service of food with drink.

Major Salmon expressed the view that the abuse of drink would disappear as the habit of consuming it under better conditions was fostered. He quoted the case of premises taken over by his company to which a publichouse licence was attached. The turnover of the place at the time was practically all in alcoholic liquor but, transformed by Messrs. Lyons into a popular restaurant, the percentage of alcoholic drink sales to turnover was now less than 4 per cent.

In the Corner House cafés, where more than 17,000,000 persons were served annually, the average percentage of alcoholic drinks was only 6.3 per cent. He thought that the present system of applying to the Justices annually for the renewal of a licence for the sale of liquor in hotels or restaurants, and for the assessing of monopoly values, was cumbersome and costly and quite unnecessary. He suggested that licences should be divided, as was recommended to the Liquor Commission for the Irish Free State, into four classes:—Hotel licence, restaurant licence, bar (publichouse) licence, and off-licence, and that the licensing law should set out regulations appropriate to each. It seemed to him inequitable that hotel and restaurant proprietors should have to contribute to the fund for compensating publichouses which the authorities had decided were redundant.

It would be for the reasonable convenience of the public if alcoholic liquor could be consumed whenever a meal was required without such irritating regulations as that which gave half an hour to finish the consumption of liquor ordered before a certain time.

Replying to the Rev. Henry Carter, Major Salmon said that the percentage of liquor sold at the Corner House cafés was lower than before the War when there were no restrictions.

Major Salmon was asked by Mr. E. J. Morgan to explain why restaurants and hotel keepers objected to applying to the licensing magistrates each year for the renewal of their licences to sell intoxicating liquor. In the course of his reply, Major Salmon said, "Those who make the application are treated somewhat as though they are in the dock."

METHODS OF REFORM

Evidence on behalf of the Restaurant Public Houses Association was given by Mr. Cecil Chapman, J.P., and Mrs. Ernest Sotham.

Mrs. Sotham said that while it could not be doubted that the convictions for drunkenness had diminished to an enormous extent, there still existed publichouses which were a disgrace to our civilization. The best preventive of excessive publichouse drinking was, first, the pressure of public opinion, due partly to the presence of friends and neighbours, and, secondly, the provision of counter-attractions to drinking, such as games and music.

To make these effective greater space was required, and the motto of the publichouse reformer should be "fewer and larger," so that the social intercourse of families and groups might be possible, as in the German biergartens.

Mr. Chapman expressed the view that the law which prevented children from entering publichouses in company with their parents was a bad one. He had known a case where a stranger finding a crying child outside licensed premises had gone inside to inform the mother of its plight, and been rewarded with a black eye. (Laughter.)

Replying to Mr. J. J. MALLON, as to what improvements he would like to see carried out in publichouses, Mr. Chapman said, "I want the publichouse to be a place where a person is not half-ashamed to be seen coming from. I want it to be a place where a man can enter without any stain on his character."

Mr. MALLON.—No additional stain, you mean. (Laughter.)

The Commission adjourned until April 29.

News in Brief

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended March 29, were 1,197,129, making a total sold of 957,423,447.

The band of the Queen's Westminsters and Civil Service Rifles will play in Hyde Park to-day from 3 to 5 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m.

A burial urn of glass, a very fine example, has been found at Colchester on the site of a Roman cemetery. It probably dates from the second century.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hoye, of Howard-street, Poplar, E., have received congratulations from the King and Queen on the occasion of their diamond wedding.

A fine of 15,000 kroner (£680) has been imposed on the owners of the Grimsby trawler Kastoria for illegal fishing off Iceland. The trawler's gear was also confiscated.

At Bolton yesterday William Howarth, 41, operative spinner, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for defrauding the Bolton Operative Cotton Spinners' Association of £117.

Lady Crosfield has accepted an invitation to address the executive committee of the Finchley Liberal Association with a view to her being adopted as Liberal Parliamentary candidate.

A woman visitor to Newbury District Hospital, upon leaving, gave a cheque for £500 to mark her appreciation of the work. The only condition with the gift was that it should be anonymous.

The Royal Scot, due at Euston at 6.15 last night, was almost an hour late. It had been delayed at Carnforth, Lancs, by the derailment of some wagons of a freight train, which blocked one track of the main line.

The Boston Town Council have accepted the terms offered by the Boston Waterworks Company for the sale of their undertaking to the corporation for £70,000, with £2,000 compensation for the directors.

Robert Doak, a cattle dealer, of Canal Tavern, Derby, was fined £10 at Bakewell yesterday for failing to notify the existence of tuberculosis in a cow of which he was the owner. He was also ordered to pay £4 4s. costs.

Charles A. Cook, furniture dealer, of Macliss-road, West Kensington, was summoned at the West London Police Court yesterday for exposing for sale a suite of imported furniture which did not bear a label indicating its origin. Cook pleaded that the offence was due to inadvertence, and the summons was dismissed on payment of £5 5s. costs.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Senate of the University of London has vacancies for three Readerships in Economics, and in the Samuel Davidson Chair of Old Testament Studies. (p. 3)

The University of Sheffield is about to appoint a Lecturer in German. (p. 3)

The Pentwyn Steamship Company, Limited, has applied for permission to change the name of a ship. (p. 1)

The Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry invites applications for a limited number of fellowships (p. 3), and announces that a number of grants-in-aid to young men and women students will be made in July. (p. 1)

The Charity Commissioners announce the names of new trustees of Frances Ashton's Charity for the Relief of Poor Clergymen and Poor Clergymen's Widows. (p. 2)

BROOME PARK

LORD KITCHENER'S KENTISH SEAT SOLD

Mr. F. W. Lund has bought Broome Park, the late Lord Kitchener's seat in East Kent. The mansion, in a park of 650 acres, between Folkestone and Canterbury, was built by Sir Basil Dixwell in 1635. Badeslade's "Views of Seats in Kent," a seventeenth-century work, showed formal gardens around the mansion. James Wyatt enlarged and improved the house in 1778. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square) effected the sale. "The Eagles Gatew of Broome Park is known far and wide, as a view of it, as "Tappington Hall," appears on the title-page of most editions of the "Ingoldsby Legends."

By Royal Appointment for Motor Car Tyres
"GET A GRIP ON PALMERS"
A grip that holds under all conditions
Put your faith in Palmer's. They are your security: your *extra* safety. That 5-bar tread, guardian against skid and slip; how tough it is; what bite it has! Palmer's are built up, flawlessly, to serve and save.
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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE WILL OF THE CITIZEN

By CALLISTHENES

The State has taken upon itself to look after the health of the citizen—and a warning just issued shows that the claims upon it are mounting with tremendous speed. The State has taken upon itself to look after the employment of the citizen—and the weekly figures show increases of thousands to the hundreds of thousands already dependent upon it. The State has taken upon itself to look after the education of the citizen. This education was to develop the intellectual ability of the citizen and make him more fit to win and hold supremacy in international economic competition. But England is losing markets to nations which do not spend on education one-half of what she does.

No one is likely in these days to draw the inference that State health insurance, State unemployment relief and insurance, State education, are wrong in principle. Things have gone too far for that. But they do make it of urgency to ask how it is that these institutions seem, in some directions, to create the very evils they were designed to cure.

To us it seems that the explanation is that, while the health, the employment, the education of the citizen are being studied, his will is being jeopardized.

The will to health is more important than medicine, and if in certain classes there is an increase of a hundred per cent. in claims, the likelihood is that sickness of the will is operating as well as sickness of the body. The will to work is more important than being on the register at the Labour Exchange. It is important to offer a man a job and to see that he is physically fit to accept the offer, but there are many proofs that the State in doing this softens the hardness of the will to work. The will to learn is more important than any knowledge, and the compulsory curriculum frustrates itself which leaves the pupil with weakened desire for knowledge.

The strength of the country is in the will of the citizen. This, by its very nature, a man must strengthen for himself. It is a contradiction in terms to ask the State to give a man self-reliance.

In this House we see our duty in this matter clearly. We conform cheerfully to all the legislative conditions which the State has devised for the health, employment, and education of its citizens, but we cherish resolutely and warily the strength and independence of our will. We prefer to rely on the State for nothing. Both as an Organization and as individual citizens we cherish self-reliance as our birthright and, far above State-softened circumstances, prefer the will that can of itself challenge and mould all circumstances.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

ENSURE 100% CROP OF LUSCIOUS STRAWBERRIES

"MAGNA" Strawmats protect strawberries from grubs, slugs, frost, splashings and bruising, and ensure a 100 per cent. crop of bigger, more luscious and better flavoured fruit. Gathering is more speedy—there is no searching for fruit. Hundreds of plants an hour can be matted, and clearing away for storage is rapidly effected. Hundreds of testimonials prove "Magna" Strawmats to be the most efficient, economical and sure method of protecting strawberries. Send for a TRIAL BALE of 1 Gross.

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Active operation 112 years. Visits and reports promptly. Immediate relief given. Your co-operation and funds urgently needed.
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Entertainments

THE PIANIST'S TOUCH

AN OPEN SECRET

A few days ago a musical friend came to tea. He sat down to the piano and played the minuet from Handel's *Berenice* and that from the first sonata of Beethoven. Devotees of the wireless will perhaps guess who he was from the mention of those pieces. The idea then struck him that the cadence of Beethoven's Menuetto was like the theme of the slow movement of the Rasoumoffsky Quartet in F. Under his hands one heard a violin play the tune and a violoncello answer it beneath counterpoints not strictly accurate, perhaps, but near enough to fact to give the whole of what Beethoven had to say in those 16 bars.

Every phrase he played was complete illustration of what was meant by an article in this column six weeks ago called "The Piano's Secret." During those six weeks correspondents have been writing to explain what the piano's secret really is, or to reveal other secrets than that touched on in the article. A few of their comments have been printed; more might have been had they been a little more concise. We have been told that a pianist's "touch" is due to the physical formation of his finger tips. Well-padded finger tips produce good tone; thin and pointed ones a poor one. Another has pointed out that the shank of the hammer may be made to oscillate as it approaches the string with ill-effect on the tone. Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann has described with ruthless precision the process by which the piano produces its tone and declared that "these facts are very unpopular with musicians." The letters of some musicians have shown clearly how unpopular the facts are, and their writers were able to score a point by noting that Mr. Ackermann had not alluded to the effect of the sustaining pedal on the tone. That is a "variable" which is beyond question. Strike a single note and while still holding it apply the sustaining pedal, and the amplification of the tone from the sympathetic vibration of the other strings, from which the dampers have been raised, is heard at once. The pedal is the free gift granted to the pianist in aid of his "touch."

What is noticeable in all these letters, except that of the eminent pianist who wrote of padded finger tips, is their concentration on single notes. Mr. Ackermann wrote of "the one and only variable in the case of each note struck" being "the speed at which the hammer arrives at the wires." According as it arrives quickly or slowly the resulting tone will be loud or soft, and there, in the case of the single note played without pedals, the pianist's power over tone begins and ends.

But the moment we leave single notes and come to musical phrases the whole aspect of the case changes. When two or more notes are played in succession the two factors which the pianist controls produce an infinite series of relationships between these notes. They may be exactly equal or very unequal in volume of tone and in the length of time each is sustained. There may be no break between them (*legato*) or there may be different amounts of break between them producing different degrees of *staccato*. Within the *legato* there may be varieties in the volume; for example, if the first note is sustained for an appreciable time the second may be struck so that it begins in volume where the first one left off, producing the perfectly graded *diminuendo*. Note, however, that the opposite, the perfectly graded *crescendo*, is not possible (as it is on the violin) because the note cannot grow in tone up to the larger volume of the succeeding one. When we come to notes played simultaneously a fresh set of relationships is brought into action which does, in fact, produce different tone-colours, that is to say, different combinations of the upper-partials of the several notes in the chord. Strike a chord of C with an emphasis on the C and it will sound concordant and reposeful; strike it again throwing the emphasis on the E (already a little too sharp to be a true major third) and it will sound brilliant and disturbing. In the one case the upper-partials strictly concordant with the bass of the chord were made prominent; in the other those most discordant were brought into competition with those proceeding from the bass note. In the case of chords, therefore, the pianist's touch begins actually to control timbre as well as volume and duration, but touch controls timbre only through its regulation of volume and duration.

All the fallacious talk about the piano and tone-colour, the dear illusion which makes Mr. Ackermann's demonstrable facts unpopular with musicians, is due to the idea that touch is concerned only or primarily with tone, when in fact it is much more concerned with time. By this is not meant the keeping time of one, two, three, four in a bar, but the timing of each note so that it shall be struck in exactly the relation to the surrounding notes appropriate to its place in the phrase. My friend makes me hear a violin and a violoncello playing the tune from the Rasoumoffsky Quartet not by producing a tone like a violin and a violoncello in turn, but by so timing the notes in the phrase as to get a *legato* by which one seems to lead into the next, by so regulating the several volumes that the hearer never thinks of each note as having a striking accent followed by an automatic *diminuendo*, and finally by throwing the melody forward against a lighter background of tone in the accompanying parts. The result on the hearer is a suggestion, in part supported by actual facts of tone but still more produced by a manipulation of the piano's mechanical facts, which makes the hearer forget them in favour of the musical facts. Such a player has a good touch. He may, as this one chose to do on this occasion, employ only a minimum volume of tone. His technique may be very limited, which simply means that what he can do inimitably with the *Berenice* Minuet or the tune from the Rasoumoffsky he would fail to do with Brahms's Concerto in B flat, to revert once more to the example quoted in "The Piano's Secret."

Technique, depending on the formation of the hands, possibly even of the finger tips, on the suppleness of the muscles, and, as modern teachers insist, on the control of the whole body, confers the ability to do the like in all circumstances. The one trouble with it is that which roused the original remark from which the whole of this discussion sprang, that the piano sounds much better "in the hands of musicians who are not professed pianists than when it is played by piano specialists." When that is true it is because the piano specialist in the arduous process of acquiring his technique has forgotten why he wanted it, while the musician has acquired just enough of it for his purpose, which is to show relationships. For only among notes related does music come.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

101ST ANNUAL REPORT

The one hundred and first annual report of the Zoological Society of London, issued to-day to Fellows in anticipation of the general meeting on April 29, contains an appendix describing the centenary celebrations held last year. The addresses of the president on the general history of the society, and of the secretary on the scientific history, and the speeches of congratulation delivered by the chief delegates of other societies are printed in full. A list of the delegates who attended the celebrations and accounts of the dinner, at which the Prince of Wales was the chief guest, of the garden party attended by over 8,000 Fellows and their friends, and of the dinner to the staff are given.

The body of the report, as usual, describes the progress of the society. The total assets amounted to £171,571, an increase of nearly £30,000 on the preceding year, but the liabilities were increased by £44,673, due almost entirely to a bank loan to defray the cost of the new refreshment rooms. On account of the tenure of the Gardens, the value of buildings erected by the society cannot be included in the assets. The income was £7,000 and the expenditure £5,000 less than in 1928, which, both in receipts and payments, was the "peak" year of the society. There was no special reason for the decrease of income, but as it was only about 5 per cent. of the total it was not more than a normal fluctuation. Rent, rates, income-tax, and insurance cost over £5,000, provisions for the animals £15,500, scientific work, including the library and the cost of publications, cost nearly £10,000. The admission fees and subscriptions of Fellows amounted to over £24,000, the income from gate-money was nearly £66,000, from the aquarium over £16,000, and the refreshment-room profits were nearly £17,500.

The pathologist reports that there was a notable decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in mammals and birds since the construction of the new Monkey House and the Bird House. Among the primates there were only two deaths from tubercle during the year, as compared with 41 in the last year of the old Ape and Monkey Houses. It is noted that, although special attention was given to cases of disease among parrots, there was no case of psittacosis during the year and no outbreak of epizootic disease in any of the aviaries. On the other hand, an acute and rapidly fatal outbreak of enteritis, peculiar to Felidae and known as "cat distemper," occurred during August and September. It appeared first in four young wild cats sent from Scotland, and, although it did not spread beyond the sanatorium building, it caused the death of several other newly arrived feline animals. No definite remedy is known for this disease, but under very careful nursing recovery sometimes takes place. A small hospital for the segregation and treatment of cases of this kind is being fitted up in a remote part of the Gardens.

Considering the limited accommodation, there was a good deal of breeding. Three lions, six wolves, five foxes, a baboon, a yak, an American bison, a mountain zebra, a Bactrian camel, a Mongolian wild horse, a kiang, five deer, five antelopes, seven mouflon, seven tahr, five Barbary sheep, three ibex, a beaver, a fruit-bat, as well as many smaller mammals, were bred and reared. The experimental breeding of budgerigars was continued, and 229 were bred and reared, including 86 of the blue and nine of the cobalt varieties. A large number of pheasants and some wild turkeys and geese were bred on the society's estate at Whipsnade. In the London Zoo two black kites and a number of love-birds were bred and reared.

The retiring members of the council are Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Henry McMahon, Mr. H. G. Maurice, Major R. S. Taylor, and Mr. E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, and the council recommend for election in their place Major Stanley Flower, Professor E. W. MacBride, F.R.S., and Mr. Anthony Wingfield, who have served on former occasions, and Mr. Walter E. Guinness, M.P., and Dr. C. Tate Regan, F.R.S., Fellows who have not served before.

SIR STANLEY MACHIN ON SALESMANSHIP

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' INSTITUTION

The eighty-first festival dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution was held at the Salters' Hall last night, when Mr. FOSTER G. ROBINSON presided. Mr. N. LEES-SMITH, the secretary of the institution, announced that the subscriptions in response to the appeal amounted to £14,439, which was a record for any one year.

SIR STANLEY MACHIN, the president, replying to the toast of "The Institution," proposed by the chairman, said they could not get away from the fact that this country and the world generally were passing through an extraordinary period of commercial depression, but he was a firm believer in the supremacy and future prosperity of the British race. He only asked that we should have an equal chance and equal conditions with more favoured countries. Speaking of the important place salesmanship had assumed, he said he had no patience with those people who said our industries were worse organized and run than those of other countries. He believed that our salesmen were equal to any in the world, and when they had equal opportunities they would come into their own. He appealed to the 60,000 commercial travellers in the country to recognize their responsibilities towards those members of their fraternity who had fallen by the way. No country in the world possessed benevolent institutions carried on as unselfishly and economically as this country. Sir Stanley Machin added that Sir William Coxen had accepted the office of President of Appeal for the ensuing year.

SIR FRANCIS L'ESTRANGE JOSEPH, submitting the toast of the City of London, asked, as a provincial, what would become of the City but for the stream of optimistic provincials who revivified its life with energy, enthusiasm, and brains.

The LORD MAYOR, in acknowledging the toast, said the two qualities of a commercial traveller which led to success were personality and perseverance.

Mr. E. PARRY JAMES gave the toast of the chairman.

Among those present were:—

The Lady Mayoress, Lady Machin, Lady Joseph, Major and Sheriff F. H. Bowater, Alderman and Sheriff W. Pinner, Neal, Sir Bignell G. Elliott, Sir William Coxen, Mrs. Forter G. Robinson, Colonel P. G. Robinson, Captain Leslie Williams, Mr. W. T. Brearey, Mr. E. Parry James (chairman of the board of management), Miss Crocker, Mr. H. G. Tanner, Mr. Ernest Hicks (Master of the Salters' Company), and the Rev. T. B. Woodd.

CASTLE MENZIES

FAMOUS SCOTTISH ESTATE FOR SALE

The late Lord Barnby's administrators have decided to dispose of Castle Menzies estate with Farleyer grouse moor and lodge. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are to dispose of it. The estate, in Perthshire, extends to 11,600 acres, two miles from Aberfeldy.

Castle Menzies, which has not been occupied for a considerable time, was visited by Mary Queen of Scots in 1562 and 1564, and Charles II. and "Bonnie Prince Charlie" stayed there. The castle was garrisoned by General Monk until just before the execution of Charles I., and in 1689 it was garrisoned by General Mackay against Dundee. The grouse moor yields 1,000 brace of grouse in a good season, and salmon and trout fishing in the Lyon and Tay extends to over five miles. The rental, apart from the house and sporting, amounts to about £3,100 a year.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, APRIL 11

The Hebdomadal Council has nominated Mr. Douglas Veale, M.A., Corpus Christi College, to the office of University Registrar, in succession to Mr. E. S. Craig, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, who has resigned. Mr. Veale's name will be submitted to Congregation for approval on May 6, and he will take office on August 1.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 11

The Council of the University of Liverpool has made the following appointments for the Session 1930-31:—(1) Mr. Thomas F. Dunhill, to the James W. Alsop Lectureship in Music; (2) Professor A. E. Taylor, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Edinburgh, to the Forwood Lectureship on "The Philosophy of Religion."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 8

THE SALE ROOM

A COMMONWEALTH CAUDLE CUP

Hurcomb's sale yesterday at Calder House, Piccadilly, was remarkable in containing a Commonwealth caudle cup, cover, and stand, 1656-57; which, sold "all at," fell to Messrs. Mallett's bid of £2,100.

Some other important pieces were also sold "all at," notably a George I., 1724, octagonal teapot, 19oz.—£355 (Crichton); a pair of antique foreign candelabra, 156oz.—£760 (Webster); and a pair of Georgian candelabra and a pair of sticks to match—£147 (M. Freeman); a George II. bullet kettle with stand, 73oz. at 6½s.—£251 17s. (Willson); a George II. bullet teapot, 12oz. at 194s.—£126 2s. (Comyns); a Charles II., 1674, bleeding bowl, 6½oz. at 320s.—£100 15s. (Tessier); a Queen Anne tazza, 27½oz. at 73s. 6d.—£100 2s. 9d. (S. H. Harris); and a Charles II., 1683, castor, 4½oz. at 355s.—£79 17s. 6d. (Crichton).

The jewels included an emerald and diamond three-stone bar brooch—£1,850 (S. H. Harris); an emerald and diamond two-stone crossover ring—£910 (Wilson); a diamond cluster brooch—£480; and a pair of emerald and diamond drop cluster earrings—£325 (both bought by Mr. S. H. Harris).

VAN GOYEN PICTURES

Old pictures from various sources fetched £4,260 at Christie's yesterday. The sale was chiefly remarkable for two small signed and dated examples of Jan Van Goyen; both fell to Messrs. Asscher and Welker. The first, "Fishing Boats in a Breeze," a view off the coast with three fishermen, signed with initials and dated 1629, on panel 15in. by 24¼in., sold for 500 guineas; and the other, a view of the outskirts of a village, with peasants and dog on a mound in the foreground, signed with initials and dated 1651, 13¼in. by 13in., brought 205 guineas. Among other lots were:—Sir P. P. Rubens, a bear hunt, on panel, 10in. by 20¼in.—270 guineas (Rothschild); Wouwerman, a hawking party halting, 20¼in. by 26¼in.—230 guineas (Grace); Dirk Hals, an interior, with lady nursing a child, a girl holding an apple, and a child seated, on panel 14in. by 22¼in.—170 guineas (Lewis); C. Cooper Henderson, a coach on the road, 16¼in. by 25in.—115 guineas; and P. J. De Loutherbourg, a castle on a rocky coast, signed and dated 1804, 17in. by 23in.—120 guineas (both bought by Mr. W. Sabin).

At Sotheby's yesterday Old English furniture and pottery, Persian carpets, &c., from various sources totalled £1,726. A Whieldon toby jug of a man wearing a blue coat, seated in a library chair, glazed in green, his three-cornered hat glazed in brown, 10¼in. high, sold for £35; a Bristol Delft posset pot, 6¼in. high, and a Whieldon figure of a horse, 6in. high, £66; a Staffordshire pottery figure of Newton, 12in., £34 (all three bought by I. Tyler); a silver lustre jug, 6in. high, and another 5¼in. high, £31 (McColville); and a Whieldon figure of a Chinese sacred bull, 5¼in. high and 10in. long, £43 (Hyam).

DRAMA AND FILMS

SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR ON LOST OPPORTUNITIES

Sir Nigel Playfair, at a luncheon of the Overseas League at the Criterion Restaurant yesterday, in advocating the establishment of a National Theatre, accused Great Britain of failing to provide classic English drama for visitors from the Empire, and of having missed its opportunity in talking films, because it had not preserved the great drama of the later Middle Ages. Mr. ALEC L. REA, chairman of the central council of the league, presided.

SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR said we had a great national drama, but drama did not exist when it was not performed. No one could pretend that this country was paying anything but lip-service to this drama of which it pretended to be so proud. Whole generations of young people grew up having the merest acquaintance with this great drama. Apart from the spiritual side of the question, it was bad business not to have set up a National Theatre in the days when it was more easily possible. The theatre industries had become of great economic importance. If England had taken her dramatic art seriously in the days gone by she might have had a far larger part in the talking-film industry. In the future this was not going to be a mere question of frivolous entertainment; it was going to be an essential part of education and would penetrate into every home.

If we had had a great standard theatre, where the classic plays of the English-speaking race were performed as they ought to be, it would have constituted a standard for this country and for the Empire, and it would have been possible to put those plays into talking-picture form. America could not have fought against that standard and could not have produced the classical plays in the way that we could have produced them. Such films would have gone forth to the Empire, into colleges, schools, and homes. The question now was whether it was too late to achieve something like that.

Similarly, people from overseas would be only too delighted to feel that something of this kind was waiting for them in London. The slogan "Come to England" was freely used, yet we provided so little for the gratification of those who came. In the matter of the theatre this was an inhospitable country. Enough was not being done for the people who came. When they wanted theatrical art they were encouraged to go to Munich, Bayreuth, and elsewhere, though we could do it better ourselves if we only made the effort.

Among those present were:—

Mr. T. M. Wilford (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Sir James Connolly (Agent-General for Malta), Mr. E. H. MacCartney (Agent-General for Queensland), Mrs. Rea, Mrs. MacCartney, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Makower, Dr. Bernard Myers, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Benn.

BARLEY AND BEER

RESEARCHES OF THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING

The annual dinner of the Institute of Brewing was held at the Hotel Victoria last night. Mr. PERCY GATES, the president, was in the chair.

CAPTAIN E. T. MORRIS, president of the National Farmers' Union, responding to the toast of "Agriculture," submitted by SIR HERBERT THUSTRAN EVE, said that the country was suffering among other things from too dear beer and too cheap barley. With a united front he believed they ought to get something off the taxation on beer.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR HARDEN proposed the toast of "The Institute."

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that the Institute was primarily devoted to production, and it was their aim to ensure, so far as they were able by research and education, that beer should be a sound and wholesome product. He agreed with Mr. Nicholson in his evidence before the Licensing Commission that beer to-day was better than it ever had been, and was probably superior to anything else that could be produced in any other country. He did not believe that there was any necessity for Parliament to pass such a Bill as the Pure Beer Bill which was recently before the House.

Referring to the use of English barley, he said that we did not often get in our climate the essential sunshine to ripen the corn, and our English barleys contained much nitrogenous or albuminous matter. The Institute was helping the barley farmer to produce barleys of lower nitrogen content, in the belief that high nitrogen was associated with low extract in the malt and instability in the beer, with a resulting better price for barley of lower nitrogenous content.

They were able to help the hop grower to combat downy mildew and other diseases and to grow the special kind of hops most suitable for the brewer, and they would be able in the near future to grade them according to their potential preservative value and to forecast with accuracy the actual degree of preservative power which each hop should impart to the finished beers.

Those present included:—

Mr. Julian L. Baker, Dr. E. S. Beaven, Sir Wm. Waters Butler, Colonel Edward N. Buxton, Mr. A. Chaston Chapman, Mr. C. E. W. Charrington, Colonel H. N. Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Collett, Dr. C. Dunn, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Evans, Mr. H. E. Field, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Grisling, Colonel C. Lawder, Professor Arthur R. Ling, Mr. A. H. Mure, Mr. J. S. Macqualter, K.C., M.P., Mr. S. O. Nevile, Mr. H. G. Pilcher, Mr. R. V. Reid, Professor R. Ruzzles Gates, Dr. R. Seligman, Mr. James Stenhouse, Mr. E. M. Stroute (president, Incorporated Brewers' Guild), Mr. R. J. B. Storey, Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Warlters, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Wayland, M.P., Mr. W. H. Whitbread, Mr. D. W. Wightman (chairman, Maltsters' Association of Great Britain), Mr. E. Worssam (chairman, Allied Brewery Traders' Association), and the secretary (Mr. W. H. Bird).

SUMMER PROGRAMME FOR LONDON OMNIBUSES

The L.G.O.C.'s summer programme will come into operation to-morrow. Special Sunday services will be run to Epping and Hainault Forests, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Surrey and Berkshire, the River Thames, Roehampton and Wimbledon Common, the Surrey Hills, and the Kentish orchards.

EASTERTIDE MUSIC

ST. NICOLAS COLLEGE SERVICES

The list of music to be sung by the choir of St. Nicolas College of Church music during Holy Week and Easter includes services both in the college chapel at Chislehurst and at St. Sepulchre's, Holborn. At the latter, on Palm Sunday at 11, Holy Communion will be sung to Charles Wood's setting in the Phrygian mode, with Gradual, "Faithful Cross" (John IV. of Portugal), and Gospel, plainsong with the choruses by Victoria.

The college chapel services during the week (7.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.) are for the most part in plainsong. At St. Sepulchre's on Good Friday (11), Ante-Communion with music by Byrd, including "Kyrie" and the *Passion* Choruses of the Gospel for the day, will be given.

On Easter Sunday at St. Sepulchre's there will be Mattins, with Stanford's "Te Deum" in B flat (10.30) and Holy Communion (11), with music by Harwood and Stanford, and Evensong (7) in the college chapel (Stanford in C and an anthem by Bach). In Easter week, when several conferences of Church musicians are to be held at St. Nicolas College, the choral services will include sung Communions on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (St. Mark).

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL,
TO-MORROW, at 3.
LIONEL POWELL presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
with
MARY McCORMIC, American Soprano
DOBROWEN Conductor
(Conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, Oslo.)
BLUTHNER PIANO.
Tickets, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 3s., 2s. 6d., 1s. 2d.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

NINE GREAT ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
AS A BRILLIANT CLIMAX TO THE LONDON SEASON.
LIONEL POWELL PRESENTS THE
VIENNA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conductor:
FURTWANGLER
CONCERTGEBOUW ORCHESTRA OF AMSTERDAM.
Conductor:
MENGELBERG.
PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF NEW YORK.
Conductor:
TOSCANINI

VIENNA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.
Royal Albert Hall, Sunday, APRIL 27, at 3.
Tickets, 15s., 12s., 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d.
Queen's Hall, Tuesday, APRIL 29, at 8.15.
A few seats available at Agents' and Libraries.

CONCERTGEBOUW ORCHESTRA.
Three Subscription Concerts.
Royal Albert Hall, MAY 14, 15, 16, at 8.30.
Subscription Tickets NOW ON SALE.
Stalls, 33s. 6d., 28s.; Arena, 25s., 20s., 17s.; Balcony, 14s.
From Hall, and usual Agents.

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF NEW YORK.
Royal Albert Hall, Sun., JUNE 1, at 3; Tues., JUNE 3, at 8.30.
Tickets, now on sale, 21s., 15s., 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 4s. 9d.
QUEEN'S HALL, Mon., JUNE 2, and Wed., JUNE 4, at 8.30.
A few tickets obtainable at usual agents' and libraries only.
Steinway Pianoforte.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 18th, at 2.30 p.m.
MESSIAH Handel
Miss FLORA WOODMAN.
Miss ASTRA DESMOND.
Mr. BEN DAVIES.
Mr. ROBERT EASTON.
At the Organ—Mr. R. ARNOLD GREIR.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor—
Dr. MALCOLM SARGENT.
Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s. and 2s. 6d.; Gallery Promenade (1,000 seats), 2s. At Box-office, Albert Hall (Tele. Kensington 5380), and usual agents.

THE PALLADIUM, Oxford-circus, W.1.
NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE CONCERTS.
MOISEIWITSCH
LAST RECITAL
PRIOR TO SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 3.15.
Programme will include:
The Moonlight Sonata ..... Beethoven
Sonata Pathetique ..... Beethoven
and groups of Chopin and Wagner-Liszt pieces.
Steinway Piano. All seats numbered and reserved.
12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. at Palladium, N.S.L. Offices, 34, Red Lion-square, W.C.1, and IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-day, 3.30. DIRT TRACK RACING, International Big 6 Contest, Australia v. England. VIC HUXLEY, RON JOHNSON, HAROLD HASTINGS, TRISS SHARP, GUS KUHN, ROGER FROGLEY, etc. Adm. 1/6. Child, 6d.

EXHIBITIONS

DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, Olympia. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Admission 2s. (incl. tax). 1s. after 6 p.m. "The House that Jill Built." "Nurseries of the Nations." "Gardens of the Artists." Nearly 600 Exhibits.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-street. Retrospective Exhibition of Works by DERWENT LEES. Hours 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Admission Free.

BARBIZON HOUSE.—Pictures by Russell Flint and Sickert, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Choice Collection of 19th and 20th Century Paintings in the Art Gallery at Olympia.

MODERN GLASS by Cappelin, of Murano, and PRINTS IN COLOUR after Cezanne, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Matisse, and others. Mar. 22-April 17. Adm. Free. Real's.

MANSARD GALLERY, 196, Tottenham Ct.-rd

BERTHE MORISOT (1841-1895).
Paintings by Famous French Impressionist. Also Paintings by WINIFRED NICHOLSON.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS, Ltd.
Paintings by MODERN FRENCH MASTERS:—Cezanne, Van Gogh, Toulouse-Lautrec, Matisse, &c. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART,
Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington.
CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.
Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted.
Admission free.

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS,
Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
173rd EXHIBITION. Daily 10-5. Admission 1s.

R.W.S.—Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
194th EXHIBITION. Daily 10-5.30.
5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

M. KNOEDLER & CO., INC.,
15, Old Bond-street, W.1.
Exhibition of Water Colours by Paul Maze.
Daily, 10-6 (Sats. 10-1), until April 26.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES,
43-44, Duke-street, St. James'.
Exhibition of Paintings by Allan Strawbridge, 10-6, including Saturdays.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
Paintings by FREDERICK PORTER.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.

BEAUX ARTS EXHIBITIONS
ORLANDO GREENWOOD'S PAINTINGS.
FINE ETCHINGS by YOUNGER GRAVERS.
7, Bruton-place, W. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-3.

CONNELLS GALLERIES, 47, Old Bond-st.
Exhibition of
Paintings of Italy and Drawings of Kenya
by DAVID HAMSHERE.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, Ltd.
Exhibition of Paintings.
RENOIR, GAUGUIN, HENRI-ROSSEAU, MODIGLIANI, DERAIN, BRAQUE, UTRILLO
Contemporary English Paintings are also on view.
73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

ABBEY GALLERY, 10-6. Sat., 10-1.
ARILD ROSENKRANTZ.
"Visions of St. John," and other pictures.
Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Last Day.

P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co.
Water Colour Drawing by
HESTER PRODD.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY.—DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, and LITHOGRAPHS.
STELLA STEYN.
22a, George-st., Hanover-sq., W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-5.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
TWO COMPLETE CYCLES OF
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
FIRST CYCLE April 29, May 2, 5, 9.
SECOND CYCLE May 12, 15, 20, 22.
Other Operas in the German Repertoire will be announced on April 14th. SEASON OPENS APRIL 28.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.
Transferring to Winter Garden Monday Next.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Doreen Bendix
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970.
ALMOST A HONEYMOON.
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8978.
"ODD NUMBERS."
Farcical Comedy by George Arthurs & Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL, HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY."—*Daily Chronicle.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy. Rosalinde Fuller. IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) To-day, 2.30 & 8.30.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) MON. NEXT, 8.30.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
"A DOLL'S HOUSE."
By Henrik Ibsen.
"MISS GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES'S NORA IS ONE THAT WILL BE MEMORABLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE PART."—*The Times.*
Mat. Sat., April 19, at 2.30, and following Thurs. Sat.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
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Imperial and Foreign News

WORK OF NAVAL CONFERENCE

MR. ALEXANDER'S ESTIMATE

Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, deliyered a speech on the work of the Naval Conference at Sheffield last night.

Mr. ALEXANDER said:—"We are all, of course, sorry that up to the present we have not secured complete agreement on all the points discussed at the Conference between the whole of the five Powers; but an examination of the facts makes it clear that we have good reason to be thankful for the definite advance which has been made."

At the Geneva Conference of 1927—in which France and Italy were unable to take part—the United States, Japan, and Great Britain failed to arrive at agreement, and, said the First Lord of the Admiralty, "it is no use disguising from ourselves the fact that for a time the feeling between the United States and ourselves was not quite as happy as we all desired it should be." Now, however, there was a complete agreement with Japan and the United States on all classes of ships, and upon very much lower figures than the last proposals made to the Geneva Conference. For cruisers, destroyers, and submarines together the total tonnage proposed for the British Empire and the United States in 1927 was 590,000 each plus 25 per cent. over age, a total of 737,500 tons, a figure which was to remain in force till 1936. Now in these categories we were to have a total of 541,700 tons by 1936, a reduction on the Geneva proposals of 195,800 tons. The United States figure now was 526,200, a reduction of 211,300 tons. The small extra American reduction in total tonnage was in recognition of the larger number of heavy 8in gun cruisers which the United States may build. The Japanese figure proposed at Geneva for these categories was 481,250; the provisional figure now agreed on was 367,050, a saving of 114,200 tons. The reduction of the three Powers in these categories as compared with the proposals on which the Conference broke down in 1927 was 521,300 tons.

CAPITAL SHIPS

Mr. Alexander continued:—"Moreover, the Powers have mutually agreed to waive, pending a further conference in 1935, their rights under the Washington Treaty to build any of the capital ships provided in that treaty to be laid down from 1931 onwards. It has also been agreed by the three Powers to reduce the numbers of their capital ships to the minimum figures provided for in the Washington Treaty with the least possible delay, instead of waiting until 1936. This means the early scrapping of five British battleships, three American, and one Japanese.

"Another great achievement has been the rectification in this agreement of the world tendency to build the largest-size cruiser permitted under the Washington Treaty. When we entered into office last year the American authorized programme in 8in. 10,000-ton ships was not less than 23. In the case of Britain there were 17 8in. ships built and building, and one further ship authorized in the total programme, which, if carried to its completion, would have been not less than 20; and as Japan might quite naturally have been expected to build *pro rata*, even these figures might not have been the maximum. To-day we have definitely agreed among the Three Powers that the maximum number of ships of this class shall be 18, 15, and 12 respectively.

"The greatest value of the measure of agreement already secured is, I think, to be found in the helpful moral effect created in support of a general move to disarmament and peace; but it must not be overlooked that there are also valuable economic advantages."

It was not yet possible, said the First Lord, to give a completely accurate estimate of the saving to this country; but some important deductions could be made. The most important thing was the avoidance of expenditure for the replacement of battleships under the Washington Treaty. This would have involved the expenditure of at least £50,000,000 up to 1936. In addition there would be a saving of over £4,000,000 in maintenance charges in respect of the five battleships to be prematurely scrapped.

In the case of cruisers, Mr. Alexander explained that last year there were 63 cruisers built, building, and authorized in connexion with a programme which aimed at a general goal of 60 under-age cruisers and 10 over-age, or 70 in all. Under the agreement now arrived at the maximum number of cruisers would be 50, and the saving thus effected, during the period up to 1936, would amount to many millions.

The reduction in tonnage in destroyers—from the present 190,000 tons, built, building, and authorized, to 150,000 tons—might not affect materially construction costs, but, if the conditions were such that the reduction could be carried into effect, substantial saving in maintenance would accrue.

In submarines there would be a saving in construction up to 1936 of about £3,400,000 and in maintenance of about £450,000, a total of £3,850,000.

"A TREMENDOUS ADVANCE"

"It is safe to estimate, therefore," said Mr. Alexander, "that up to 1936 the saving involved by the Three-Power Treaty will be at least between 60 millions and 70 millions sterling. I think that in such circumstances it is futile for anyone to describe this Conference as a failure; rather is it to be described as a tremendous advance on the road to disarmament." The work carried on at the Conference would be continued between France, Italy, and ourselves with a view to arriving at "as happy an agreement between the European Naval Powers as has been consummated between the Oceanic Naval Powers."

The First Lord added:—"It should, of course, be recognized that each of the parties to the Three-Power Agreement will have to be covered by the terms of the treaty in such a way that they may adjust their position if the construction programmes of other Powers outside the agreement should make that necessary. For example, our reduced destroyer tonnage would be materially affected by an increase of submarine tonnage elsewhere."

Mr. Alexander confessed that he was disappointed that we had not been able to secure the abolition of the submarine. Nevertheless, we had arrived at complete agreement on the regulation of the use of submarines, and that agreement, while not going so far as some people desired, was a very distinct advance. Another important point was the lengthening of the recognized life of different classes of ships, which would secure economy in replacement. Other technical questions which in the past had tended to retard disarmament conferences had also been the subject of agreement, and "it is therefore true to say that the part of the treaty which is to be signed by all the five Powers is of very considerable importance."

The First Lord spoke of the unanimity with which the delegations had recognized the "ability, patience, and good will" of the Prime Minister, and he added that the agreement marked a "most valuable development in the cementing of our friendship with the United States of America, a friendship which of itself alone must have a profound effect upon the peace of the world." He also paid a tribute to the "great good will and friendship which have been evinced by the Japanese delegation," and he added that, though we had not yet achieved a settlement of the European problem similar to the Three-Power Agreement, "the frank but friendly nature of the discussions which have taken place leads me to hope that the time is not far distant when equally good results will be achieved in that sphere."

Colonel J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence for Canada, and Canadian Representative at the Naval Conference, left Waterloo yesterday on his return to Canada. At the station to bid him farewell were Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, representing the Prime Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. de Satgé, representing the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and Sir Harry Batterbee, representing the Dominions Office.

Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, Rear-Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, and Rear-Admiral H. E. Yarnell, of the American delegation, are travelling in the George Washington, which leaves Southampton for New York this morning.

The FRENCH Senate completed last evening its examination of the Budget, which was adopted by 270 votes to 17. The Budget, in its amended form, will be returned to the Chamber, which has decided to devote the week-end sitting to its discussion.

FRENCH OPINION ON THE CONFERENCE

BRITAIN AND FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 11

The decision to bring the Naval Conference to an end on the basis of the agreements already reached has been greeted with something of relief by most of the French Press. Responsibility for the failure to conclude a Five-Power agreement is generally attributed to Italy, and it is noted that France has emerged from the Conference with her naval programme intact and her freedom of action unimpaired. Only newspapers hostile to the Government suggest that the French case might have been handled differently, and that damage has been done by the French delegation to the cause of disarmament.

The *Petit Parisien* declares that the Italian attitude affects not only France, but Great Britain and the other Powers as well, since it may threaten the British claim to keep up a two-Power standard in Europe, and force Great Britain to revise the figures agreed on with the United States and Japan. This newspaper says that Great Britain will be obliged to take an active part in the future negotiations between the Latin Powers, and expresses satisfaction that France will not be left to negotiate with Italy alone. It claims that the refusal of the French to enter into a four-Power agreement is an act of loyalty towards Italy, which should be appreciated in Rome. For the rest, the *Petit Parisien* says the agreement of the five Powers on specific points will be useful at Geneva, and some progress has been made in the interpretation of the doubtful articles in the League Covenant.

The *Temps* says this evening that the outcome of the Conference might have been worse. In view of the lack of diplomatic preparation, it has done as much as could be expected. When the Conference opened, it seemed likely that the French delegation would find itself in an awkward position. In view of the Italian demand for parity and the arrangement made between Great Britain and the United States "to preserve Anglo-Saxon hegemony at the least possible expense," the French delegates might have been obliged either to sacrifice French interests or to accept moral responsibility for a failure to agree. They avoided both these pitfalls by stating plainly that security must come before reduction; that absolute needs must be considered; and that these could be turned into relative needs only in exchange for mutual guarantees.

"CLEARER ATMOSPHERE"

ITALIAN VIEW OF RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 11

Mr. MacDonald's announcement of the imminent closure of the Naval Conference has been received here with genuine relief. Italy makes no secret of her scepticism about the possibility of any good coming out of international diplomatic conferences of this kind. Italy entered the Conference with the fixed conviction of her right to an equality of naval strength with France. This claim was staked by Signor Mussolini long before the Conference was projected. As far as Italy was concerned, therefore, the Conference failed of its fundamental objective as soon as it was certain that France was not going to consent to Italian parity, and the continuance of this deadlock seemed to have the effect only of giving occasion for mutual Italo-French irritation and of producing a deepening cleavage between the two countries. Now that they have agreed to differ, it is felt that the atmosphere is already clearer.

Indeed, one of the most encouraging features in the newspaper comments on the conclusions reached by the Conference is the almost complete disappearance of the bitter criticism of French policy and methods. A new complexion has, it is felt, been given to the situation by the cordial conversation which has taken place between Signor Grandi and M. Briand and by the absence of ambiguous compromises that would have served only to breed dissatisfaction. Here and there one comes across a hint that Franco-Italian conversations may freely continue in a more favourable atmosphere, provided that France does not continue to give the impression that her policy is based upon the possibility, or even probability, of a conflict with Italy.

MR. HENDERSON'S VIEW

"A NEW START FOR DISARMAMENT"

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON, speaking on the results of the Naval Conference to members of the Metropolitan Labour Mayors and Ex-Mayors' Association at the Holborn Restaurant last night, said that what the Naval Conference had done meant a great new start for the work of disarmament.

"I say a new start," said Mr. Henderson, "because this is the beginning and not the end. The work of the Conference is going on. Conversations between France, Italy and the Prime Minister are to continue. Not only that, but the more important work of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations can now be taken up again. Technical obstacles in regard to naval disarmament which stand in the way of the Preparatory Commission have been cleared away. It will now be able to continue and complete its work and to draw up a general disarmament treaty by means of which not only navies, but the armies and air forces can be limited and reduced." He thought it was fair to say that we were now within measurable distance of a world disarmament conference which it was the duty of the League of Nations to summon and carry through.

Mr. Henderson declared that talk about an early General Election was "so much moonshine." There was going to be no General Election. Why should there be? The Government would have to have a very legitimate cause before they appealed to the country. "If you ask me when I should like to have a General Election I should say unhesitatingly not earlier than two years next May. That would give us three years of office. There are very important reasons why we should remain in office. Our work has only just begun. It must be continued."

LORD CECIL, speaking at a meeting of the League of Nations Union at Hitchin last night, said that the Naval Conference had not done as much as had been hoped, but it had done a great deal. There had been one very great achievement, the consolidation of Anglo-American friendship. He hoped that this friendship was going to go on so that the two great countries might collaborate for the great end of disarmament.

FRENCH TROOP TRAIN ACCIDENT

EIGHT SOLDIERS KILLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 11

Eight men were killed and 40 were injured, nine of them seriously, when a special military train carrying reservists left the rails near Besançon this morning. The men, who had been for their annual training with the colours at Valdahon, were returning to the depôts at Belfort, Neubrisach, and Colmar.

At Laissey station, 12 miles from Besançon, the train, which was travelling at 30 miles an hour, entered a part of the line which was under repair. It left the rails and dashed into some rocks at the side of the track. The two leading coaches, in which all the men were travelling, were wrecked. Rescue parties were quickly organized and the injured men removed to hospital at Besançon.

According to the accounts so far available, the warning that the line was under repair was entirely inadequate, consisting only of a small red flag stuck beside the track some 150 yards from the work in progress. An inquiry has been opened.

BRITISH SETTLERS IN VICTORIA

PETITION TO THE KING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 11

A deputation of the British Overseas Settlers' Association waited on Lord Somers, the Governor of Victoria, this morning, and presented a petition addressed to the King. Lord Somers promised that the matter should be brought before his Majesty. The petition states:—

The undersigned, representing 700 settlers from Great Britain, pray his Majesty to receive this humble petition. The gravamen of our case is as follows:—

We were induced to settle in Victoria as tenants of the Crown under the 1923 settlement scheme by misrepresentations, for which your Majesty's Ministers in Victoria were directly responsible. The conditions offered us on arrival were not in accordance with the promises made to us in Great Britain. The settlers have fruitlessly exhausted their own capital, and have become heavily indebted to the Victorian Government and private traders over a period of five years. We have made representations to Ministers not only in Victoria but also in the Commonwealth and Great Britain. We have repeatedly requested an opportunity for substantiating our complaints before an impartial judiciary tribunal. Our complaints have been consistently ignored or set aside. We are convinced that, unless strong pressure be brought to bear on the Victorian Government, it will pursue its present policy of seeking at all costs to avoid inquiry.

Subsequently a deputation, representing the Association and also Imperial ex-Service men, saw Mr. Bailey, the Victorian Minister of Lands. The deputation alleged that they were the victims of misrepresentation, maladministration, and a "confidence trick on a grand scale," and demanded a judicial inquiry.

Mr. Bailey, replying, said he regretted the intemperate language of the deputation, which was evidently intended to create a sympathetic public opinion. Many of the failures were, he said, due to the settlers themselves. In one case he had inspected a farm and found it neglected and unkempt, whereas neighbouring farms were in excellent order. As party to the agreement with the British and Commonwealth Governments to bring out settlers, Victoria was bound to carry out the arrangement. The Government had asked settlers to state their complaints, and upon receipt of particulars of alleged breaches the Cabinet would determine whether a public inquiry was justified.

STRIKE IN JAPANESE COTTON MILLS

EFFECT OF WAGE REDUCTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, APRIL 11

Two mills of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company at Osaka and Kobe are closed in consequence of a strike, which threatens to spread to other factories, as the result of the company's announcement that wages will be reduced by 20 per cent. The reduction is explained as being due to the fall in the price of cotton, the fall in the price of silver, the Indian tariff, and to general depression in the cotton industry. The employees retort that the company continues to pay a dividend of 35 per cent., and that it recently granted Mr. Sanji Muto, the retiring chairman, a bonus of 3,000,000 yen (£300,000).

The company has not previously had a strike in the 30 years of its existence, and its mills are conducted on a paternal principle. It has set aside over £1,500,000 in the form of pension and welfare funds for the workers. Trade unions have hitherto been unknown among the employees, but the announcement of a wage reduction was followed by the hasty organization of an "operatives' " fellowship association, while the Japanese Federation of Labour promptly started a vigorous agitation in all the company's factories, which employ 38,000 workers. Fearing to lose their rights in the liberal pension funds of the company, the employees showed no disposition to join trade unions, and the operatives' fellowship association has promised not to seek outside aid while awaiting the decision of the management.

Conferences are proceeding between officials of the company and the employees' representatives. The trade unions and political Labour parties, believing that a serious dispute is impending, are actively preparing to take part in it.

U.S. STEEL INDUSTRY

LONG HOURS OF WORK

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, APRIL 11

The current number of *Industrial Information*, published by the International Labour Office, contains data concerning the long hours still being worked in the United States steel industry.

It is stated that recent investigations by the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ have shown that in 155 plants belonging to 127 companies 16,610 workers out of a total of 248,247, or 6.7 per cent., were on a 12-hour day, and that 66,712, or 26.9 per cent., worked seven days a week. No fewer than 110,698 worked a ten-hour day.

In certain cases it was found that electric furnace men worked 14 hours a shift, and crane men 14 hours on the night shift and ten hours on the day shift, and seven days a week. Many common labourers worked 16 hours a shift, and received wages ranging generally from 35 to 45 cents an hour. In some instances the wages ranged from 34 to 56 cents an hour.

CONCILIATION POLICY IN SPAIN

PROFESSOR UNAMUNO REINSTATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, APRIL 11

Professor Miguel de Unamuno has been reinstated in his chair as Professor of Greek at Salamanca. It is explained officially that there is no political significance attached to Professor Unamuno's reinstatement such as attended his dismissal and exile. His reinstatement is purely a matter of justice, reparation for an act that was carried out illegally.

Other persons who were arbitrarily removed from their posts have also been reinstated. Among them are two registrars of property and Señor Sainz, an inspector of education of Granada, who was deprived of his post merely because he was not *persona grata* with influential clericals at Granada. Señor Sainz was welcomed back to Granada by a large crowd of sympathizers shouting "Long live liberty!"

An intricate juridical problem is created by the question of indemnities for these persons now proclaimed victims of injustice. These reinstatements have created an excellent impression in Liberal circles, and are regarded as proof of the loyalty with which General Berenguer is carrying out the policy of conciliation.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED

The steamer City of Pekin (6,960 tons), of the Ellerman Hall Line, was lost on Thursday near Port Hamilton, Korea. She struck a sunken rock and became a total wreck. The master, Captain A. Sproule, and the crew were saved and taken to a neighbouring island.

A message received from the Hall Line's agent at Hong-kong says that when the rescuing steamer returned to the scene of the wreck there was no sign of the City of Pekin. She was on her way from Vladivostok to Singapore.

Reuter reports that there were 80 passengers on board the steamer, believed to be all Chinese or Russians. They were all rescued but some were injured.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

MR. SCULLIN'S REPLY TO CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 11

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, made a long statement in reply to criticism of the tariff, chiefly to Mr. Gullett's charge that the Government was exploiting the national emergency for the furtherance of its extreme tariff policy and his question: "If they (the tariff duties) are only emergency measures why not limit their operation?"

Mr. Scullin said it was not practical to fix a time-limit until it was known that the necessity for the measures no longer existed. He denied that the Government's primary object was to protect Australian industries, though he admitted that the effect would be the same. He added:—"We consulted experts and made up our minds that tinkering was useless; only measures of a far-reaching character would meet the position. Public opinion shows that the great majority of the people believe in the step taken." Referring to the risk of profiteering by manufacturers enjoying a monopoly, he admitted that the Commonwealth was forced to rely upon the States to take preventive measures. Nevertheless, the Commonwealth could withdraw the protection if prices were unfair.

A deputation of Victorian woollen mill owners saw Mr. Forde, Acting Minister of Customs, and requested that piece goods, worsteds, and suit and dress materials should be included in the 50 per cent. surtax list, because large orders were going abroad. Mr. Forde replied that the request would be considered if it were decided to name additional articles under the tariff proclamation.

EFFECT ON CANADIAN TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 11

The new Australian tariff with its sensational upward changes is causing considerable disquietude in Governmental and business circles in Canada.

Advices from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne indicate that the 50 per cent. surtax imposed upon luxury imports will affect Canadian trade estimated at a value of about $9,000,000 (£1,800,000). The heaviest penalty will fall upon motor firms, which, during the last fiscal year, exported to Australia motors and motor parts valued at $8,000,000 (£1,600,000). The same impost will adversely affect other Canadian exports, including different kinds of rubber goods, stationery, wrapping paper, cameras, and corsets, while exports of agricultural machinery, radio sets, aluminium ware, and other articles will suffer from various increases of the rates now decreed. It is estimated that at least 20 per cent. of Canada's export trade to Australia, valued last year at $19,500,000 (£3,900,000), will be summarily cut off, and that the total reduction will be substantially heavier.

The Dominion Government, which has just beaten off in Parliament a movement of the Progressive group for the abrogation of the Trade Treaty with Australia, has been considering the situation created by the new developments.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 11

The House of Representatives, before taking its three weeks' recess, passed without amendment the three Bills for the alteration of the Constitution. If the Senate acts similarly the Referendum will be taken in July. If the Senate amends or rejects the Bills it is still hoped that the Referendum will be taken before the Ministers leave for London and Geneva.

Mr. Brennan, the Attorney-General, sails on July 22, and Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, on August 26. They will probably return *via* America.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, W.A., APRIL 11

The elections for the Western Australian Legislative Assembly will be held to-morrow. The issue is in doubt, and whichever party is returned it will probably have only a very small majority.

NEW YORK POLICE AND COMMUNISTS

STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS FOR MAY DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 10

Mr. Grover Whalen, the New York Police Commissioner, announced to-day that on May 1 19,000 armed police—"horsemen, infantry, machine-gun men, and chemical squads with tear-gas"—would be mobilized to protect "the decent law-abiding citizens of New York" against the Communist menace. He gave the assurance that outstanding buildings such as St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and the homes of Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. J. D. Rockefeller would be protected by special armed squads. He addressed a request to citizens to "accept good-naturedly the inspection of suspicionable parcels and bundles which might conceal bombs."

The storm of protest from prominent lawyers, professors, and others against "the flagrant violation of civil liberties" by the police, which was evoked by the proceedings against Communists on and after March 6, has culminated in a petition sent to Mr. Roosevelt, Governor of New York State, asking for the removal of Mr. Whalen on account of "wholesale arrests without warrant, assaults on citizens without provocation, prohibition of peaceful assemblages and parades," and various other allegedly illegal proceedings. Undeterred, Mr. Whalen to-day foreshadowed even more violent measures by the police on May 1 than on March 6, and warned those who opposed them or got in the way that they would "land in hospital or gaol." "If there is going to be any Queen of the May in this town (he said) it will be me, not William Foster. Law and order will be in command, not Red hooliganism."

AIR SURVEY BIPLANE AT BULAWAYO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BULAWAYO, APRIL 10

Mr. Alan S. Butler, of the Aircraft Operating Company, his wife, and a mechanic, who left Heston Air Park on March 20, arrived at the company's headquarters here to-day in the Gloster biplane which was specially designed and built for the Northern Rhodesia air survey. They will leave to-morrow for the Cape, and Major Cochran Patrick will bring the machine back for the survey of 63,000 square miles in Northern Rhodesia, authorized under the Colonial Development Fund.

The flyers had an uneventful journey except that at Juba, while the machine was "jacked" to undergo a repair to a punctured tire, a gust blew the aeroplane off the jack, breaking the axle drum. At Tabora the aerodrome was waterlogged, and the machine sank to the depth of its wheels. Between Khartoum and Juba the aeroplane flew over a herd of 200 buffaloes, which stampeded.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

A CANADIAN PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 11

The Empire Trade Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Toronto yesterday passed a unanimous resolution advocating the appointment of a commission of business men, drawn from different units of the Empire, to study Empire resources, markets, and other factors entering into the stimulation or hindrance of inter-Imperial trade, and to be maintained as a permanent economic council of the Empire.

The proposed commission would include in its *personnel* economic experts appointed by the various Governments, and would hold intermittent meetings in executive offices connected with Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire. The resolution is to be presented at the Congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in May, with the recommendation that it be endorsed and transmitted for consideration to the Imperial Economic Conference.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND EMPIRE TRADE

PROFESSOR LEACOCK'S VIEW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 10

Professor Stephen Leacock, addressing a special joint meeting of the Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal yesterday, said that the problem of the economic relations of the British Empire was becoming a dominant question, and the welfare of Great Britain and of every Dominion was involved in it.

For a century past, he said, the whole aim of British and Colonial statesmanship had been to cut the Empire in parts, none of which was strong enough for its own economic development. The movement for responsible government, which began in 1840, had achieved political freedom at the cost of economic disintegration. When Canada opened up her North-West she had neither men nor money to colonize it, and it remained stagnant for 20 years because responsible government had cut asunder the resources of the Empire.

Referring to trade relations, he said that Argentina sold mainly to Great Britain and bought chiefly from the United States. Great Britain could terminate this situation speedily if an Empire tariff were established. The United States could concede nothing to preserve its oversea markets, and in a tariff war would go down like a punctured balloon. What was needed was a reciprocal Imperial system of trade, arranged for mutual advantage, and it should be part of a wholesale economic integration of the Empire through consolidation of its debt and credit resources, and through huge migration and land settlement schemes which would enlist millions of British capital.

CANADA AND OPTIONAL CLAUSE

INTER-IMPERIAL DISPUTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 9

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, moved that the House approve of the Government's signature of Article 38 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. He said that adhesion to the Optional Clause was the logical consequence of acceptance of the Kellogg Pact, since it filled a gap in the pact by providing machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes. He also gave a brief account of the reservations made on behalf of Canada. In the absence of Mr. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Cahan, for the Conservative Party, supported the resolution and approved the reservations.

Mr. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, said that there must be some tribunal to which disputes between members of the British Commonwealth could be referred, and expressed the hope that nobody would be "scandalized" if he suggested that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as at present constituted could not fill this need. He thought that there should be a body of a permanent nature drawn from panels of Judges nominated by all the nations of the Commonwealth ready to sit at any time when the necessity arose and hear any special case. He said that this matter would be discussed at the next Imperial Conference, and that in the meantime it should receive consideration everywhere. Mr. Bourassa cordially approved the resolution, and agreed with Mr. Lapointe that some machinery of arbitration must be set up for the members of the British Commonwealth now that they were equal in international status.

The Senate yesterday also approved a similar resolution.

TURKISH FINANCES

FOREIGN EXPERT NEEDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 11

At a meeting of the Joint Councils of the Ottoman Debt here this afternoon the president, Mr. Stanley Wyatt, gave an account of his visit to Angora with his colleague M. des Closières to discuss the reorganization of its finances with the Turkish Government.

During their conversations the two visitors, who were cordially received, informed the Turkish Government that they could not consider any modification of the contract made with the bondholders on June 13, 1928, and added that the fulfilment of existing obligations was indispensable for the maintenance of Turkish credit abroad. At the invitation of the Government they made a preparatory study of existing conditions, and came to the conclusion that the first step towards an improvement could only be made by the appointment of a foreign financial expert who should produce, in collaboration with the Government, a plan of reorganization. The Turkish Government has in view the raising of a loan in order to meet its immediate engagements.

The two members of the committee will soon pay another visit to Angora.

INDIAN MATRIMONIAL SUIT

EUROPEAN WIFE'S APPEAL ALLOWED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 11

An appeal filed by Nina Dalal, the Russian wife of Merwanji Phirozeshah Dalal, against Mr. Justice Kemp's decision dismissing her petition for the restitution of conjugal rights was heard to-day by a full Bench of the Bombay High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mirza, and Mr. Justice Broomfield.

Mr. Justice Kemp had dismissed the petition on March 7 on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case, citing Wadya v. Wadya, in which it was held that jurisdiction was limited to Christian subjects within the Presidency and that there was no jurisdiction to grant restitution against a Parsi respondent.

The full Bench admitted the appeal.

It is reported from WELLINGTON that the Officer of Health has now issued a statement contradicting the reported diagnosis of psittacosis as the cause of the death of 25 out of 26 green parrots sold since February at Christchurch, New Zealand. Expert opinion is that the unprecedented mortality is due to the failure of the birds to become acclimatized and to simpler diseases.

PALM SUNDAY IN JERUSALEM

RIVAL CEREMONIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, APRIL 11

This afternoon large contingents of Moslem pilgrims left the Haram-esh-Sherif for Nebi Musa. The Arab Executive, in view of the strictures in the Commission's Report, has issued a strongly-worded appeal to all Arabs to maintain peace and order, pointing out that while the Palestinian Arab Delegation is busily at work in London on behalf of the Arab cause, and trying in particular to secure remission of the death sentences passed on Arabs for their share in the riots of August last, the maintenance of absolute quiet in Palestine is a *sine qua non* of any possible success of these endeavours.

There will be general religious tension here throughout Holy Week, as the Moslem Festival of Nebi Musa and the Jewish Passover coincide on Palm Sunday, which this year falls on the same day both in the Julian and Gregorian calendars of the Christians. Hence Palm Sunday will see the arrival in Jerusalem of large crowds of Moslems from Hebron and Nablus to march in the Nebi Musa procession, while very large crowds of Jews will celebrate the first day of Passover by visiting the Wailing Wall. Furthermore, on the same day the principal Christian communities will conduct their Palm Sunday processions through the Old City to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

As there were religious riots in 1920, the last time that the four festivals came into this inconvenient conjunction, the Government has prepared in advance a detailed time-table and has prescribed the routes of processions in the hope of being able thereby to prevent any clashes; but Orientals do not always cultivate the virtue of punctuality, and the authorities will breathe a sigh of relief if Sunday passes without any serious incidents.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

GERMAN MISGIVINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 11

A report from Basel about the impending institution of the Bank for International Settlements has revived German misgivings on the subject of the post of Director-General and has evoked expressions of annoyance in several important newspapers, such as *Germania*, the organ of the Centre Party, to which the new Chancellor belongs, and the Berlin *Börsen-Courier*.

It is pointed out that the German view as conveyed to the competent quarters in the other countries concerned has by no means been abandoned. This view is that in the interests of smooth cooperation in the new undertaking the posts of President and Director-General should either be shared between France and Germany, the two countries chiefly concerned, or should both be filled by representatives of other countries. As the President is to be an American, it is contended that the Director-General should also be "neutral." Despite strong French pressure at the Rome meeting of the Governors of the Central Banks and since, it is held that the election of M. Quesnay should not be taken for granted as long as unanimity does not prevail among the countries represented, or even if it did.

Our MADRAS Correspondent telegraphs that a strike of 18,000 workers in the Kolar goldfields has produced a serious situation there. The strikers stoned the police, who opened fire and wounded 42 persons. Order has been restored by Mysore State mounted troops.

Telegrams in Brief

The SOUTHERN RHODESIAN Budget shows a surplus of £72,000.

The LEAGUE Committee on Traffic in Women and Children ended its ninth session yesterday in Geneva.

Mr. Joseph Addison, the newly appointed British Minister to Czechoslovakia, has arrived in PRAGUE from Riga.

At a level-crossing in NEW MEXICO a train ran into an omnibus; 15 of the passengers in the omnibus were killed.

Fire broke out last evening in the Soviet flax stores at RIGA. They are reported to be insured with underwriters at Lloyd's.

Dr. Seipel, the former AUSTRIAN Chancellor, has decided to relinquish the leadership of the Austrian Christian Social Party, on account of ill-health.

The Commission of inquiry into the riots last December in south-eastern NIGERIA has returned from Opobo to Aba, and is now taking evidence at that place.

A young Jewish student of WARSAW has written 11,367 words in Hebrew on an ordinary postcard, which is to be presented to the library of Jerusalem University.—*Reuter.*

Owing to a decision of the Senate of the University of VIENNA, Jewish students will no longer be admitted to the German Students' Corps, as that is to be reserved for Aryans.

Dr. Schueller, economic adviser to the AUSTRIAN Government, has officially given notice to Hungary of the termination of the commercial treaty between the two countries.

Archbishop Caruana, Bishop of Malta, left MALTA by R.A.F. seaplane yesterday for Augusta in Sicily, whence his Grace proceeded by air to Rome at the Pope's urgent summons.

The POPE has made the Commission for Russia independent of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church, and has appointed a Jesuit, the Titular Bishop of Ilium, to preside over it.

Señora Ortiz Rubio, wife of the President of MEXICO, who was wounded with her husband by Daniel Flores, the youth who tried to assassinate the President on February 5, has petitioned for the pardon of their assailant.—*Reuter.*

The King and Queen and Prince and Princess Paul of Yugoslavia with the Orthodox Bishops, the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet, and large crowds of people, attended the funeral of Mgr. Dimitriye Pavlovitch, the Patriarch of Serbia, at the Monastery of Rakovitza, near BELGRADE, yesterday. His successor will be elected to-day.

PRIVATE ARMIES IN AUSTRIA

SOCIALISTS AND THE PRINCE OF STARHEMBERG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, APRIL 11

The Socialist Republican Defence League gave notice to-day of a demonstration on a large scale in the outskirts of Vienna next Sunday. The announcement speaks of 40,000 men, half of whom will be Viennese forces, while the remainder will be drawn from Lower Austria.

This decision is regarded as a reply to manœuvres which were held by the private forces of the Prince of Starhemberg last Sunday at Steyregg, in Upper Austria. On that occasion two battalions of infantry, a machine-gun company, and a squadron of cavalry accompanied by a cyclist corps and pioneers turned out fully armed with field equipment, including portable kitchens, and forded rivers, dug trenches, established field telegraphic communications, and generally demonstrated their efficiency and preparedness to take the field.

*** The Prince of Starhemberg, who is 31, lives at Waxenberg, in Upper Austria. He is a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire by creation of the Emperor Joseph II. in 1765, and a Count of the same (Emperor Ferdinand III., 1643), and his ancestors acquired the right to use red sealing wax in 1467 from the Emperor Frederick III., and obtained the heritable Grand Marshalship of Upper and Lower Austria from the Emperor Charles VI. in 1717.

Other Foreign News on following page

Sunday Referee

has the honour to announce a review by

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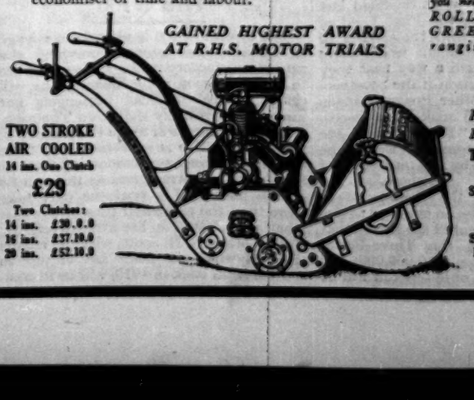

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LAST DAYS OF CONFERENCE

DRAFTING THE TREATY

HOPE OF SIGNATURE ON THURSDAY

THE BATTLESHIP "HOLIDAY"

Strenuous efforts are being made by all concerned to wind up the work of the Naval Conference before the Easter holidays.

The heads of delegations met yesterday morning, and at the close of the meeting the following official announcement was made:—

The heads of delegations met at St. James's Palace this morning at 10.30. The chairman (Mr. MacDonald) reported the results of recent conversations between the various delegations. It was agreed that a committee of jurists should be appointed to draft the treaty which is to be signed, and that a committee of experts under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General (Sir Maurice Hankey) should be appointed to assist them. It was agreed that a plenary session of the Conference should be held at 12.30 p.m. on Monday in order to receive the reports of the First Committee, and that a plenary session for the purpose of signing the treaty should be held, if possible, next Thursday afternoon.

The Prime Minister left for Chequers later in the day, but before his departure from London he issued the following message to the representatives of the Press who have reported the proceedings of the Conference:—

We are very well satisfied. It is a substantial step in the direction towards which we have been striving in the face of difficulties which at times appeared to be almost insurmountable. We are most grateful to the Press for the way in which they have helped us, not only by what they have said but by what they have often left unsaid.

The First Committee is meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon to complete the examination of the various subjects remitted to it which have still to be reported upon. Any reports which are adopted to-day will be submitted to the plenary session on Monday.

A good deal of preliminary work has been accomplished, but there is still so much to be done that there is no possibility of holding the meeting for the signing of the treaty until Thursday afternoon. The day is somewhat inconvenient, as there will be no English newspapers published on the following morning, Good Friday, but the anxiety to close down the work of the Conference before Easter is general.

CAPITAL SHIPS

The first part of the proposed treaty, which is to be signed by all the Powers represented at the Conference, will provide for a "holiday" in the building of capital ships by the postponement until after 1936 of the replacements permitted by the Washington Treaty. Under the terms of that treaty the five Powers were entitled to build between 1931 and 1936 inclusive the following capital ships:—British Empire, 10; United States, 10; Japan, 6; France, 3; Italy, 3. France and Italy were each empowered to lay down a 35,000-ton capital ship in 1927 and another in 1929, but this right was not exercised. It is understood that under the terms of the present agreement France and Italy retain the right to utilize this accumulated capital ship tonnage of 70,000 if they should so desire. This would meet the claim put forward in the statement issued by the French delegation which was published in *The Times* on February 14. "France is now obliged," the statement declared, "owing to the recent appearance of a new type of battleship, to make use of part of that credit of 70,000 tons before the end of 1936, and she might be compelled to use it completely during the same period, should new ships of the same type happen to be built." The "new type of battleship" referred to was the German Ersatz Preussen, the so-called "pocket battleship" of 10,000 tons and 26 knots speed, armed with six 11in. and eight 5.9in. guns, which was laid down last year but is not yet complete.

In regard to the acceleration of scrapping, it is proposed that Great Britain should hasten the scrapping of five capital ships, the United States three, and Japan one, thus bringing the capital ship totals to the Washington figures of 15, 15, and nine in the comparatively near future instead of in 1936. The British ships thus to go are the battleships Iron Duke, Marlborough, Emperor of India, and Benbow, which would not normally have disappeared until 1934, and the battle-cruiser Tiger, which would have been scrapped in 1935. The United States will get rid of the battleships Florida, Utah, and Wyoming, which were normally due for scrapping in 1934. Japan's oldest vessel, the battle-cruiser Kongo, was also due for removal from the list in 1934 under the terms of the Washington Treaty. It is understood that this vessel will not be actually scrapped, but that she will be "demilitarized" and converted into a training ship. Great Britain and America also retain the right each to convert one of their vessels due for scrapping into a training ship.

A SAFEGUARDING CLAUSE

The third part of the treaty—that is to say, the Three-Power agreement to be signed by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan—must, of course, include some safeguard against the contingency that France, for example, might consider it necessary to build beyond a certain point. The Washington Treaty contained a provision that if "the requirements of the national security of any Contracting Power in respect of naval defence are, in the opinion of that Power, materially affected by any change of circumstances the Contracting Powers will, at the request of such Power, meet in conference with a view to the reconsideration of the provisions of the Treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement."

In a speech delivered at Sheffield last night, Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the parties to the Three-Power agreement would have to be covered "in such a way that they may adjust their position if the construction programme of other Powers outside the agreement should make that necessary." He added: "For example, our reduced destroyer tonnage would be materially affected by an increase of submarine tonnage elsewhere." Mr. Alexander described the Conference as "a tremendous advance on the road to disarmament," and estimated the saving that will be effected by the Three-Power agreement at between £60,000,000 and £70,000,000. A report of his speech will be found on the preceding page.

RECEPTION IN U.S.A.

TREATY "A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, April 11

Until more is known of the terms of the Three-Power naval agreement there is not likely to be much Congressional comment worth reporting. The case of Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is fairly typical. He will, he has said, support any pact which will work "no wrong or injustice and will stop naval competition." In other words, he is still non-committal, and so are most of his colleagues.

After calling on President Hoover yesterday, Mr. Burton French, Chairman of the Naval Section of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, said roundly that the "American people and the people of the world have a right to be tremendously enthusiastic over what had been accomplished in London"; and there is not the slightest doubt this is the opinion of the Administration. Mr. Britten, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, naturally does not agree. He is for 8in. guns, and nothing but 8in. guns; he describes the willingness of the United States even to consider the building of vessels armed with 6in. guns as a "back somersault" from the position taken at Geneva; and the projected treaty, he thinks, will force this country to spend $109,000,000 [£21,800,000] in these craft, "or remain where we are as a second-class naval Power." He does not seem to have heard of the expert report on the respective merits of 8in. and 6in. gun cruisers which persuaded the American delegation in London that at certain ranges—up to 13,000 yards, I understand—and in certain other conditions there were demonstrable and decided advantages in the 6in. gun ship.

OPPONENTS BUSY

These and other considerations of detail will enter into debate later, however. For the time being it is enough to say that an earlier confusion of mind in regard to the Conference, and an inclination to assume that it must fail or had failed, is disappearing with the realization that the negotiation of the Three-Power Treaty alone is a notable achievement, to say nothing of such minor points of quintuple accord as may be recorded. The opponents of the Treaty are busily at work seeking to give to prejudice an air of logic. Speaking generally, it remains to be seen whether they can make their case plausible enough to be used by the "Big Navy" people, who want 23 8in. gun cruisers, and not 18, and the Democrats, who "don't want to give Hoover anything." If the Treaty dies in fact, it will be killed by a dose compounded of chauvinism and cheap politics.

There is not yet—and may never be—any reason to assume that the submission of the agreement to the Senate will be delayed. All my present information goes to show that it will be sent forward by Mr. Hoover as soon as it is received. In the Senate it will have to bear the scrutiny of the Foreign Relations and Naval Affairs Committees before it is debated on the floor, and the possibilities of delay are considerable—particularly if and when their real purpose can be obscured. Congress will want to adjourn early in June, moreover, and it is a fair question whether four or five weeks would be enough to permit of the necessary examination of the Treaty by the Committees and its discussion by the Senate as a whole. The issue will, in all likelihood, be determined by the degree to which public opinion can be aroused.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S APPROVAL

"VITAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS"

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President Hoover announces that he has communicated to the American delegation in London his approval of the results achieved there and has strongly commended the members of the delegation for their courageous actions.

For the first time in history, the President points out, the United States has obtained parity with Great Britain for its Navy. He wishes to congratulate the other delegations, he declares, on their contributions towards vital accomplishments. One of the outstanding results of the Conference, he considers, is the abolition of naval competition and the fears of rival naval competition on the part of other nations.

Expressing his views at the regular Friday afternoon Press conference, the President said that when the Three-Power Conference at Geneva in 1927 failed the world was steadily drifting towards "the Geneva basis" in naval tonnage. That basis, the President continued, required from the United States a total expenditure of between 1,400,000,000 and 1,700,000,000 dollars [betwen £280,000,000 and £340,000,000], or, failing this, the perpetual inferiority of the American Fleet. On the basis of the present proposed London Treaty, the United States would spend between 500 and 650 million dollars [between £100,000,000 and £130,000,000], or less than half what the Geneva basis would have represented. Under the London programme Great Britain, the United States, and Japan would scrap nine battleships totalling 230,000 tons of existing naval tonnage, and would defer for six years any construction in replacement of vessels already existing. During that time between 300,000 and 400,000 tons of fighting ships in other categories would be scrapped as obsolete. The immediate effect of the London programme concerning battleships, President Hoover said, would be the achievement of parity between the battleship fleets of the United States and Britain for the first time in history.

France and Italy, he declared, had cooperated to the fullest extent of their ability as Continental Powers, whose security rested to a large extent on land armament. He added that Italy and France had indicated their readiness to adhere to many important features of the Three-Power Pact, but he did not specify what those provisions were.—*Reuter.*

French and Italian views will be found on p. 11.

THE R 100

The airship R 100 is to make a voyage to Canada next month, provided she proves satisfactory in the trials which are to be made soon after Easter. She will carry neither unofficial passengers nor mails, but it is likely that Lord Thomson, the Air Minister, will make the journey in the airship. She is expected to fly from Cardington direct to the mooring mast at St. Hubert, Montreal, and as this will be in the nature of a trial she may take more than the estimated time of two and a half days, based on her average cruising speed. Major G. H. Scott, who had charge of R 34 when she made her voyage to America and back in 1919, will be in command of R 100.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN S. AFRICA

GENERAL SMUTS'S APPEAL

BILL READ A THIRD TIME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, April 11

The debate on the third reading of General Hertzog's Woman Franchise Bill has been of a remarkable character. Parties are divided as never before since the Union, Nationalists opposing Nationalists and South African Party men other South African Party men. Two Ministers from the Transvaal, Mr. Grobler [a grandson of President Kruger] and General Kemp, lead the resistance to the Bill. The revolt against General Hertzog has not, however, any definite party significance.

A number of Cape members of the South African Party who voted for the second reading declared that they were unable to support the Bill on the third reading because of the palpable anomalies it embodied giving women an advantage over men in the Cape by exempting them from the qualifications required for men to get the franchise in that province.

General Hertzog and General Smuts both favoured the third reading, General Smuts admitting that the Bill is full of anomalies, but contending that loyalty to woman suffrage should outweigh such disabilities attaching to the Bill. Neither leader, however, tried to impose his will on his party.

On a division late this evening the third reading of the Bill was carried by a majority of 39—an unexpectedly large figure. There had been great excitement over the division, and it was expected that the majority would have been between 12 and 15.

THE CATHEDRAL OF YPRES

REOPENING TO-MORROW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, April 11

As has already been announced, the Cathedral of St. Martin at Ypres, which is now almost completely rebuilt, will be reopened for services on Sunday.

It has taken 12 years to reconstruct this church, which suffered so severely from the German shells during the War, and it has not yet recovered its pre-War appearance. The interior furnishings are still lacking. The two large pictures representing the siege of Ypres of 1383 and that of 1645 with the appearance of Our Lady of Tuyne in the heavens, are gone. So are the statues of the Apostles, the tombs of the bishops, the lecterns, and the fonts. The reconstruction is an architectural achievement which will satisfy the most fastidious. The ceremonies next Sunday will begin with Masses at the temporary church of Elverdinghe. After the blessing and distribution of palms to the clergy, choristers, and authorities, a procession will be formed to the reconstructed Cathedral. A choir of children will enter alone, singing Hosanna, and then the clergy will make a ceremonial re-entry. In the afternoon the Holy Sacrament will be carried in procession from the temporary church to the restored Cathedral, attended by the ancient image of Our Lady of Tuyne, patroness of Ypres.

The Imperial War Graves Commission has decided to place in the church a plaque in memory of the British Roman Catholic soldiers who fell at Ypres. Major Inkpen, of the Commission, has obtained permission from the Dean to place the tablet under the church tower. It will be unveiled on the feast day of the Patroness of Ypres.

*** Ypres was constituted a Bishopric in 1559, when the See of Theronanne was divided, and, although the See was subsequently suppressed, the Church of St. Martin, which served as the Cathedral during its existence, was generally known as such.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET

POSITION OF CREDITORS

The statement published by a London newspaper yesterday that a commercial treaty has been drafted between Great Britain and Russia providing *inter alia* for the balancing of British claims by Russian counter-claims is declared in well-informed quarters to be inaccurate.

Negotiations for a temporary commercial *modus vivendi* have been proceeding for some time past and are nearly complete, but questions concerning the claims of British creditors on the Soviet Government and of the Soviet Government's claims against this country have not been discussed in the course of these negotiations. Such questions arose in the course of the conversations between Mr. Henderson and M. Dovgalevsky last summer. It was then decided in principle that a special committee should examine such claims, but no decision was then or has since been taken as to how this Committee should be appointed.

It is believed that the draft *modus vivendi* provides for the diplomatic immunity of a small number of the principal members of Russian Trade Delegations in this country.

LORD LONDONDERRY'S WELSH ESTATE

Most of the town of Machynlleth is comprised in the coming sale by Lord Londonderry of his Plas estate, Montgomeryshire. There are 50 farms, small holdings, and slate quarries. After the tenants have had an option to purchase their holdings, Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Mount-street) will hold an auction of the estate. The associated agents are Mr. Malcolm Dillon (Seaham Harbour) and Captain R. H. Jones Evans (Plas).

AIR MAILS AT EASTER

The Postmaster-General announces that no letter mails will be despatched by air for the Continent from April 18 to April 21 inclusive. Parcel air mails will be despatched to Paris, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and beyond, on Saturday, April 19, but not on Good Friday or Easter Monday.

The Indian, Australian, and South American air mails will be despatched as usual. The South African and New York air mails, like the ordinary mails, will not be carried on Thursday, April 17.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT

The British and Egyptian delegates met at the Foreign Office yesterday morning. The next plenary meeting will be held on Monday.

MANY ARRESTS IN INDIA

MOB CHARGED BY POLICE

MR. GANDHI'S DRINK CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, April 11

Police armed with *lathis* [staves] charged a mob outside Bombay Police-court to-day.

Abidali Jafarbhai, secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, a man named Meherali, "commander-in-chief" of the Bombay brigade of Congress volunteers, and Mahomed Sadick, a junior officer, had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for breaches of the Salt Act, and a crowd had waited outside for some hours under a hot sun to cheer the prisoners on their departure for prison. The demonstrators had shouted and sung national songs throughout the sitting of the Court. On the appearance of the police wagon a rush was made by the more unruly spirits, and the police were compelled to use their *lathis*, seven people being taken to hospital.

Many arrests have been made all over India to-day, 14 men being rounded up at Cuttack, in Bengal, and 11 at Benares, in the United Provinces.

Meanwhile the camp at Dandi is preparing to break up at the end of "National Week." Mr. Gandhi was better to-day, but he stated, "I have received a warning from kindly Nature that I must hasten slowly if I wish to avoid a breakdown." He made a splenetic attack on the *Times of India* Special Correspondent for alleged unfair reporting of his speech. The Correspondent was later submitted to a storm of abuse and ridicule from the crowds at the camp.

Mr. Gandhi announces that he will spend a few days campaigning in Gujarat before visiting Bombay. His followers continue to show great activity, and salt was sold freely to-day in the bazaars of Bombay and Ahmedabad, where batches of volunteers paraded the streets singing revolutionary songs. The Mahatma, however, is pursuing his usual tactics of staging a new stunt before his followers have time to tire of the old one, and he has already convened a conference for Sunday to discuss plans for picketing liquor shops and destroying toddy palms.

A curious light is thrown on the unreality and insincerity of the whole movement by the Allahabad incident [reported in the later editions of *The Times* yesterday], when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Gandhi's puppet-President of the Congress, made a pathetic eleventh hour effort to steal a little limelight for himself by manufacturing some alleged salt from mud and afterwards proudly auctioning it. As the *communiqué* of the Government of the United Provinces showed, no salt was in fact manufactured. It seems necessary to take Pandit Jawaharlal's heroics at Allahabad in the same way as his speeches at Lahore—that is to say, *cum grano salis.*

WOMEN LAW-BREAKERS IN BOMBAY

SEA-WATER AND SONG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, April 11

The raid on Congress House and the arrest of several volunteers last evening appear to have somewhat damped local enthusiasm for salt making. The Congress Committee has, however, decided to construct new salt pans, and 25 members of the Women's Association took part in fetching sea-water and selling contraband salt in the streets. One band of Gujarati Hindu women marched in procession to the seashore of the Back Bay this morning, carrying waterpots on their heads and singing a song with the refrain, "If we walk in Gandhi's footsteps we'll forthwith win Swaraj."

A statement issued by the Bombay Government shows the quantity and value of Indian and foreign cloth purchased by all departments of the Bombay Government during the last six months. The total value of Indian cloth was about 1 lakh 93,000 rupees [£14,475] and of foreign cloth about 41,000 rupees [£3,075], Indian cloth representing 82.51 per cent. of the whole and foreign cloth 17.49 per cent. The reasons for the purchase of foreign cloth are given in about 100 instances, and show that Indian cloth of the required quality was not available or was unsuitable or inferior. In nine cases the foreign cloth is reported to have been comparatively cheaper.

POLICE RAID ON BENGAL SALT CAMP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, April 11

On this side of India the salt campaign has so far been a thing for laughter rather than for serious notice. Parties have been trying to make salt in primitive conditions on the borders of the salt lakes, which reach nearly to Calcutta, the workers being organized by members of Congress.

The police raided a salt camp at Kalikapur yesterday, made three arrests, confiscated the salt already manufactured, and destroyed the earthen jars and other apparatus. Ten workers jumped into an adjacent canal, but were dragged out by police and Excise officers and made to give up their salt.

ARRESTS IN UNITED PROVINCES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, April 11

Banwarilal, a Congress volunteer, who was recently arrested, was tried by the City Magistrate at Lucknow to-day. According to the prosecution Banwarilal spread false rumours that 700 policemen had resigned in response to Mr. Gandhi's appeal, and that a Pathan regiment had refused to obey orders when asked to act against Mr. Gandhi. Banwarilal was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

F. H. Ansari, junior counsel for the defence in the Meerut conspiracy case, was arrested at a salt-making demonstration at Salimpur, and Satya Narain, secretary of the Rae Bareli District Congress Committee, was arrested following a similar demonstration there.

LORD BIRKENHEAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIARRITZ, April 11

The condition of Lord Birkenhead is now so satisfactory that no further bulletins will be issued.

RIVAL FACTIONS IN CHINA

NORTHERN FORCES MASSING

FENG AND YEN UNITED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, April 11

The impression is growing that there is much more in the Northern movement than has hitherto been suspected. The trouble with the North in recent times has been easily settled, principally with money, and seldom by the exercise of force. Feng Yu-hsiang, in taking the field alone, suffered a reverse, and promptly retired to Tangshenchih. Also alone, he melted away before a big military demonstration by Yen Hsi-shan; he was challenged and backed down. All concerned have realized that divided they fall, and appear to have appreciated the lesson by determining to act in concert.

That Yen and Feng are now closely united is indicated by action as well as by manifesto, and their accredited representatives state that, if Chiang Kai-shek does not retire from the Government, they intend to make war on him with all their resources. Part of Yen's forces are

on the northern Shantung border, and in anticipation of the occupation of the Province, Shih Yu-san has been nominated chairman of the local Government. Feng's forces are massing at Chengchow [junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai Railways] with detachments advanced towards Hsuchowfu [junction of Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai Railways], and other bodies are pushing into South Honan and the Han Valley in North Hupeh. Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have ordered the Government forces to evacuate Shantung, except the Southern districts, and all Honan. The only fighting so far has been with Han Fu-chu, who, after half his troops had deserted him, succeeded in retiring towards Hsuchowfu with the remnant of his army.

NORTHERNERS' AIM

Feng has been designated to command the forces while Yen remains in political charge. The question of the formation of a Government is being discussed with the anti-Nanking politicians, and as all concerned have the same immediate object, the elimination of Chiang Kai-shek, it may be expected that differences will be compromised and a united front presented.

Yen and Feng claim to be acting in support of the true principles of the Kuomintang, and are willing that every section of the party shall have a voice in their counsels, but they deny that their movement is in any sense one to the Left. Their aim, assuming success, will be to get into touch with Nanking and effect a settlement through a National Congress representing all interests. The location of the capital would be left to a congress, and the matter of a provisional Government at Peking would depend upon the course of events.

Meanwhile, Chiang Kai-shek is back at the head of affairs at Nanking and has doubtless prepared counter-plans against the Northerners. The withdrawal of the Government forces to more open country may be a ruse or a sign of weakness, but it is common knowledge that the Northerners estimate the troops upon which Chiang can depend at a mere fraction of those nominally adhering to the Government, and expect that most of the free-lance generals will join the strong combination formed by Yen and Feng. Certainly jealousy of Chiang is strong in many quarters, even within his own camp, and the present crisis will test his qualities to the uttermost. Not only is the North in arms, but danger threatens in Kwangtung, Hunan, and other points.

Civil war on a large scale must now be regarded as possible, with disastrous consequences for the country whatever the outcome. A Northern success would leave militarism as much to the fore as ever and give no better assurance of future unity. Anything like an inconclusive result would leave the North and South more divided than before and lead to a degree of independence having unfortunate reactions for foreign interests. Already the North is demanding excise duties for goods which have already paid these duties in Shanghai, on the ground that collections by the Nanking Government are unrecognized. From this position it is only a short step to interference with the Customs and Salt Administrations and the retention of revenue now flowing to Nanking, developments which would demand the prompt attention of the interested Powers.

CORPORATIONS AND POLICE

Mr. Justice McCardie gave judgment yesterday in a case of great interest to local authorities, the police, and the public. The plaintiff in the action had been arrested in London for an offence which he did not commit, and on the following day he was taken to Oldham, Lancashire, and there detained several hours. It was then discovered that a mistake had been made, that he was not the wanted man, and he was released. He brought an action for false imprisonment against the Oldham Corporation, who contended that the plaintiff had sued the wrong person and that they were not in law responsible for the wrongful acts of the police. His Lordship held that the police, in effecting the arrest and detention, were not acting as servants or agents of the corporation, but were fulfilling their duties as public servants and officers of the Crown, and that the defendants were not liable. This was the first time that the question had been definitely raised for decision.

The judgment is reported on p. 4.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S FLIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, April 11

A message from Tunis states that the Duchess of Bedford, who is making a flight to Cape Town and back, accompanied by Captain Barnard, pilot, and Mr. Robert Little, as second pilot, arrived at Tunis aerodrome at 12.45 p.m. to-day.

SUMMER TIME

CLOCKS TO BE PUT ON TO-NIGHT

In accordance with the Summer Time Acts, Summer Time will come into force at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning. All clocks and watches should be put forward one hour during the night (Saturday-Sunday). The Government particularly request that persons and bodies having charge of public clocks will ensure that the necessary alteration is made.

The altered time will be used for all ordinary purposes as heretofore. For instance, all trains will run according to the altered times and all establishments where hours are regulated by law, such as licensed premises, factories, &c., will be required to observe the altered time.

COOLER WEATHER EXPECTED

WEEK-END OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Slight frost occurred at a few places in the South-east of England early yesterday morning. Later a combination of light winds and brilliantly sunny weather raised the temperature to 60deg., or a little over, within a wide area embracing most of Southern and Central England. In the extreme South-east north-east winds lasted until late in the day, and brought more cloudy weather to parts of Kent. Meanwhile, a deep depression was moving south-eastwards from Iceland towards Southern Norway, and freshening southerly winds set in over Scotland and Northern Ireland. Rain fell locally in those parts, Oban recording a quarter of an inch during the day.

The official forecasts indicate a probable return of rather colder weather during the week-end, owing to the spreading of westerly winds of polar origin over the whole country. These will doubtless cause some rain even in the South of England. There is nothing to suggest prolonged rainfall anywhere, and in the South occasional unsettled periods with local showers will probably be dusted by fair bright weather.

Shipping in the Channel was much hindered by a dense fog last night. The fog from the Varne Lightship, nine miles from the English coast, to Folkestone was particularly bad. The Ostend boat was an hour and three quarters late in arriving at Dover.

U.S. HEAT WAVE

90DEG. IN THE MIDDLE WEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, April 11

Hot winds from Texas swept northwards across the whole of the Middle West yesterday and to-day, causing a sudden rapid rise in temperature.

Although the temperature in Chicago was at freezing point early this week, it was over 90deg. yesterday and is expected to be higher still to-day. Temperatures of over 90deg. are reported from many places, including St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.

The official weather bureau at Topeka (Kansas) reports that wheat is deteriorating as the result of the hot winds. Crops all over the Middle West are badly in need of rain, and in Oklahoma and Kansas crops have been damaged by dust storms.

SMALLER OVERSEAS TRADE

EFFECT OF LOWER PRICES

Although an unfavourable showing is made by the overseas trade returns for March, imports, exports, and re-exports all declining in value, the reductions are to a certain extent due to lower prices. Wholesale commodity prices, it may be noted, show an average fall of about 13 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Imports last month fell by £5,153,100 to £93,420,482, exports by £4,677,548 to £53,945,809, and re-exports by £2,326,112 to £7,660,351. The most unfavourable feature of these figures is that the reduction in exports was relatively larger than that in imports; the fall in imports was 5.2 per cent., in exports 7.9 per cent., and in re-exports 23.2 per cent.

Exports of manufactured articles were reduced by £4,454,000, while imports of manufactured articles rose by £953,000. For the reduction in exports cotton goods and woollens and worsteds were largely responsible, shipments of the former decreasing by £2,580,000 and of the latter by £899,000. Exports of iron and steel showed a reduction of £153,000, while imports increased by £616,000. Imports of raw materials declined by £4,419,000, of which raw cotton accounted for £3,876,000. The effect of lower prices is clearly shown by the decreases of £350,000 and £390,000 respectively in the value of imports of wool and rubber, though actually larger quantities of both were imported.

For the first quarter imports, at £283,484,236, show a reduction of £22,478,639 (7.3 per cent.), exports were reduced by £17,035,634 (9.4 per cent.) to £164,132,305, and re-exports were £5,616,971 (18.6 per cent.) lower at £24,481,070. The adverse trade balance therefore shows practically no change.

Details of the returns will be found on page 18.

FREIGHT RATES AGAIN LOWER

WORKING COSTS MAINTAINED

A further fall is recorded in the index number of freight rates for March prepared by the Chamber of Shipping. The figure represents a decline on the month of 4.22 per cent., and if the average of the general index numbers for 1913 be taken as 100 the number for March is only 77.56, which compares with 80.98 for February last and 113.12 for March, 1929. There has been a steady decline since November, and the present figure is the lowest since the Chamber began to prepare the figures ten years ago. Working expenses are stated to remain at about 70 per cent. above the level of before the War.

Further details of the fall in the rates are given on page 18.

KAYE DON GIVES UP

DAYTONA BEACH, April 11.—Kaye Don informed Reuter's correspondent to-night that he had decided to postpone indefinitely his attempt to break the world's land speed record. He intends to leave for New York to-morrow afternoon.—*Reuter.*

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Hanipha (Ceylon) Tea and Rubber.
Isotta Fraschini Motor Works (Milan).
Rolls-Royce, Limited.
Rubber Growers' Association.
United Molasses Company.

RAIL AND ROAD TRAFFIC

A NEW OMNIBUS COMPANY

JOINT FACILITIES

The following statement was issued yesterday by Sir John Jarvis:—

The London Midland and Scottish Railway and the London and North Eastern Railway have purchased the interests of the National Omnibus and Transport Company in Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Suffolk, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Buckinghamshire.

The new company which has been formed is called the Eastern National Omnibus Company, Limited. It has a capital of half a million. The National Company will manage the business, and their chairman, Sir John Jarvis, Bt., will be chairman of the new company, the board of which will consist of four nominees of the railway interests and four of the National Company. Mr. Walter J. Iden and Mr. B. Smith, managing director and general manager respectively of the National Company, will be among the National nominees. The deal has been consummated by the efforts of Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager of the London North Eastern Railway, Sir Josiah Stamp, president of the L.M.S., and Sir John Jarvis, chairman of the National Omnibus and Transport Company.

The object is to co-ordinate and cooperate with the railway companies' services in the interests of the respective companies in general, and the travelling public in particular. Important extensions and developments are foreshadowed, and an ambitious programme of increased facilities and improved vehicles is in contemplation.

The development follows the formation of the Western National Company, Limited, and the Southern National Company, Limited, in which the G.W.R. and the Southern Railway are similarly concerned, and the entire area of the concerns extends from Clacton on the East to Land's End on the West, Huntingdon and Northampton on the North, and Weymouth and Sidmouth on the South (excluding South-east England).

The joint capital of the companies is £3,000,000. It is understood that joint rail and road facilities will shortly be arranged, and that certain branch lines and unprofitable local stations may be closed in certain areas. The project opens up a wide field of interesting transport development. The first directors of the Eastern National Company are Sir John Jarvis (chairman), W. J. Iden, J. H. Follows, G. F. Thurston, C. J. Selway, H. G. Burford, B. Smith, and H. L. Thornhill.

The National Omnibus and Transport Company, Limited, was registered in 1911 as the National Steam Car Company (1911), Limited, to acquire the business of the National Steam Car Company, Limited, which was registered in 1909. The name of the company was altered to its present title in 1920. The company withdrew its vehicles from the London area in November, 1919.

RESIGNATION OF AN M.P.

BY-ELECTION AT WEST FULHAM

The resignation of Dr. G. E. Spero, who won West Fulham for Labour at the last election, was formally announced in the *London Gazette* last night, with his appointment as Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Owing to ill-health, Dr. Spero a few days ago informed the local Labour Party of his intention to retire, and on Thursday night the executive of the West Fulham Conservative Association decided to recommend as their candidate for the by-election Sir Cyril Cobb, the former member, who was defeated by Dr. Spero last year.

The figures at the last election were:—

Spero, Dr. G. E. (Lab.)	16,190
Cobb, Sir Cyril (U.)	13,979
Gale, G. A. (L.)	5,920
Lab. majority	2,211

"THE TIMES"

In common with other London newspapers, *The Times* will not be published on Good Friday, April 18.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE	2.30 & 8.40
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	FOURTH FLOOR HEAVEN	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	CAPE FORLORN	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	OUT OF THE BLUE	3 & 8.40
New	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	FAUST	2.30
	THE FORCE OF DESTINY	7.45
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	GLASGOW ORPHEUS SOCIETY 3 & 8
Wigmore Hall	MR. JAN SMETERLIN 3

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	THE FLAME OF LOVE	12 to 11
Astoria	HAPPY DAYS	12.45 to 11
Capitol	CAMEO KIRBY	12 to 12
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	DYNAMITE	12 to 12
Kensington	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	NEW YORK NIGHTS	1.30 to 11
Palace	THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	POINTED HEELS	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SON OF THE GODS	1 to 11.30
Rialto	SALLY	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	SEVEN FACES	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	LOVE COMES ALONG	11 to 11

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind becoming south-west or west, moderate; fair at first, probably rain later; moderate temperature.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Fair at first in the South, but cooler, unsettled showery weather becoming general. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A plenary session of the Naval Conference is to be held on Monday and, if the Treaty which is now being drafted is ready in time, another plenary session will be held next Thursday for the purpose of signing the Treaty. (p. 12)

The London Midland and Scottish Railway and the London and North Eastern Railway have bought the interests of the National Omnibus and Transport Company in nine counties, and a new company has been formed to co-ordinate road and railway services. (p. 12)

Summer Time begins to-morrow, and clocks and watches should be put forward one hour to-night. (p. 12)

Reports received by the Employers' Council at Bradford indicate that many wool textile mills were working yesterday, the stoppage owing to the wage dispute being only partial. (p. 9)

The Classical Association yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution protesting against the proposed extensive quarrying in the immediate neighbourhood of the best-preserved section of Hadrian's Wall, and calling upon the Government to take immediate action to save the wall from being disfigured. (p. 9)

At the inquest yesterday on the body of Frederick Henry Butler, a butcher in business at York, who was found dying from a revolver wound after an accident to his motor-car near Newark on March 31, the jury found that he committed suicide during a state of temporary insanity induced by the shock of the accident. (p. 9)

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce yesterday instructed its executive to make recommendations to the Government for dealing with unemployment, and to emphasize the importance of well-considered schemes of safeguarding. (p. 6)

We publish particulars of some of the road and rail services arranged for the convenience of those who wish to travel to the Boat Race course to-day. (p. 14)

At the final session of the Classical Association at Hull yesterday Professor Henry paid tribute to Virgil in a special address to mark the bi-millenary of the poet. (p. 9)

Broome Park, the late Lord Kitchener's East Kent seat, has been sold to Mr. F. W. Lund. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Mental Treatment Bill was discussed on the Report stage and the Lords amendments to the Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill were dealt with. (p. 7)

Speaking at Nottingham last night, Lord Beaverbrook said that if he rightly construed Mr. Baldwin's intentions the Crusaders would march on in alliance with the Conservative Party. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Police charged a mob which demonstrated outside Bombay Police Court yesterday, after three Congress officials had been sentenced to imprisonment for breaches of the Salt Act. Many arrests have been made in other parts of India. Mr. Gandhi has called a conference for to-morrow to discuss plans for picketing liquor shops. (p. 12)

The Three-Power Agreement reached at the London Conference is warmly welcomed in Washington, where it is regarded as a notable achievement. Both in France and in Italy the closing of the Conference has been received with relief. (p. 12)

In the Union House of Assembly yesterday the third reading of the Woman Franchise Bill was carried by a majority of 39. The debate was on non-party lines, and our Cape Town Correspondent says that the majority was unexpectedly large. (p. 12)

The reconstructed Cathedral of St. Martin at Ypres will be reopened to-morrow with due ceremonial. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Newbury Spring Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 5)

Lieutenant-Commander J. C. McD. Sanderson won the R.N. and R.M. Rackets Championship at Prince's Club yesterday. (p. 5)

In the second day's play of the Women's International Lacrosse Tournament at Merton Abbey yesterday England beat Ireland by 26 goals to none and Wales beat Scotland by eight to two. (p. 6)

The Davis Cup Trial matches were continued at Wimbledon yesterday, when H. W. Austin and C. H. Kingsley beat J. C. Gregory and I. G. Collins by three sets to one. (p. 6)

The Public Schools athletic meeting was begun at Stamford Bridge yesterday, when a number of preliminary heats were run off. (p. 6)

M. Seymour beat F. Robson by one hole in the Invitation Professional Tournament at Roehampton yesterday ; play in the Halford Hewitt Cup competition at Deal was begun. (p. 6)

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race crews yesterday had their last practice before the race, which is to be rowed at 12.30 to-day. (pp. 13 and 14)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Features of the Trade Returns ; Treasury Bill Results ; Placing of Chilean Bonds ; Rail and Road Cooperation ; Industrial Dividends ; a New Trinidad Oil Company ; United Molasses Meeting ; Australian Mining Troubles ; the Rubber Holiday ; and the Accounts of the Atlas Assurance Company. (p. 17)

In the Money Market loanable funds were plentiful and money rates declined. Discount rates were well maintained. Among the Foreign Exchanges the German and Italian rates moved in favour of London, but the New York, Paris, and Brussels rates were lower. A sharp decline occurred in the Buenos Aires rate. Silver fell 3-16d. to 19½d. per oz. (p. 18)

Quiet conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. British funds and India stocks were firm in tone. There was some support for Brazilian Railway stocks, and for Leyland and Austin Motor shares, Swedish Match and Columbia Graphophone. Courtaulds and Cables and Wireless were dull, together with the Anglo-American group. (p. 17)

FRUITS OF THE CONFERENCE

MR. ALEXANDER added some important details last night to the statement which the PRIME MINISTER had made the night before on the results of the Naval Conference. It is probable that these results would loom larger to-day if they had not been discounted for some little time as certain of achievement, and obscured by the effort to add to them long after all hope of doing so had vanished. Almost at the beginning of the Conference it became clear that there would be no difficulty in arranging for a general five years' holiday from battleship construction, and at a comparatively early stage, even though difficulties remained to be overcome, there was little doubt that Great Britain, the United States, and Japan would be able to reach a complete agreement. These were both great achievements, great steps forward in the necessarily slow progress of the world towards disarmament. If it had been possible to wind up the Conference a few weeks earlier with the announcement of these results, they would have been greeted with universal applause. As it is, the public appreciation of what has been accomplished has been obscured to some extent by the long-continued attempt, ending in inevitable failure, to reconcile the differences between the two Latin Powers and to include them in the complete agreement reached between the other three. The hunt—happily abandoned in the end—for a formula which should facilitate this inclusion, by satisfying the French demand for additional guarantees of security without burdening Great Britain with further military commitments, produced a feeling that the negotiations were drifting into futility. It has fared, in fact, with this Conference very much as eight years ago it fared with the Washington Conference. In 1922 the failure of the Powers to extend to other classes of ships the agreement which they had reached with regard to battleships left, for the time being, a deeper impression than the real success which marked its opening stages. Every one has recognized since then that, by taking a first great step towards the agreed limitation and reduction of naval programmes, that Conference set the world on a new and hopeful path towards peace and good will. And in the same way, when the long-drawn-out negotiations of the last few weeks are forgotten, the achievements of this Conference, it may safely be predicted, will stand out in their true perspective.

Until the final text is available it would be premature to enter into any detailed criticism of the agreement concluded between Britain, the United States, and Japan. The supreme fact is that it has been found possible for the three greatest naval Powers in the world to come to an agreement, acceptable to all three of them, as to the number and the type of warships of all kinds they will build during the next five years. And the programmes upon which they have agreed are very much smaller than anything which was contemplated at Washington, or even at Geneva three years ago. They have thus, as between themselves, extended and completed the work of the Washington Conference and abolished competition in naval armaments. The economy which will result has been variously estimated, and it is indeed impossible to estimate it with any accuracy, for no one can say what or how much they would have built without any agreement, or even whether they will now build up to the full limits of the agreed programmes. But on any estimate many millions which would otherwise have been spent on instruments of destruction will now remain in the pockets of the taxpayer or be available for other purposes. The saving effected however, important as it is for every nation in the economic circumstances of the present day, is not the main benefit which may be expected to result from the agreement, if and when it is ratified. With the elimination of competitive naval construction there will also disappear a prolific source of mutual suspicion, misunderstanding and friction, and the way will be paved for further progressive reductions at future Conferences. It is to be regretted, of course, that the three Powers were unable to induce France and Italy to come into this complete agreement. A Five-Power Pact would obviously have been a much greater and more impressive step forward than a Three-Power Pact ; and the elimination of naval competition would have been as beneficial in the Mediterranean as in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. Since the naval armaments of any Power directly or indirectly affect the naval needs of every other, there is a certain awkwardness in limiting the programmes of three Powers only while those of the others remain, on paper at any rate, unlimited. Theoretically it would be possible for either France or Italy so to increase her construction as to make it impossible for the three Powers which have entered into the agreement to keep within its limits. The risk of that improbable misfortune will, of course, be met by a contingency clause. In fact such a clause was thought necessary in the Washington Treaty, to which all the five Powers were parties. But in actual practice there is very little likelihood that there will ever be need to put it into effect.

An outbreak of shipbuilding zeal in France and Italy, such as would be required to modify the contemplated British, American, and Japanese programmes, would have been less improbable if the Three-Power Agreement had been concluded without every effort being made to bring them into it. That is the true justification for the long-drawn negotiations of the latter days of the Conference. As it is they know that whenever they feel able to join they will be most heartily welcomed. It may even be that with a little more time and patience it may be possible to adjust the differences between them, and that the Three-Power Agreement may be extended into the Five-Power Pact for which the delegates worked so perseveringly. There are already signs that the gap between them is not so wide as it was. It is to give scope to every influence that can bring them together that the Conference, so far as they and Great Britain are concerned, has not been closed but merely adjourned, and the Treaty in which the results so far achieved will be registered will probably be in form a Five-Power Treaty which they will sign along with the other three. Nor must it be forgotten that, if they are not parties to the agreement for limiting and reducing programmes in all classes of ships, they have in other ways participated in continuing and extending the work of the Washington Conference. They are signing with the other Powers an agreement over the size and the legitimate use of submarines, which, if it does not go so far as could be wished, is still a step in the right direction, to say nothing of agreements on various technical points which may prove of value when another attempt is made to secure complete agreement. Most important of all, they are parties to the agreement for a five years' holiday from battleship construction. It is true that in consenting to this holiday they have retained the right to build up to the tonnage which, under the Washington Treaty, they were at liberty to build in 1927 and 1929 but refrained from building. In the special circumstances it was natural that they should claim this exemption, which could not well be refused, though it by no means follows that they will use it in full or even in part. The delegates are separating in a far more friendly and hopeful spirit than seemed possible a month ago. Though oppressed—as were the delegates to the Washington Conference—by a sense of partial failure, they have every reason to be satisfied with what has actually been accomplished.

Foch and Clemenceau

There will be many to regret that CLEMENCEAU'S book "Grandeur and Misery of "Victory," which was written in the last months of his life and is reviewed on another page to-day, should ever have been given to the world ; or, if it had to be written, that it should have been published almost on the morrow of the writer's death, and within a year after that of the renowned military chief whom it is chiefly concerned to criticize ; so that two great men, but recently acclaimed, and not in their own country alone, as heroes, are made to shout angrily at one another from the grave. The posthumous controversy was begun by FOCH. The MARSHAL was in the habit of conversing very freely about the events of his career with those whom he trusted—and notably with M. RAYMOND RECOULY, who with FOCH'S cognizance and authority noted at the time the substance of his intensely interesting conversations and published them after his death. To foreign readers at any rate the book by no means appeared to be specially intended as an attack upon CLEMENCEAU ; but it certainly cast aspersions upon his policy, and it wounded the old statesman where a blow was apt to hurt him most. His vigour in defending French interests, the very staunchness of his patriotism, was called in question. The imputation was too much for a man who had been a fighter all his life. The tiger in him was roused to one more combat. And even at the age of eighty-seven, as this book shows, his striking power was not enfeebled nor had his claws lost their sharpness. He tears fiercely at the memory of FOCH. And so two great leaders, whom the world would willingly regard as cast in the heroic mould, belittle one another, and posterity must be left to redress this disparagement of human achievement. Their contemporaries can at least abstain from embittering the dispute, and will do well to recall the exclamation attributed to GOETHE when he overheard an angry discussion as to which was the greater, himself or SCHILLER—"Why can't people be "pleased to have two such fine fellows ?"

Beowulf's Land

The *Trade and Engineering Supplement* of *The Times* presents to its readers this week a double number devoted to the commerce and industry of Sweden. The services which this small country of six million people has rendered to modern industry are out of all proportion to the number of its inhabitants. The dissolved acetylene lighting system that has proved so useful to navigation, ball bearings, gauge blocks that revolutionized workshop practice, wickless oil stoves, cream separators, and geophysical methods of prospecting are only some of the remarkable and varied inventions that Sweden has developed. It is not surprising that a nation of such inventive genius has achieved considerable success, not only in the utilization of its natural resources in timber, iron ore, and water power, but also in the establishment of special industries based on its mechanical and technical aptitude. Whether, as the MINISTER of COMMERCE in a message contributed to the number suggests, the origin of the most-favoured-nation clause can be traced in the commercial treaty which OLIVER CROMWELL concluded with Sweden need not be settled here ; but it is certain that England and Sweden have much in common, particularly in their striving after the highest quality in manufacture, and owe very much to each other in many directions. Students of Anglo-Saxon literature will recall that *Beowulf* has a Swedish setting, while in contrast with this pagan epic it is of interest to remember that in the early days of the Swedish Church many of its Bishops were Englishmen. That remarkable personality of the Middle Ages, the nun ST. BRIDGET, was a Swede ; no country has produced a more fascinating figure than GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS ; and Sweden can also claim EMANUEL SWEDENBORG the mystic, LINNAEUS the naturalist, and SCHEELE the chemist.

Moreover, distinguished as is the record of the past, it has been maintained in recent times, and it is difficult to find a branch of study to which Sweden has not made a valuable contribution during the last sixty years or so. In literature she has produced a SELMA LAGERLÖF, in art an ANDERS ZORN, in music a JENNY LIND, and in architecture an OSTBERG, while in the various branches of science she numbers among her children A. RETZIUS, a founder of modern anthropology, S. ARRHENIUS, a pioneer of physical-chemistry, and SVEN HEDIN, the explorer. The list could be extended almost indefinitely, but it will be sufficient if the names that have been given stimulate interest in the country to which these worthies owed their birth. Such interest can perhaps best be quickened by a visit to the Stockholm Exhibition of Industrial and Domestic Art, to be opened in May, of which a description appears in the current number of the *Supplement*. Those less fortunate, who cannot spend a holiday in Sweden, may yet find pleasure in reading this interesting collection of articles by many Swedish writers.

The Board of Control

The debate on the Mental Treatment Bill in the House of Commons yesterday was adjourned, on the motion of the MINISTER of HEALTH, because progress had been brought nearly to a standstill by attacks from the Government benches. One of these was directed against the Board of Control, the proposal being made to transfer the powers of that body to the Ministry of Health. It cannot be said that the objectors displayed any very clear understanding of the difficulties which they discussed, and their suggestions were very properly refused. But the fact that the position of the Board of Control has been assailed is significant, and it endows with special interest the letter from COLONEL FREMANTLE which appeared in these columns yesterday morning. COLONEL FREMANTLE, along with the majority of those who have made themselves acquainted with the history of lunacy administration in this country, believes that, far from being superseded, the Board of Control ought to be made stronger and more representative of the nation as a whole. He desires to secure the appointment of one layman and one laywoman to the Board, both to be unpaid, and he urges that not fewer than two members of the Board should be medically qualified.

These demands are reasonable enough. For under the Bill the Board of Control will exercise a wider function in so far that medical treatment rather than legal restraint is the object in view. As COLONEL FREMANTLE pointed out : "The Board needs one representative of medical "science, one of medical administration, in this "very technical speciality." His last point deserves special consideration. No salaries for the members of the Board of Control have been fixed, and it is to be feared that this omission will result in the adoption of Civil Service rates. Even the salaries recommended by the Royal Commission are less, at present values, than the £1,500 held to be required in the public interest and inserted into the Lunacy Act of 1845. It would be a great misfortune if the control of mentally sick persons were to be committed, in COLONEL FREMANTLE'S phrase, to "a body of junior Civil "servants." The members of the Board, professional and lay, should possess such experience, standing, and authority as will satisfy the public that they are men and women able to do justice to the heavy responsibilities laid upon them.

"Eheu Fugaces"

In the correspondence in these columns on growing old gracefully much has been said and quoted that is true and wise, and not a little that is touching. The subject is one in which all are interested, whether old or young ; the old obviously and directly, the young not merely because they will one day find themselves growing old—that thought very properly troubles youth but little—but even more because in the meantime they may be afflicted by the elderly ungracefulness of the parents and other relatives among whom their lot is cast. The problem is not an easy one for the ageing man. On its threshold he has to fight against the common proclivity to believe that he is not as others are. He sees the friends of his youth growing withered and white around him. But he himself still feels vigorous and full of zest. By some miracle of self-delusion, which is not even shattered by his mirror, he remains blind to the fact that he is in the same galley as those whom in his secret heart he is inclined to pity. It is not that he deliberately drives away the thought of the advancing years, but rather that he develops a mental insensitiveness to their onward march in his own direction. It would be a very salutary discipline if those suffering from this unconscious repression of the truth could be made to understand how they appear to those about them ; if, for instance, the elderly dancing man, and perhaps even more the elderly dancing woman, could be given the opportunity to overhear what is said about them by the younger generation with whom they imagine that they gambol on equal terms.

It is very noticeable that most of those who discuss growing old gracefully seem to regard it as an object of direct and deliberate pursuit. That is surely a mistake. Like so many of the things of value in human life, it is only found in perfection as a by-product of something other than itself. It is a commonplace that the man who makes happiness his great aim in life is certain to miss the mark. In primary concentration on other things, in devotion to a cause, in seeking the well-being and happiness of family or friends, in addiction to public, or even to private, work, he stands a far higher chance of happiness than if happiness were his objective. The sole condition is that he must seek these things for their own sakes, and not merely as means to the end of happiness. It is not otherwise with the gracefulness of age. The man or woman who deliberately concentrates on growing old gracefully can hardly fail to become introspective and self-conscious about it, and so artificial and affected. One trouble is that they begin to think about it far too late. How many of us can lay our hands on our hearts, or elsewhere, and declare that the ungracefulness which we now unavailingly deplore is not the result of some slackness, some incontinence, or some habitual selfishness which was once well within our own control ? The gracefulness of old age is in truth no definite and deliberate acquisition, but the spontaneous ornament of a way of life which has led thought and effort as far as possible from the greedy central self. To those who have followed such a way, adaptation to the time environment comes gently and as a matter of course. They change with the changing years naturally and easily, even unconsciously, but always fittingly. For them "Old age hath yet his honour and his "toil"—experience which has not declined into self-opinionated obstinacy, counsel without overbearing command, a thoughtfulness for the young which would be unnatural in the young themselves, a delight in their pleasures detached and vicarious rather than direct and participatory to the point of unseemly anachronism. To that temper in man or woman, however aged, gracefulness is surely added.

HADRIAN'S WALL

INSECURITY OF ANCIENT MONUMENT

PROTESTS AGAINST PROPOSED QUARRYING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The admirable and opportune leading article in *The Times* to-day has placed in very just perspective the gravity of the danger which threatens the premier Roman monument in this country. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the untouched nature of the surroundings of large stretches of the Wall forms a setting without which the Wall itself becomes a mere specimen of Roman engineering rather than a living memorial of history. The Society of Antiquaries wish to put on record without delay their emphatic endorsement of the views so aptly expressed in the resolution of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and their desire to support by all means in their power any measures that may be taken to give immediate effect to those views.

It is said, Sir, that the project which threatens the surroundings of the Wall is one which in these difficult days will provide much employment and bring no small measure of prosperity to the North, and that it must not be set aside for what are often called "sentimental" reasons. The matter is one of values. Can we afford to sacrifice this part of our national inheritance for a material gain ? Shall we be the richer or the poorer by so doing ? I think that there can be but one answer, and am confident that I am not alone in that opinion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. R. PEERS,
President of the Society of Antiquaries.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1, April 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every member of the National Trust will thank you for the prominence you give this morning to the threat of quarrying alongside the Roman Wall and for the strong protest you make in your leading article.

The Trust is directly interested only in the Roman Camp at Housesteads, lately presented to us by Mr. Clayton. But of course we feel the greatest concern for the whole of the Wall as one of the most important places of "historic interest" in the country. It is clear, from your accounts and from others which we have received, that the scheme of the promoters might gravely injure the Wall and would certainly destroy the significance of its site and the amenities of its surroundings. The question is whether anything can be done to prevent this.

That question will surprise the public, who, I find, generally believe that a monument once scheduled is for ever saved. That is very far from being the fact. All that is secured for it is a respite. If the owner proposes to "demolish, remove, structurally alter, or make additions" to it he must give notice to the Commissioners of Works and must not begin any such work for a month. During this brief respite the Commissioners may make a Provisional Order for its preservation, which remains in force for 18 months. But after that, unless money is granted by Parliament for purchase or compensation, the owner is enabled to act as he pleases.

It is obvious, therefore, that the protection afforded is of the most limited character ; and all who care for our historic monuments will desire, with you, that the hands of the Office of Works should be strengthened so as to enable them to give these buildings a real and permanent, instead of this temporary and almost illusory, security.

But the security is not merely temporary. It is also only partial. To preserve, say, Fountains Abbey, and allow a factory to be erected 50 yards away from it, is a mockery and an absurdity. That is, in effect, what will happen to the Roman Wall if the scheme of the promoters is allowed to go through. But we earnestly hope that, even at this eleventh hour, by the assistance of your protest and perhaps by Parliamentary intervention some means may be found of averting so great a catastrophe. It is not too much to say that if this cannot be done the beauty and interest of the Wall will be lost in a wilderness of cable transports, steel buildings, and galvanized roofs.

One other word. The promoters claim that their scheme would find work for a certain number of men. No doubt it would ; and at a time like the present no one can speak lightly of the employment problem. But even to-day we may ask, and are surely bound to ask, what the workers are to be employed in, and whether their work is of a nature to injure and not to benefit the country. It would give employment to build a row of factories in Hyde Park ; but nobody proposes to do it.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BAILEY,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, 7, Buckingham Palace-gardens, S.W.1, April 11.

CHARING CROSS AND WATERLOO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am glad to see that the Private Bill Committee has rejected the site for the new terminus of the Southern Railway, and that your leading article again emphasizes the need for a reconsideration of the scheme upon clear and bold lines.

Could not the opportunity be taken, even at this late hour, of combining the new terminus with Waterloo, and of getting rid of one of the many stations that now impede the traffic and injure the amenities of London ? If we really believe in town planning and value beauty and distinction in our cities, we should seize this chance to remove at least one of the black spots in London, with the grim arches, gashes, and tunnels that they spread abroad. Surely one of the greatest achievements in city development is the concentration of stations and the approach to them by tube and electric power. Two termini are enough in New York. Why should the face of London be mutilated by four times as many ?

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL HOARE.
18, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.3, April 11.

THE SKIPPER OF SHAMROCK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to give an instance of Captain Sycamore's amazing nerve ? It was the last race in which he crossed the line. At Torquay Regatta last year I had the privilege of sailing with him. The Shamrock had the best of the start and there was about a minute before the guns went. A rival cutter came round suddenly and hit the Shamrock hard. The bowsprit came on board, smashed the binnacle, and missed Sycamore by a few inches. It looked like a very bad smash. All the old man said (never letting go of the wheel) was : "How much more time to go ?" In consequence of the accident the Shamrock made so much water she had to give up the race. Every one who ever sailed with Captain Sycamore will feel they have lost a personal friend.

Yours truly,
CHARTRES BIRON.
Brooks's, St. James's-street, S.W.1, April 10.

THE BOAT RACE

CHANCES OF CLOSE FINISH

THE CREWS COMPARED

The 82nd Boat Race between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will be rowed to-day at 12.30 p.m. over the usual course from the University Stone at Putney to the Ship at Mortlake. Both Universities have won 40 races. The race in 1877 resulted in a dead-heat. Since the War Oxford have been successful only once, in 1923. Colonel C. W. Burnell, D.S.O., of the O.U.B.C., will umpire, and Mr. C. W. Kent, of the O.U.B.C., will act as distance judge.

(From Our Rowing Correspondent)

The real question about this year's Boat Race is whether Cambridge will once more regain the lead in the series they lost so far back as 1863.

It must be admitted to those who criticized the length of the Boat Race training, which has been protracted from the customary 10½ to 14 weeks, that the crews do not show any particular signs that they are faster or even better together than usual, but it must be remembered that the proportion of experienced oarsmen is not so great as it often has been, and so high is the standard of the crews usually participating in the race that it was hardly to be expected a mere three weeks of extra training would result in the two crews being markedly superior to those of other years. Those who watch the training of Boat Race crews year after year are apt to forget how remarkably high is the level of the losing crew as well as of the winners, and in weighing the statement that neither crew is outstanding on the present occasion this should be borne in mind.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW

Cambridge have had since 1923 a long run of successes, not yet equal to the two series of nine successive Oxford wins, but long enough to make people wonder when Oxford are going to win again. The Cambridge Trial Eights last November were certainly not comparable with those of the past four years. There was not the same wealth of material and signs were not wanting that the great days of Cambridge rowing in the third decade of this century, the days which will be recalled 20 years hence by such names as Hartley, Playford, Collet, and Letchworth, were drawing to a close. Nevertheless, the Cambridge coaches are to be congratulated on turning this apparent handicap to advantage. Instead of wasting the extra time at their disposal, as might so easily have been done by trying all and sundry and keeping the crew in a state of chaos and the men in training in a state of tension, the coaches settled on their men early, and aimed primarily at producing a crew rather than at collecting eight good men in a boat. True, they gave that fine sculler Bradley a chance to prove himself after his comparative failure in Trial Eights, but this did not hold up matters unduly. Unfortunately their wisdom was ill rewarded, for the vital man in the crew they chose, always granted that Brocklebank must row stroke—namely, Davies-Cooke—was unable to row through illness, and their plans were all upset. Whether Cambridge would have brought in Collins to row after the advent of Edwards to the Oxford crew but for the loss of Davies-Cooke is doubtful, but it may be taken that a crew with Brocklebank, Davies-Cooke, Collins, and Warriner as a stern four would have been practically invincible. As things were there were many troubles ahead of the crew. First of all, with Symonds and then Prideaux at No. 7, things went from bad to worse. Collins was unable to settle down, for he was unfit, and neither of these men was able to interpret stroke's rhythm so as to give this giant of 6ft. 8in. sufficient time.

At the end of the first week's absence of the crews from home waters it really looked as if Oxford would regain the lead in the series of races. Bringing down Reeve to No. 7, however, in place of Prideaux, wrought a remarkable change in the Cambridge crew, and their first course on the Tideway proved them at that time to be a faster crew than their rivals. After that they became stale. Their second full course, for which they were favoured with exceptionally fast conditions, was not so satisfactory, and Mr. Escombe since that date has eased their training to an extent which no coach who had not been so amply rewarded by a similar policy in previous years would have dared to do. The result must have surpassed his expectations. Brocklebank, who, having led his crew with the utmost confidence and dash through their most troublesome periods, was clearly feeling the strain, has now recovered the top of his form, and the crew are to-day rowing with rhythm, combination, and pace which are all superior to anything they have shown hitherto in practice and just at the moment they are most wanted.

THE TRIALS OF OXFORD

Oxford, on the other hand, who last year had been forced to put all their best men into one crew, had better Trial Eights than for many years past, but they fell into the pitfall of allowing their comparative wealth of material to handicap the progress of the University crew by delaying its final composition. The most notable feature of recent years has been the rise of the University College school of rowing. Rough it may have been, but correct in all its essentials it proved its worth when a crew of comparative novices ran First Trinity so close in the Ladies' Plate last year. Upon this it was clear this year's crew must be founded. A somewhat unhappy start to the training culminated in the resignation of the President, last year's stroke, and from that time the crew was settled with the exception that No. 2 and No. 4 were subsequently changed. In spite of the changes in early practice, as soon as they were settled the crew made rapid progress at Oxford, and subsequently in the first week at Goring, but they in their turn had a serious misfortune when Martineau strained a stomach muscle. For three weeks after this his form was more than a little affected, and not until the present week has he regained that comparatively rare virtue in modern strokes of never being late on his crew. The first and second courses the crew rowed over the Putney course were a little disappointing. In the third and in their second week of practice generally at Putney they showed a greater improvement than Cambridge. Since then, however, they have not made notable progress, and their comparative lack of rhythm has prevented them from commanding as high a rate of striking as their forwardness at Henley promised. They have never rowed more than 38 in the minute, and that with difficulty, whereas Cambridge can command 41 with considerable loss of rhythm and 38 with great comfort. This is the more surprising in that Oxford habitually paddle at 28, five strokes a minute faster than Cambridge. The same has been true in several recent years, and it may be questioned whether fast paddling, successful as it undoubtedly is in preparing for Henley, is equally advantageous in teaching crews to row rhythmically with longer oars at a high rate of striking over the 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake.

In individual prowess the Cambridge crew are only at a disadvantage at No. 7 in the stern of the boat. Reeve is an adequate No. 7 and possibly the most improved oarsman in the crew, but he certainly has not the natural aptitude for that position which Tinne has. At stroke Brocklebank is the greatest asset of the crew. Last year, it is true, he was temperamental, and his faults as an oarsman were so obvious as to conceal his

virtues as a stroke. This year he has rowed consistently well and confidently through the most trying periods of training, and but for a short lapse last week has, with Warriner, carried the crew through a difficult training. That the crew have not taken advantage of his amazingly quick beginning is not his fault. He could have stroked a quicker crew with distinction, but unless rough weather should upset him, even though the crew are not as quick as he, his rhythm and his racing instinct must prove a tremendous advantage to them. It would take a great stroke to beat Brocklebank with indifferent material behind him, and he has Collins and Warriner. Collins has never rowed since with quite the same ease as he did in 1928, but this year, after a somewhat doubtful start, he has shown himself a stronger No. 6 than ever. It is only the last week that he has been allowed his favourite weapon, an oar 12ft. 5in. overall, with a 3ft. 10in. leverage, and a 6in. blade, and the consequent improvement in his work is mainly responsible for Brocklebank's return to form. As for Warriner, since he got fit he has never varied. His rowing has been faultless, and this year he is entitled to be ranked with such men as Lucas and Playford as among the best heavy-weights in this decade.

The rest of the crew tails off slightly. Carpmael is a good, honest worker, not perhaps so effective individually now he opens his knees as when he shut them, but more helpful to the crew in that he makes the men behind him swing longer. Prideaux, at No. 3, is a hard worker, but a little wild and apt to swing crooked and get short at the end of a row. Rickett is another hard worker in a more rigid manner, but he also swings crookedly and "scissors" with No. 3. Haig-Thomas is a neat bow, but not particularly powerful, and he finds some difficulty in keeping the boat straight.

THE OXFORD MEN

Those who saw Martineau stroke at Henley will have a good deal of confidence in him, although since his accident he has always seemed inclined to clip the finish even more than he did before, except at a low rate of striking. Tinne, at No. 7, has now been rowing in his best form for three weeks. It has been urged against him that he, too, clips the finish, but this is no longer so. Those who watch his blade rather than his body must realize how great is his effective length, and he is this year again the most stylish oar in the crew. On Clive, at No. 6, much depends. If he keeps calm and rows steadily with his feet on the stretcher, as he can do, instead of relying on a false shoulder catch he will not only make Oxford row their best in this race but will establish himself as the point about which better Oxford crews can be built in the future. If he does not, he will risk both the reputations of the crew and of himself, the third Freshman to row at No. 6 in an Oxford crew since 1923. Edwards, at No. 5, has developed into a remarkably steady and experienced oarsman, not perhaps quite so dependable as Warriner, but a tower of strength to the crew, as long as he is given reasonable time, and a man whose watermanship and method of finishing his stroke is a lesson to those who see him. In the four bow men, with the possible exception of Low, at No. 2, who has never been able to get the extra quickness necessary in the bows of the boat, Oxford have the advantage of Cambridge. Johnston is a really good No. 4. A very hard worker and no longer lacking in length, Hutton is an equally solid worker at No. 3, while Waterhouse, at bow, is a man of infinite promise. If he can show in this race that his capacity for work is comparable with his style, it may be prophesied that he will yet win a Boat Race in a far more responsible position.

In the matter of weight the Cambridge crew, averaging 12st. 8lb., have a nominal advantage of 2lb. a man, but this is not really of great importance. Weight is only interesting as an indication of strength, and apart from Collins and Warriner Cambridge are the less powerful crew. Cambridge also carry less deadweight by a stone in the shape of their cox, but judging from the practice courses the superiority of Durbridge as a steerer should more than compensate for this.

The Cambridge crew rely for their pace on the hard, firm finish of the stroke. Like the crews of 1920 to 1922, they have unquestionably got pace—far more indeed than their appearance suggests to the casual observer. They are not, and never could be, a classic crew with such slow wristwork at the beginning, but they row with admirable rhythm otherwise and can get off the mark at 38 as easily as if they were paddling. They can last, moreover, and spurt well anywhere on the course, their only serious fault being an inability to keep together in rough water. With these virtues and the presence of Brocklebank at stroke it is hard to see how Oxford can beat them, given fine weather.

Oxford are a better crew than they proved last year in the race, though not better than they were thought to be before it. The first part of the stroke, if the crew are not hurrying unduly, is firmer and quicker than that of Cambridge, but Martineau, except against a head wind, does not give his men time to finish, and their effort dies away at just that point where it should increase the run of the boat. This is the reason why, although they are better together and have a firmer attack than Cambridge, they, the prettier crew, have not so much pace. In one respect only have they a great advantage over Cambridge, and that is in watermanship, so they must hope for bad conditions. At the moment, light north-easterly breezes are expected, which will nowhere oppose the tide, although popply water may be met after Craven Steps. It would require a south-west wind for bad water in Corney Reach, which is Oxford's best ally, but, instead, really fast conditions with a fair tide flowing may be expected. This leads one to expect a time between 19min. and 19min. 15sec., such as Cambridge achieved on their second course. In any case, Cambridge may be expected to take the lead. If fine conditions prevail they should increase it gradually over the course. Oxford are so well together that, if they let their boat run and do not allow themselves to row too fast a stroke, as they have the past three years, they should be capable of worrying Cambridge all over the course and of taking advantage of any faltering on their rivals' part. If bad conditions prevail they might easily row past Cambridge in Corney Reach. Apart from that possibility, however, I think the consistent pace of Cambridge will prove too much for them once more.

THE FINAL PRACTICE

The weather was again gloriously fine at Putney yesterday when the final day's practice took place.

The work was not of a very strenuous nature, although both crews were out in the morning and afternoon. Cambridge had an outing of about 45 minutes in the morning, and, after paddling below the Railway Bridge, they came upstream and tried a start, rowing 10 strokes in 15 seconds. Later they rowed a minute from a stake-boat moored off Craven Steps and got away well, Brocklebank rowing 9½, 18, and 35 in the quarter, half, and full minute. In the afternoon all their work was done between the Mile Post and Putney Bridge. They showed good form when paddling upstream at 24. They afterwards came down to a stake-boat off Craven Steps and tried a start, Brocklebank rowing six strokes in 10 seconds.

Oxford did not get afloat until 11.45 a.m., when they were accompanied by a strong "scratch" crew. They had a start from a stake-boat off the Club houses, and got away smartly, 10 strokes being rowed in 15 seconds. The scratch crew paced them during another start from a stake-boat off Craven Steps, but they had a flying start, and Oxford failed to catch them during a minute burst, although Martineau rowed 10, 19, and 37 in the quarter, half, and full minute. In the afternoon Oxford paddled up to Crabtree at an average rate of 26. Turning, they came down to a stake-boat moored off Ranelagh, and rowed 10 strokes in a quarter of a minute. Later, from another stake-boat, they rowed a half-minute, and had the satisfaction of rowing the highest rate of stroke reached by either crew throughout the practice. The work was by no means hurried, and Martineau kept a good length throughout, rowing 11 and 20½ in the quarter and half-minute.

BOATS AND OARS

Both Oxford and Cambridge are rowing in boats built by Messrs. Sims Bros., of Putney, and the boats suit them well.

The measurements are :—

	Oxford Boat	Cambridge Boat
Length	62ft. 6in.	62ft. 6in.
Greatest Beam	23¾in.	23¾in.
Depth Amidships	9¼in.	9¼in.
Depth Forward	8½in.	8½in.
Depth Aft	5½in.	5¼in.
Rigger	31in.	31in. (bow 30in.)
Sliding Back from Tholepin	17in.	16in.

Both crews are using Messrs. Aylings' oars, Oxford the double lined and Cambridge the plain tubular. The dimensions are as follows :—

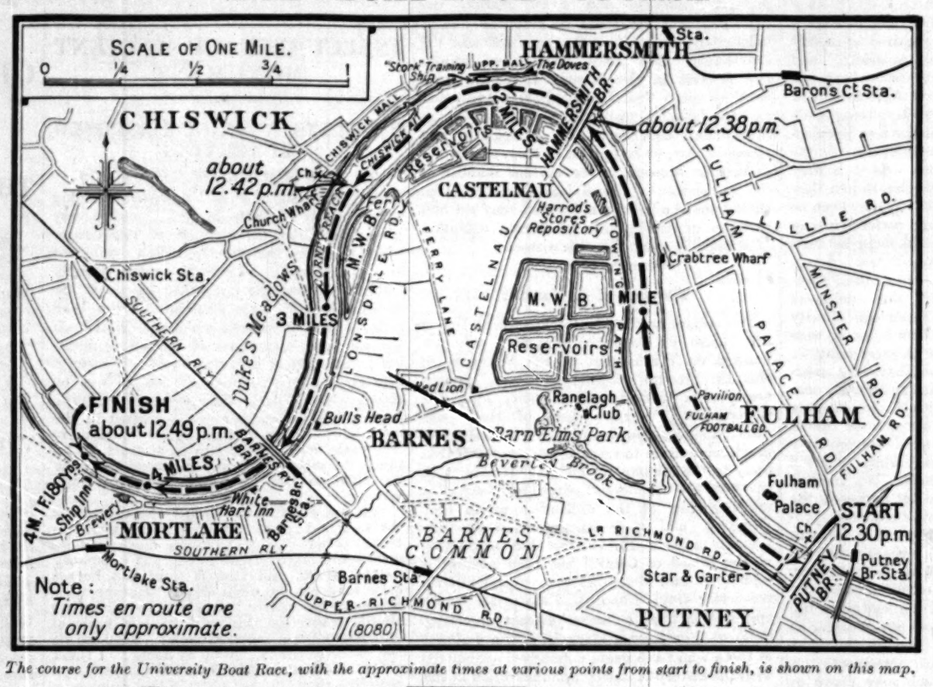
—	Oxford	Stroke	No. 7	Cambridge	Collins
Overall	12ft. 3½in.	—	—	12ft. 4in.	12ft. 5in.
Inboard	3ft. 9½in.	—	—	3ft. 9in.	3ft. 10in.
Blade	6in.	5½in.	5¾in.	5¼in.	6in.

From these measurements it will be seen that the special rigging of individuals is receiving greater attention than in the past.

PREVIOUS RESULTS

1829.—Oxford won easily.
1836.—Cambridge won by 1min.
1839.—Cambridge won by 1min. 45sec.
1840.—Cambridge won by three-quarters of a length.
1841.—Cambridge won by 1min. 5sec.
1842.—Oxford won by 13sec.
1845.—Cambridge won by 30sec.
1846.—Cambridge won by three lengths.
1849.—Cambridge won easily.
1852.—Oxford won by 27sec.
1854.—Oxford won by 11 strokes.
1856.—Cambridge won by half a length.
1857.—Oxford won by 32sec.
1858.—Cambridge won by 22sec.
1859.—Oxford won; Cambridge sank.
1860.—Cambridge won by one length.
1861.—Oxford won by 47sec.
1862.—Oxford won by 30sec.
1863.—Oxford won by 45sec.
1864.—Oxford won by 27sec.
1865.—Oxford won by four lengths.
1866.—Oxford won by three lengths.
1867.—Oxford won by half a length.
1868.—Oxford won by ¾ length.
1869.—Oxford won by three lengths.
1870.—Cambridge won by a length and a half.
1871.—Cambridge won by one length.
1872.—Cambridge won by two lengths.
1873.—Cambridge won by three lengths.
1874.—Cambridge won by three-and-a-half lengths.
1875.—Oxford won by 10 lengths.
1876.—Cambridge won easily.
1877.—DEAD HEAT.
1878.—Oxford won by 10 lengths.
1879.—Cambridge won by three lengths.
1880.—Oxford won by three-and-three-quarter lengths.
1881.—Oxford won by three lengths.
1882.—Oxford won by seven lengths.
1883.—Oxford won by three-and-a-half lengths.
1884.—Cambridge won by two-and-a-half lengths.
1885.—Oxford won by two-and-a-half lengths.
1886.—Cambridge won by two-thirds of a length.
1887.—Cambridge won by two-and-a-half lengths.
1888.—Cambridge won by seven lengths.
1889.—Cambridge won by three lengths.
1890.—Oxford won by one length.
1891.—Oxford won by half a length.
1892.—Oxford won by two-and-a-quarter lengths.
1893.—Oxford won by one length and 4ft.
1894.—Oxford won by three-and-a-half lengths.
1895.—Oxford won by two-and-a-quarter lengths.
1896.—Oxford won by two-fifths of a length.
1897.—Oxford won by two-and-a-half lengths.
1898.—Oxford won easily.
1899.—Cambridge won by three-and-a-quarter lengths.
1900.—Cambridge won by 20 lengths.
1901.—Oxford won by two-fifths of a length.
1902.—Cambridge won by five lengths.
1903.—Cambridge won by six lengths.
1904.—Cambridge won by four-and-a-half lengths.
1905.—Oxford won by three lengths.
1906.—Cambridge won by three-and-a-half lengths.
1907.—Cambridge won by four-and-a-half lengths.
1908.—Cambridge won by two-and-a-half lengths.
1909.—Oxford won by three-and-a-half lengths.
1910.—Cambridge won by three-and-a-half lengths.
1911.—Oxford won by two-and-three-quarter lengths.
1912.—Oxford won by six lengths.
1913.—Oxford won by three-quarters of a length.
1914.—Cambridge won by four-and-a-half lengths.
1920.—Cambridge won by four lengths.
1921.—Cambridge won by one length.
1922.—Cambridge won by four-and-a-half lengths.
1923.—Oxford won by three-quarters of a length.
1924.—Cambridge won by four-and-a-half lengths.
1925.—Cambridge won; Oxford sank.
1926.—Cambridge won by five lengths.
1927.—Cambridge won by three lengths.
1928.—Cambridge won by 10 lengths.
1929.—Cambridge won by seven lengths.

THE BOAT-RACE COURSE



The course for the University Boat Race, with the approximate times at various points from start to finish, is shown on this map.

WEIGHTS AND ORDER OF ROWING

	OXFORD	St	lb		CAMBRIDGE	St	lb
	M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow) ..	12	8		D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	5
2.	R. V. Low (Winchester and University College) ..	12	2½	2.	H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity) ..	12	6
3.	N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College) ..	12	11	3.	W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	6
4.	C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose) ..	12	11	4.	P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	7
5.	*H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	13	6	5.	*M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity) ..	13	10
6.	L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	0½	6.	*J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	5
7.	*D. E. Tinne (Eton and University College) ..	12	1	7.	A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	12	1
	C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	10	13		*T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	13
	H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	11		R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

* An old Blue.

HOW TO REACH THE COURSE

ROAD AND RAIL SERVICES

The crowds of spectators who will watch the Boat Race from the river banks will find that, as in previous years, in addition to the enclosures reserved for University and other clubs, places have been provided to which the public will be allowed access on payment of a charge for admission. The Brentford and Chiswick Council have arranged for the accommodation of onlookers in Duke's Meadows, and the Southern Railway Company are running their usual excursions from Waterloo Station, and have issued tickets which will enable passengers to have a good view of the race from Barnes railway bridge.

Road and rail services will give facilities for reaching various points of the course. The Metropolitan Railway Company, besides augmenting their ordinary train service to Hammersmith, will hold a number of trains in reserve to deal with abnormal traffic. The following are among the rail and road services :—

To Putney Bridge.—By District Railway to Putney Bridge Station ; by General omnibus routes Nos. 14a, 14f, 22, 30, 30a, 51a, 74b, 85, 93, 96a.

To Hammersmith Bridge.—By District Railway or Piccadilly Tube to Hammersmith Station ; by General omnibus routes Nos. 9, 11e, 27a, 27e, 27f, 33a, 33c, 73a, 93, 127d, 173a, 173d, 273, 291 ; and by London United Tramway Services Nos. 67, 89.

To Chiswick Eyot.—By District Railway to Stamford Brook Station ; by General omnibus routes Nos. 27a, 27e, 27f, 32, 32d, 127d, 291 ; and by London United Tramway Services Nos. 57, 63, 67.

To Duke's Meadows, Chiswick.—By District Railway to Turnham Green Station ; by General omnibus routes Nos. 55, 55b, 255 (direct), or 27a, 27e, 27f, 32, 32d, 127d, 291 (alight at Turnham Green Church) ; and by London United Tramway Services Nos. 57, 63, 67 (alight at Turnham Green Church).

To Barnes Bridge.—By General omnibus routes Nos. 9, 55, 255.

To Mortlake.—By General omnibus routes Nos. 33a, 33c, 37, 37a, 73a.

Special instructions have been issued by the Acting Commissioner of Police for the control of traffic. No one is permitted to stand or remain upon Hammersmith Bridge during the race, but traffic will be allowed to cross it "as long as it can safely be permitted." The police may stop or divert traffic at any point in the vicinity of Hammersmith Bridge when necessary to prevent obstruction or danger. Arrangements have been made for vehicular traffic to the starting point of the race at Putney and the south bank of the river, and to Fulham and the north bank of the river, also to such points as Chiswick and Mortlake, where the race finishes. All vehicles will return by the same routes reversed, as directed by the police.

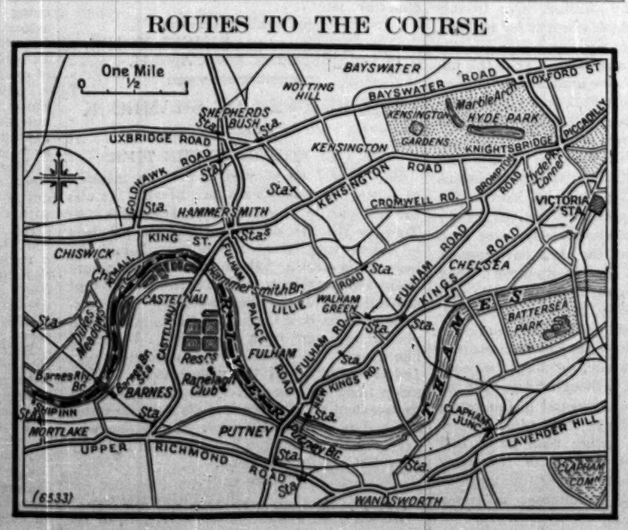
POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HOLIDAY

The Postmaster-General announces that the South African Mail will leave a day earlier than usual next week—on Thursday, April 17, instead of on Good Friday, April 18, and letters and parcels should be posted 24 hours earlier than usual.

The mails for the United States, Canada, &c., *via* U.S.A., will also be closed earlier than usual. The latest hour of posting at the General Post Office, London, will be 8 p.m. for letters and 5.30 p.m. for printed papers, &c., on Thursday, April 17.

Parcels for the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand (*via* Australia), and East Africa, and also those for Egypt, India, and the East (except for next Tuesday's Overland Mail) should be posted 24 hours earlier than usual next week.

ROUTES TO THE COURSE



THE EMPIRE CRUSADE

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S FAITH IN MR. BALDWIN

Lord Beaverbrook, speaking at Nottingham last night, declared his faith in the assurances of Mr. Baldwin, but said it was the intention of the Empire Crusade to work independently, if necessary, for the policy of Empire free trade.

Their goal was quite clear, he said. They wanted Empire free trade, and they believed that Empire free trade could only be attained by means of a tax upon foreign foodstuffs. They understood Mr. Baldwin to promise, if returned to power, Empire free trade, with a tax on foreign foodstuffs. He threw out safeguards for himself in the form of a Referendum. They agreed, but they understood him to mean that he would plough a straight furrow through the General Election—through a Referendum—and that he would not look back until he had given them their keystone—a tax on foreign foodstuffs.

If I rightly construed Mr. Baldwin's intentions, Lord Beaverbrook continued, the Crusaders will march on in alliance with the Conservative Party. Have we any reason to doubt the assurances of Mr. Baldwin? None, I believe, so far as he is concerned. He repeated last week his splendid sentiments, spoken in Manchester so long ago as 1923. It is not unreasonable to ask why the beliefs of 1923 were forgotten in the Election of 1929. We only ask in order to satisfy ourselves that the Conservative Party, if returned to power, will not betray the trust that we repose in them. Mr. Baldwin, when he was returned to power in 1924, had authority to safeguard the iron and steel industry. For one reason or another he failed to do so. Many believe it was on account of the hostility of the same gentlemen who now oppose Empire free trade.

These enemies in a friendly camp, Lord Beaverbrook declared, were Lord Eustace Percy, a member of the Conservative Shadow Cabinet, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who was on the threshold of the Shadow Cabinet, and who was a Minister in Mr. Baldwin's last Government. If these men were to play a part in the next Conservative administration, it was feared that the policy of Empire free trade was not safe in their hands. The Crusaders were not a unit in the Conservative formations but an independent body with a single object. They would work with the Conservatives if they found them a convenient instrument, and cease to do so if the weapon failed them.

Empire Crusaders must concentrate on all seats now held by Liberal members of Parliament. "Mr. Lloyd George," said Lord Beaverbrook, "likens me to a monkey in a cage, captured by the Conservative leader. How pleased he would be if I were a monkey at large pulling his chestnuts out of the fire! So long as he denies his own beliefs, Mr. Lloyd George will get no comfort from any quarrels or disputes among Crusaders and their natural allies, the Conservative Party."

THE TOWING OF BARGES

RESULTS FROM EXPERIMENTS WITH MODELS

A paper by Mr. G. S. Baker and Miss E. M. Keary, read before the Institution of Naval Architects yesterday, described the results obtained in model experiments on towing a train of barges behind a tug in the manner customary on the Thames.

By modifying the form of the standard Thames barge, while retaining the same simple straight side and bottom form of construction and the same overall dimensions and capacity, it was found that the required towing power and pull on the rope could be reduced to 62 per cent. and 72 per cent. respectively of those for the standard barge. With another modified form of barge, in which the length was increased so that on the same beam and draught two barges had the same capacity as three of the original form, the total power and pull were reduced to 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively of those for the standard barge.

Experiments were also tried on the effect of varying the order of assembling and towing a train of six standard barges. When the train was made up of single barges in front and behind with two pairs in between the towing force was found to be only 85 per cent. of that required with the barges arranged in the usual formation of three pairs. With the new formation, however, the tow is longer than is allowed on the Thames.

A NEW DIVISIONAL COMMANDER

Major-General F. J. Marshall, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Commander, 54th (East Anglian) Division, Territorial Army, in succession to Major-General Sir Torquhil G. Matheson, K.C.B., C.M.G., who will vacate the appointment in the early autumn.

Major-General Marshall was promoted last July while serving as Assistant Director, Territorial Army, at the War Office. He was educated at Rugby and Sandhurst, joining The Seaforth Highlanders in 1895, and commanding the 7th Battalion in 1915-16. His active service includes the occupation of Crete, the final advance to Khartoum, the South African campaign, and France and Belgium. He was a brigadier-general and divisional commander in France, Commandant of the Senior Officers' School at Aldershot, Assistant Inspector of Training in France, and Director of Military Training in India.

Eight Clydesdale horses were burned to death in a fire yesterday at the stables of a farm at Lossiemouth belonging to Mr. James H. Glennie, solicitor and Town Clerk of Lossiemouth.

Obituary

LORD DEWAR

BUSINESS AND SPORT

Lord Dewar died suddenly at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence, Homestall, East Grinstead, at the age of 66. With his elder brother, Lord Forteviot, whose death we announced on November 25 last, he developed the family business until it became one of the largest whisky-distilling concerns in the world. But Lord Dewar had many other interests. He was fond of racing, shooting, and coursing ; he was one of the earliest motorists ; and he achieved remarkable success as a poultry and pigeon fancier.

Born at Perth on January 6, 1864, Thomas Robert Dewar was the brother of Arthur Dewar, formerly Solicitor-General for Scotland, who was made a Judge of the Court of Session with the Bench title of Lord Dewar, and who died in 1917; and also of John Alexander Dewar, Lord Forteviot. Their father, who was a prosperous distiller of Perth, died prematurely, and John, who was left in full control, resolved, in association with Thomas, to create a demand for Scotch whisky, at that time considered inferior to the Irish. The great amalgamated firm of Buchanan-Dewar, Limited, is the best proof of how well they succeeded, and also the fact that Lord Forteviot's estate amounted to £4,405,977, on which the death duties were £1,722,885.

From 1892 to 1895 he sat on the London County Council for West Marylebone, and in 1897-98 served as a Sheriff of the City of London, later becoming a Lieutenant of the City. Unlike Lord Forteviot, who was a Liberal, he was a Unionist, and sat for St. George's, Tower Hamlets, from 1900 to 1906. He was knighted in 1902, received a baronetcy in 1917, and in 1919 was created Baron Dewar, of Homestall, Sussex.

Lord Dewar was one of the earliest pioneers of motoring, and bought one of the cars which achieved the historic first run to Brighton. Finding a man who could drive a car (no easy matter in those days), he started from Longacre and proceeded without accident to Trafalgar-square, but here one of the old omnibus drivers, amid loud cheers from other omnibus men, deliberately ran into him and smashed three of the wooden spokes of one of his wheels. It would, as he used to say, have been futile to take the omnibus driver's name and address, for at that time it was doubtful if any jury would convict for an assault, however serious, upon a motorist. His belief in motoring, however, was unimpaired by this incident, and he gave the Dewar Trophy for the most meritorious motor-car performance of the year.

It was in 1897 that Lord Dewar first registered his colours as an owner of race-horses. His horses were then trained by J. Day, afterwards by C. Waugh, and then by S. Pickering. During the last few years he had horses with P. Darling and with D. Pickering, a very able young trainer and the son of S. Pickering. Quite early in his racing career Lord Dewar was successful, for in 1899 his Forfarshire was only just beaten in the National Breeders Produce Stakes, and went on to win his next four races as a two-year-old. Two of these races were run at Kempton Park : the Kempton Park International Breeders Stakes and the Imperial Stakes. In the Derby of the following year Forfarshire started second favourite to Diamond Jubilee, but he was nearly knocked over at Tattenham Corner. Many years later another colt belonging to Lord Dewar, Abbots Trace, fell in the Derby when he was going very well and had seemed certain to gain a place. Abbots Trace was ridden by Donoghue, and it is from this time that the race for the Derby may be considered to have become one which, in spite of its distance, a mile and half, is always run at full speed from beginning to end. Abbots Trace was probably the best horse ever owned by Lord Dewar, who believed in him, and used him as a sire, but, although the horse got a number of winners, they were never really better than good handicappers. A son of Abbots Trace, Abbots Speed, twice won the "Jubilee," and once the Duke of York Handicap.

Lord Dewar, who was elected a member of the Jockey Club in 1927, had original ideas about breeding and was a very valuable owner in that he was thoroughly independent and had the best interests of racing very close at heart. His last runner was Golden Dawn, who ran in the Greenham Plate at Newbury yesterday. This colt was well backed for this race. It had been intended to start a four-year-old colt belonging to Lord Dewar named Aristotle for the Newbury Spring Cup this afternoon. The nomination is now void. Lord Dewar had left four colts in the Derby for this year, namely Golden Dawn, The Recorder, Lovat Scout, and Challenger. Among other good horses owned by him were Jurisdiction, who was second in the One Thousand Guineas; Braxted, who won the Stewards Cup; and Sunny Trace, who was fully expected by many people to win the Derby a few years ago. With The Black Abbot Lord Dewar won the Gimcrack Stakes in 1928.

Lord Dewar was also interested in coursing, and he won the Waterloo Cup in 1915 with Winning Number, which he bought for 280 guineas.

As a poultry and pigeon fancier, Lord Dewar since the War had won probably a greater number of prizes than any other exhibitor. It was not unusual for his exhibits to secure fifty or sixty prizes at the more important poultry shows in this country and in the United States. His greatest triumph was in 1928, when he secured the championship awards for best exhibits at the London Dairy Show and the Crystal Palace Show—the two most important events of the year—with two White Wyandotte cockerels. His most important successes were obtained with this breed ; but he was also a successful breeder and exhibitor of Leghorns, Minorcas, Cochins, Dorkings, Sussex, Orpingtons, and Bantams. At Homestall, East Grinstead, the model poultry farm was one of the chief attractions for visitors, and the careful preparation of his show birds doubtless accounted for his many successes. He took a keen interest in the organization of the poultry industry and of poultry shows. He was elected president of the Poultry Club for the Jubilee year (1926-27), and for many years he had been president of the Crystal Palace Grand International Show. He was also a vice-president of the World Poultry Congress, 1930.

As an after-dinner speaker Lord Dewar was in great request, and he published a book, "Toasts and Maxims and Wisdom Compressed." His humour was rather like that of the late Mr. Chauncey Depew, never too subtle for instant apprehension. For instance, he once said to the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours : "I claim to be an amateur artist, although I may not look like one. When I look at my work I often think of the other amateur artist who asked a friend to give his opinion, the subject being a cow in a meadow. The friend said, 'The ship seems all right, but I think you have made the sea just a little bit too green." Lord Dewar's writings included a description of "A Ramble round the Globe," "Prohibition in the United States, Canada, and New Zealand," and "Experiences of the Gothenburg System." Lord Dewar was unmarried, and his peerage becomes extinct.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ALINGTON

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Cyril Marmaduke Alington, of Swinhope House, North Thoresby, Lincolnshire, died yesterday at the age of 57.

Born on June 15, 1872, he was the elder son of the late Admiral A. H. Alington, of Swinhope House, and was a second cousin of Dr. Alington, the headmaster of Eton College Educated at Kelly College, Tavistock, he joined The East Lancashire Regiment in April 1893, and obtained his company in November 1901. He served in the South African War in 1902, and retired in December, 1911. He was employed as a retired officer at the War Office from July, 1913, until January, 1915, when he rejoined The East Lancashire Regiment and served in France and Belgium from June to July, 1915, and commanded a battalion of the regiment. He was wounded, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1919. He rejoined the War Office as retired officer in the Military Secretary's Department in April, 1921, and retained that appointment till his death.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alington was a very fine miniature rifle shot, and was a leading member of the Ham and Petersham Rifle Club. He was a member of the British team in the International matches against the United States of America for the Dewar Trophy in 1923, 1925, 1926, and 1927, being in the winning team in 1926. In 1929 he was the winner of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs' Competition for all county silver medal holders, and in the same year he won the "Oxo" challenge cup at the Bisley National Small-bore Meeting. In 1927 he was the winner of the Middlesex County Championship, and in 1925 he won the Civil Service Championship. He married, in 1903, Gladys Evelyn, daughter of Major Bramston Hamilton, R.H.A., of Bitterne Grove, Hants, and leaves six sons, one of whom is now serving in the Royal Navy.

THE WEATHER

RATHER UNSETTLED : COOLER

Meteorological Office, April 11

General Inference from Observations at 6 p.m.—An extensive depression centred east of Iceland is moving east-south-east and will maintain a general westerly air circulation over the British Isles, with unsettled and somewhat cooler weather in most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., S.W.—Wind becoming south-west or west, moderate ; fair at first, probably rain later ; moderate temperature.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Fair at first in the South, but cooler, unsettled showery weather becoming general.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel.—Wind south-westerly, moderate ; fair at first, perhaps rain later ; perhaps local mist or fog in morning ; sea slight or moderate.

Irish Sea.—Wind south-west or west ; fresh, probably veering ; cloudy ; rain or showers ; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London - Paris - Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds between south-west and west, 10-15 m.p.h. at surface, 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft., lighter on the Continent. Local mist or fog early, becoming fair on the Continent, but cloudy in S.E. England, with rain spreading from the West in the afternoon. Visibility 500 yards in many places early, becoming three-six miles generally.

Sun rises, 5.14 a.m. ; sets, 6.49 p.m.
Moon sets, 5.6 a.m. ; rises, 6.7 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 7.19 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.5 a.m. and 1.29 p.m.

TO-MORROW
Summer Time
Sun rises, 6.12 a.m. ; sets, 7.30 p.m.
Moon sets, 6.19 a.m. ; rises, 8.30 p.m.
Full Moon, 6.48 a.m.
Lighting-up time, 8.50 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.43 a.m. and 3.10 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, April 11, 6 p.m.—Bar., 1,010.7mb. (29.85in.), falling slowly ; temp., 57.0deg. ; humidity, 55 per cent. ; wind, S.E., light ; weather, fine.

Thursday, 6 p.m., to Friday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 39deg. ; rainfall, nil.

Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 62deg. ; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 9.5hrs.

DEEP EARTH TEMPERATURE

The temperature of the earth 4ft. below the surface at Greenwich at noon yesterday was 45.2deg.

The temperatures at Edinburgh, taken at 9 a.m. yesterday, were :—1ft., 42.5deg. ; 4ft., 42.3deg. ; 12ft., 45.4deg.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were :—

Hampstead, 1 ; Kingsway, 2 ; Clacton, 7 ; Lowestoft, 11 ; St. Andrews, 3 ; Southport, 3 ; Torquay, 8½ ; Ventnor, 6.

TWO VESSELS LAUNCHED AT WALLSEND

OIL-TANKERS FOR NORWAY

Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited, of Wallsend, launched two vessels yesterday, both being motor tankers of about 11,000 tons dead weight. Each was built for Messrs. Filefjelk, of Oslo. The vessels were respectively christened the Filefjelk and Havbor by Mrs. Bjorge and Mrs. Meyer.

The vessels are two of a large number of Norwegian tankers ordered from Swan, Hunter, and Mr. T. E. Thirlaway (chairman), in proposing a toast of success, congratulated the Norwegian owners for their enterprise in placing so many orders in this country during the past two years.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening :—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min	Temp. Max	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	0·8	—	38	47	Mainly fourr.
Banff	4·3	—	40	56	Fair, rain later.
Bath	9·2	—	37	63	Bright.
Berwick-o-T.	8·8	—	35	57	Fine.
Bexhill	10·2	—	42	57	Cloudless.
Blackpool	1·5	—	41	49	Cloudy, mist early
Bognor Regis	10·2	—	41	56	Cloudless.
Bournem'th	10·0	—	39	62	Cloudless.
Bridlington	7·5	—	—	55	Bright, then dull.
Brighton	10·9	—	42	60	Cloudless.
Buxton	10·0	—	36	52	Bright.
Buxton	4·0	1	44	53	Mist, then fair.
Cheltenham	6·2	—	40	61	For. then fine.
Clacton	10·6	—	39	52	Cloudless.
Cleethorpes	4·0	—	40	60	Mist, then bright.
Colwyn Bay	5·1	—	44	49	Fair.
Cromer	4·7	—	38	55	Fair.
Deal	0·5	—	39	48	Dull, for later.
Douglas	6·3	—	39	52	Bright to cloudy.
Dover	10·5	—	42	58	Bright, fog later.
Dovercourt	9·0	—	37	53	Bright.
Eastbourne	10·8	—	41	55	Cloudless.
Exmouth	9·3	—	41	57	Bright.
Falmouth	9·6	—	43	59	Bright, mist early.
Felixstowe	10·7	—	35	54	Bright.
Folkestone	8·9	—	42	57	Fine, fog later.
Guernsey	10·7	—	46	54	Cloudless.
Harrogate	9·0	—	42	58	Bright.
Hastings	10·6	—	40	58	Bright.
Hunstanton	1·0	—	40	59	Cloudy.
Ilfracombe	10·2	—	40	54	Cloudless.
Ilkley	9·2	—	41	58	Bright.
Jersey	10·7	—	45	59	Cloudless.
Leamington	5·2	—	37	62	Fair.
Lerwick	0·3	2	41	46	Dull, rain later.
Littlehampton	11·1	—	39	58	Cloudless.
Llandudno	5·5	—	37	53	For. then fair.
Lowestoft	10·3	—	33	53	Bright.
Mablethorpe	3·8	—	34	57	B

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CARNATION CATALOGUE FROM
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Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 11

The Queen, attended by the Lady Desborough and the Lady Bertha Dawkins, visited the Marie Louise Club, Sunninghill, this morning.

Sir Walter Lawrence, Bt., has arrived at the Castle and the Rt. Hon. S. M. and Mrs. Bruce have left.

The Earl of Erne (Royal Horse Guards) and Mr. Edward and Mrs. Peacock had the honour of dining with The King and Queen this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, APRIL 11

The Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce and Mrs. Bruce visited the Duke and Duchess of York and remained to Luncheon.

The Venezuelan Minister has left for Switzerland, where he will stay for about three weeks.

General the Earl and the Countess of Cavan and Miss Daphne Mulholland have left 22, Great Cumberland-place for Italy, and will not be back until the beginning of May.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere will hold a reception at Bridgewater House on Tuesday, June 3, in honour of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh will leave 23, South Audley-street on Monday for Cannes. As they are going by road, they expect to be away for at least three weeks.

The Earl and Countess of Beotive will leave 41, Portman-square on Tuesday for Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath, where they will remain for Easter.

The Countess of Leicester has left 47, Park-street for Holkham, Norfolk.

The Countess of Iveagh left 11, St. James's-square, yesterday to join the Earl of Iveagh at Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin. She will return to London on Monday, and will leave again for Ireland as soon as the House rises.

Cora Countess of Strafford left 30, Grosvenor-square yesterday morning for Paris. She expects to be away until the beginning of May.

Priscilla Countess Annesley will leave Eccleston-square to-day for Paris, and will return to spend Easter at The Lodge, Cox Green, Berkshire.

Anne Countess of Mexborough will leave 10, Hans-place on Monday for Dieppe.

Viscount Bearsted will leave London to-day to join Viscountess Bearsted in the South of France, where they will remain until the end of the month.

Viscount and Viscountess Esher have left London for Watlington Park, where they will remain during the month of April.

Lord Ormathwaite returned to 34, Bassett-road on Thursday from Badminton House, Gloucestershire, where he has been staying with the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort. He will leave today for Bayham Abbey, Lamberhurst, where he will be spending Easter with Marquess and Marchioness Camden.

Lord Woolavington has left 25, Berkeley-square to spend Easter at Lavington Park, Petworth.

Lord Hampton will leave 18, Evelyngardens to-day for Provence, and will be away for a fortnight. Letters will not be forwarded.

Lord Cawley left London yesterday in the Edinburgh Castle for Madeira.

Sir John and Lady Eleanor Keane and the Misses Keane have gone to Cappoquin for Easter, but will return to 46, Hamilton-terrace at the end of April.

Sir Herbert and Lady Samuelson have left England for Beaulieu and Florence, and expect to be abroad about a month.

Lady Hamilton Benn has arrvied at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove.

The coming-of-age of Sir Arthur Hay of Park, which takes place to-morrow, will be celebrated quietly in Edinburgh.

Mr. Dougal and Lady Evelyn Malcolm will return to 20, Sussex-square tomorrow from Rhodesia.

The Counsellor of the Chilean Legation and Mme. Luis Renard have moved from Carlton Court, Pall Mall, S.W.1, to 16, Hertford-street, Mayfair, which will be their permanent address. (Telephone, Mayfair 4307.)

Mr. Hannon, M.P., is suffering from a very severe chill, and has to cancel all his week-end engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Mayer, who are staying at the Hotel Metropole, Monte Carlo, are going to Rome for Easter, where they will be staying at the Palace Hotel.

Mrs. Alfred Bosson has now left London for the Continent, where she will be travelling until the end of the month.

Mrs. Vaughan Lee is deeply grateful to the many friends who have written and sent flowers on the occasion of the death of her mother, Mrs. Pickering. She hopes to write and thank every one personally in course of time.

The partners in the firm of Sutton and Sons, of Reading, Mr. Leonard Sutton, Mr. E. P. F. Sutton, Mr. L. Noel Sutton, and Mr. Martin Audley F. Sutton, desire to convey to their many customers and friends their appreciation of the countless expressions of sympathy extended to them in the recent loss of their second partner, Mr. Martin H. F. Sutton.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress are giving an afternoon reception at the Mansion House on Tuesday, May 6, to meet the members of the National Association of Probation Officers.

Lady Headley was at home to the Near and Middle East Association last evening at 98, Portland-place, to hear Commendatore Luigi Villari speak on "Italy's Problems in the Near East." The Dowager Lady Boyle presided.

Lady (Trevor) Dawson held a reception at 6, Great Stanhope-street on Thursday, at which guests were received by Sir John Hewett, vice-president of the Ross Institute. Major Lockwood Stevens, organizing secretary of the Ross Institute, showed the film that he took of Nepalese life last year, when he and Sir Malcolm Watson, representing the institute, visited the country to advise on antimalarial measures.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy Richard, Baron Raglan, Sir Charles Leolin Forestier-Walker, Bt., M.P., Brigadier-General Edmund Arthur Herbert, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dunstan Griffiths have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Monmouth.

The exhibition of Captain Peter North portraits at 38, Old Burlington-street has been extended to Thursday, April 17.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond presided at a committee meeting yesterday at Claridge's for the dinner to be held at the Mansion House on June 12 in aid of the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, which the Duke of Gloucester has consented to attend. Among those present were:—

Lady Janet Balfour, Lady Baron, the Hon. Mrs. Denis Bingham, Mrs. Cuthbertson, the Countess of Carlisle, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Fitzmaurice of Orkney, Lady Lady Domville, Mrs. Fitzmaurice of Orkney, Lady Lady Domville, Mrs. Fitzmaurice of Orkney, Lady Diana Gibb, Lady Hamond-Graeme, Mr. C. G. Hancock, Mrs. Carl Holmes, Mrs. Herman Lebus, the Countess of Lisburne, Lady Orpen, Mrs. Arthur Rye, Mrs. A. Van den Bergh, Mrs. Clare Van Neck, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mr. H. E. West, and Princess Wiasemsky.

An anonymous cheque for £500 has been sent to Mrs. Mond in response to her appeal for the dinner.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. H. R. JACKMAN AND MISS ROWELL

The marriage will take place on April 26 of Henry Rutherford Jackman, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Jackman, Toronto, and Mary Coyne, only daughter of the Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K.C., and Mrs. Rowell, of Crescent-road, Toronto, Canada.

LIEUTENANT W. H. L. HARRISON, R.N., AND MISS PEELE

The engagement is announced between Wilfrid Hugh Lane, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harrison, of The Grey House, Durham, and Margaret Dickinson, elder daughter of Major H. Peele, T.D., and Mrs. Peele, of Springfield, Durham.

THE REV. O. L. MARTIN AND MISS ALLEN-STOKES

The marriage arranged between Oswald Lunn Martin and Mary Allen-Stokes will take place quietly at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Wednesday, April 30, at 1.15 p.m. Friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. J. C. HEWETSON AND MISS E. F. E. GODSON

The engagement is announced between James Charlesworth Hewetson, M.B., B.S., son of the late John Hewetson, I.C.S., and Mrs. Hewetson, Mongeham, Deal, and Enid Frances Entwistle, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John H. Godson, of Cheadle, Cheshire.

MR. J. R. WALTER AND MISS P. C. WOODHOUSE

The marriage arranged between Mr. John R. Walter, Nigerian Civil Service, son of Dr. and Mrs. Walter, of Morley St. Botolph, Norfolk, and Miss P. C. Woodhouse, daughter of Mr. F. D. Woodhouse and Mrs. Woodhouse, The Old Ford House, Blandford St. Mary, Dorset, will take place at St. Mary's Church on April 25.

MR. H. F. HINDE AND MISS P. ASH

The engagement is announced of Harold F. Hinde, Caley Hall, Old Hunstanton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Hinde, of Cringleford, and Peggy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ash, Town Close-road, Norwich.

MR. A. E. THOMPSON AND MISS COMBE

The engagement is announced between Arthur Edward Thompson, son of Mr. W. H. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Sendonia Blanche, elder daughter of Mrs. Arthur Thorne, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MARRIAGES

MR. L. BOULTBEE AND MISS B. WIENER

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, of Mr. Leonard Boultbee, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, son of the late Rev. Frederick Croxall Boultbee, of Arnion Lodge, Combe Down, Bath, and Miss Beryl Wiener, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wiener, of 79c, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.7. Prebendary Gough officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of deep cream lace, with a long-sleeved bodice and a full ankle-length skirt cut into pointed godets. A long lace train, lined with ruched pink georgette, fell from the shoulders, and was partly covered by a longer parchment tulle veil, edged with gold, which depended from a coronet of orange-blossom and pearls. A bouquet of lilies of the valley and green orchids was carried. There were five attendants—Miss Dorothy MacDonald, a little girl who carried the train, and Miss Sylvia Fraser, Miss Roma Aberne, Miss Betty Lister, and Miss Connie Densham. The grown-up bridesmaids wore frocks of apple-green chiffon, decorated with panels of cream lace on the long skirts and deep cape collars of chiffon on the tight-fitting bodices. They wore crinoline hats to match their frocks, and they carried bouquets of deep cream roses. The small girl wore a Kate Greenaway frock of cream satin with a bandeau of pearl embroidery across her head. Mr. Geoffrey Bowly was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the Rembrandt Hotel.

MR. A. W. KENDALL AND MISS HACKETT

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Clement Danes, Strand, of Mr. Arthur Wallis Kendall, younger son of Dr. J. A. Kendall, and Miss Verna Hackett, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Winthrop Hackett and of Lady Moulden. The Rev. H. M. M. Hackett officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. Pennington Bickford.

The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a gown of parchment-tinted satin with a tulle veil held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a Victorian posy of blue and cream flowers tied with tulle. Miss Simonette Cooper Willis, in a parchment-tinted chiffon Empire frock, carried the satin train, and there were also four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Joanne Hackett (sister of the bride), Miss Nancy Kendall (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Margaret Moulden, and Mrs. Le Vay, the matron of honour. They wore Empire dresses of powder-blue chiffon with large cream hats, and carried sheaves of cream roses. Dr. Cogswell was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at Australia House.

MR. W. H. DIMSDALE AND MISS H. E. BROWN

The marriage of Wilfrid Hampden Dimsdale, son of the late Marcus Southwell Dimsdale and Mrs. Marcus Dimsdale, of Cambridge, and Helen Easdale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, of Bowdon, Cheshire, took place quietly in London on Thursday, April 10. The reception will be held in London on April 30.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

THE PATRIARCH OF SERBIA

A memorial service for the Patriarch of Serbia will be held to-morrow at the Russian Orthodox Church, Buckingham Palace-road, at about 12.45 p.m. (after Holy Liturgy).

THE NEWBURY MEETING

A LARGE ATTENDANCE

There was a large attendance for the first day of the Newbury Spring Meeting. The weather was perfect, as there was bright sunshine with a soft breeze. Thin tweed and light coats were generally worn by those present, and the colours chiefly seen were blue and yellow and a good deal of black.

The Marchioness of Blandford wore a navy-blue suit with a fox fur and a light red felt hat, and was with the Marquess of Blandford. Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston was in the private stand, dressed in a navy-blue wool marocain long coat, with a white fox collar and a coarse blue straw hat bound with white satin ribbon. The Countess of Rosebery chose a yellow-flecked brown coat and skirt collared with lynx, and a yellow and brown felt hat. The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, the latter in a Cambridge-blue and grey check three-quarter coat and skirt, a blue stockinette jumper and felt hat in the same blue, were entertaining in their box.

Viscountess Adare wore a black cloth tailor-made suit with a white charmeuse shirt and a black felt hat. The Hon. Sylvia Portman was in a jade-green light tweed frock and a hat of the same material, with a grey tweed coat. Lady Hillingdon was in a yellow-flecked black coat and skirt, and a turned-up yellow hat. The Hon. Mrs. George Lambton was dressed in brown and white check coat and skirt, and had a beige and brown mixture felt hat. The Hon. Mrs. Duberly wore a navy-blue coat and skirt, a silver fox fur, and a navy felt hat; the Hon. Mrs. Jenkinson was dressed in a beige coat and skirt, with a beige fox fur and a felt hat to tone; Mrs. Dudley Gilroy wore a brown-lined coat with a round collar of sealskin and a beige beret felt hat; Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh was in blue, as also was Lady Towle. Mrs. Sofer Whitburn wore a beige-flecked red long coat and a beige felt hat bound with red Petersham. Lady de Trafford, dressed in a navy-blue coat and skirt, a beige georgette blouse, a silver fox fur, and a navy-blue hat, was with Sir Humphrey de Trafford. The Countess of Ilchester was in a pale blue tweed coat, flecked with white, and a hat to tone.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The REV. E. STREETE, curate-in-charge of Bungalow Town, Shoreham, has been appointed by the Bishop of Chichester to be vicar of St. Alban's, Preston, Brighton.

The REV. G. E. JENKINS, priest-in-charge of All Saints' Church, Reading, has been appointed vicar of Twyford, Berks—patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

The REV. S. B. HENSON, who has been curate of Kempston, Bedford, for three years, has accepted the rectory of St. James, Collyhurst, Manchester.

The REV. G. H. K. PEDLEY, curate at St. John's, Coventry, has been appointed succentor of Coventry Cathedral.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 5 p.m., the Master of the Temple will give a series of addresses in the Temple Church on "The World, the Flesh, the Devil —and a Remedy."

Donations are being invited towards a fund for the purchase of the advowson of Somersby Church, Lincolnshire (where the poet Tennyson was baptized), to present it to the Bishop of Lincoln and others as a public trust. The period of option is limited. Gifts should be sent as soon as possible to Canon Alfred Hunt, Kirkby Laythorpe Rectory, Lincolnshire.

RECEPTION

MRS. STIMSON

The Secretary of State for the United States and Mrs. Stimson gave a tea-party at The Warren House, Stanmore, yesterday, when their guests included:—

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Italian Ambassador, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. Uriburu and Mlle. Uriburu, the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Ferit Bey, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze, the Minister for El Salvador, the Counsellor to the Egyptian Legation, and the Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires.

Admiral Baron Afredo Acton, Mrs. Abbey, the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Alington, Miss Elizabeth Alington, Vice-Admiral D. Murray Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, the Duchess of Atholl, Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Commander C. J. L. and Mrs. Bittleston, Lieutenant-Colonel Alan and Mrs. Bourne, M. Briand, the Hon. Lady Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Brown, Major Gerald H. Brown, Earl and Countess Buxton, Lady Alethea Buxton, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Casey, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Mr. Erik Colban, Mr. and Mrs. R. Craigie, Colonel the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton, Mrs. E. Cunard, Sir Howard D'Egville, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Mrs. Paul Derrick, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, Lady Patricia Moore, M. Dumesnil, Mr. J. E. Fenton, the Warden of New College and Mrs. Fisher, Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher, Lady Fisher and Miss Fisher, Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Lady FitzGerald, Sir John and Lady Mildred FitzGerald, Lady Gilbey and Mr. W. E. Gilbey, Colonel and Lady Muriel Gore-Browne, Signor Grandi, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, Colonel Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Lady Herbert, Mrs. Hewett, Mr. Milton Prince Higgins, Squadron Leader and Mrs. Hodsoll, the Hon. Lady Hood, Mr. Justice and Lady Horridge, Commodore Walter Hose, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Hyde, Count Kabayama, Commander the Hon. J. M. and Mrs. Kenworthy, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Mrs. E. Blossom Knox, Mr. Harold J. Laski, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawson, Sir Maurice and Lady Levy, M. Georges Leygues, Mrs. William Lindsey, Lady Lowther, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, M. Rene Massigli, Colonel the Marquis Toshinari Mayeda and the Marchioness Mayeda, the Countess of Minto, Mrs. Florence Morgan, Lady Cynthia Mosley, M. Henri Moysset, Mr. and Mrs. John Spencer Muirhead, Air Vice-Marshal Newall and Mrs. Newall, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Mr. Katsumi Nihro, the Mayor and Mayoress of Northampton, Lady Northcote, Major-General and Mrs. Oldfield, Don Umberto dei Marchesi Cugia de Sant Orsola.

Lord and Lady Parmoor, Ambassador and Mrs. William Phillips, Capitaine de Vaisseau Comte de Ruffi de Pontevès-Gevaudan and Comtesse Ruffie de Pontevès-Gevaudan, Mrs. Preston, Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Ralston, Mrs. Rannie, Sir Harold Reckitt, Lord Revelstoke, Mr. Chalmers Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Ripley, Miss Rose Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Major-General Sir Granville and Lady Ryrie, Miss Ryrie, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Viscountess Sandhurst, Lady Sharp, Admiral Sirianni, Professor and Mrs. Smiddy, Earl and Countess Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spender, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Stearns, Sir Campbell Stuart, Admiral and Lady Takarabe, M. André Tardieu, Mr. and Mrs. te Water, Lord Thomson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. P. Vanier, Sir Robert Vansittart, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wilford and Miss Wilford.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Bronner, Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Brown, Mr. Irwin D. Canham, Mr. Arthur de Greve, Mr. and Mrs. Arno Dosch Fleurot, Mr. Harry R. Fiory and Mrs. Gilman, M. Andre Geraud, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grigg, Mr. De Witt Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Webb Miller, Mr. Drew Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wales, Mr. Theodore Wallen, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Mr. Lammot Belin, Mr. Raymond E. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. David McK. Key, Mr. Robert L. Buell, Colonel and Mrs. John R. Thomas, jun., Miss Hughberta Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Charles Burnett, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Charles M. Wesson, Major Martin F. Scanlon, Major and Mrs. Paul W. Evans, Captain John C. MacArthur, Captain and Mrs. William W. Galbraith, Commander and Mrs. Ralph Trowbridge Hanson, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. George Murray, Lieutenant-Commander Howard F. Kingman, Consul-General Albert Halstead, Consul-General and Mrs. John K. Davis, Consul and Mrs. N. P. Davis, Consul and Mrs. C. C. Broz, Consul and Mrs. W. H. Scott, Vice-Consul and Mrs. John H. Lord, Vice-Consul and Mrs. Roy W. Baker, Vice-Consul J. F. Chaffey, Vice-Consul and Mrs. Daniel Miller, Vice-Consul and Mrs. J. E. Callahan, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Caswell, Dr. and Mrs. Ronald N. Marquis, Captain and Mrs. P. G. Grenning, Mr. J. H. E. McAndrew and Miss McAndrew, Mr. Charles F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Reed, Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, Admiral and Mrs. William V. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson Page, Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, Mr. George A. Gordon, Mr. George Rublee, Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. J. R. P. Pringle, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. H. E. Yarnell, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. A. J. Hepburn, Captain W. W. Smyth, Captain and Mrs. A. H. Van Keuren, Captain and Mrs. Montgomery E. Higgins, Commander and Mrs. Harold C. Train, Lieutenant Charles W. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill, Mrs. and Mrs. William H. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Salmon, Mr. W. T. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Noel H. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Vinton Chapin, Mr. Michael J. McDermott, Mr. Herbert F. Wright, Captain Eugene A. Regnier, Captain John Halla, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Bates, and Mr. Joe R. Brewer.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION PICTURES

PAGEANT AT THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE

A Pageant of Italian Exhibition Pictures and a presentation of famous cartoons were given at the Prince of Wales Theatre yesterday in aid of the General Lying-in Hospital Extension Fund. The Countess of Birkenhead, Lady Chamberlain, Lady Colefax, Miss Olga Lynn, and Mr. George Belcher arranged the performance, and the Italian Ambassador was present.

The *tableaux* were produced with skill, the arrangement of the draperies and the tone of the colours of the original pictures being faithfully reproduced. The pictures were all shown in frames, and were introduced by Mr. Shane Leslie. Some famous statues as well as pictures were represented, and two of the most effective were Michael Angelo's "David," for which Lady Diana Gibb posed, and Verrocchio's "David," which was impersonated by the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, and a statue of the "Virgin and Child," by an Unknown Tuscan, for which Lady Diana Cooper posed, was particularly beautiful against a black background. There were some very good groups, including "The Finding of Moses," by Tiepolo, arranged by Mrs. Fred Lawson, and Giorgione's "The Music Party," which was excellently presented by Mrs. Shennan and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Elwes. Some of the most successful pictures were Da Forlì's "The Archangel Gabriel," by Lady Moira Combe; Crevelli's "Madonna," by Miss Valerie French; Mantegna's "St. George," by Mrs. Arthur James; and Lorenzo di Credi's "The Portrait of a Girl," by Mrs. Archie Campbell.

The cartoons included three famous examples from *Punch* by Tenniel, Keane, and Du Maurier, and others by Mr. Bateman, Mr. George Belcher, and Mr. Lewis Baumer, and a cartoon by the last-named artist, presented to the fund, was sold by auction by Sir Archibald Weigall for 130 guineas.

The Weisst-Hill Sextette played during the afternoon, mostly old Italian music, and Miss Maud Nelson sang.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1830. Price 7d.

At the late Warwickshire assizes sentence of death was passed upon and recorded against no less than 69 prisoners.

* * *

The Grand Jury for the city of Chester, on their discharge this day [Saturday] by the Recorder, recommended that at this period of proposed alteration in the peculiar jurisdiction of Cheshire and Wales, measures should be taken to relieve the citizens of Chester from the extraordinary burden of executing the criminals sentenced to death in Cheshire, at present imposed on the county of the city of Chester. The origin of this custom was not stated.

* * * *

There has lately been a good deal of activity amongst the smugglers along our coast, but which has been met by a corresponding degree of watchfulness by the coast-guard. We last week noticed a recounter which took place between the guard stationed at Portreath and a party of smugglers between that place and St. Ives. On the 24 ult the coast-guard stationed at East Looe seized 20 kegs of contraband spirits; and on Friday last the coast-guard stationed at Polperro seized 29 kegs of a similar description. Both seizures were lodged in the custom-house store at Looe.—*West Briton.*

3 per Cent. Cons., 93¾ to ¾.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 14, 15, 27, and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed, in writing, to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

Services at Wesley's Chapel, City-road, will be conducted from 1 to 2 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday by Gipsy Smith.

FORGIVENESS OF SIN

THE REVELATION OF THE CROSS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Christendom at this time turns to the Cross. We might have supposed that men would have been glad to forget it or to ignore it. Instead, they turn to it as if it provided that which is necessary for their well-being and could be found nowhere else. There is something in human life which draws them, as by an irresistible attraction, to this cruel instrument of death. All men feel its power. It is not simply the central fact of the Gospels and the constant theme of Apostolic preaching, it is the dominant force in the world to-day.

The attraction of the Cross lies in its gift of forgiveness. Men may find it difficult to explain this strange collocation. They are perhaps ready to recognize the influence of the Cross on the moral life of the world. They acknowledge that admiration for the fortitude of the Crucified and pity evoked by the spectacle of His undeserved sufferings patiently borne have effected a revaluation in our ethical ideals. The forgiveness of the Cross is another matter. Let it suffice here and now to point to the fact that throughout the New Testament, and no less throughout the whole range of Christian experience, the forgiveness of the Cross is seen to be in operation and manifested as the vital element in the production of a new life by which men overcome sin and are freed from it. The answer is found in experience.

The desire for the forgiveness of sin lies deep in the hearts of men. If we must confess that there are some who seem to have no consciousness of their sin, and pass through life, not indeed without any misgiving about themselves, but with no perception of their moral and spiritual condition as it is in the sight of an all-pure God, and therefore with no sense of sin, most men acknowledge sin's power and the misery it brings. The conditions of modern life make it comparatively easy for us to shirk this consciousness of sin—for a time. It is possible to be so absorbed in the affairs of the world, and so held in its rush and rattle, that we may easily put aside the suspicion that there is anything awry in our moral and spiritual condition. Yet no one can be entirely free from the sting of conscience. The best men feel sin's reality most acutely. When the Apostle declared that all have sinned he affirmed a fact we cannot deny:—

> Full bright ye shine, insuperable stars;
> Yet, if a man look hard upon you, none
> With total lustre blazeth. No, not one
> But hath some heinous freckle of the flesh
> Upon his shining cheek, not one but works
> His ray, opaqued with intermittent mist
> Of defect: Yea, you masters all must ask
> Some sweet forgiveness, which we leap to give.

Men are not satisfied with the forgiveness of their fellows: they need the forgiveness of God. This, so Christianity asserts, is the forgiveness of the Cross. "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." All His life was controlled by that purpose, but it is through His death that it was perfectly accomplished. Forgiveness is Divine forth-givingness, the free gift of a life which in the perfection of its spiritual power cleanses a man's soul from the taint of evil and requickens it with new spiritual energies by which he is freed from the power of sin. This forgiveness is offered to mankind from the Cross. When men frame their theories of how this is accomplished they may seem to do little but confuse us. Happily forgiveness is not dependent on their suppositions, as it is not dependent on our merits. It is a Divine gift, won at a great cost, yet freely given. An acute modern thinker once declared, "Sin cannot be explained, for it is irrational—the one irrational, lawless, meaningless thing in the whole universe." The only way in which it can be overcome is by a means which transcends our methods and our powers. God alone can deal with it, and for all who in penitence make Christ the centre of faith He has dealt with it once for all on the Cross.

One fact we must emphasize. The forgiveness thus provided is not merely a forgiveness of what men have done or omitted to do. Sin is represented by a mournfully long catalogue of terms, as if human language found great difficulty in describing its true nature and the far-reaching malignity of its activities. We speak of debts, trespasses, transgressions, and the rest, but after all sin has its source and action in persons, in the secret springs of life. Forgiveness of sin must deal with sin as it affects human personality. It is not enough that the debt should be paid, the trespass forgiven, and the transgression pardoned; the debtor, the trespasser, the transgressor must be freed from that within him which is the source of his evil actions, and his forgiveness is not complete until he has attained this freedom and lives in the liberty of righteousness.

Here we find the true significance of the Cross, and the business of Christian men in these hours of solemn commemoration. Once in the history of the world sin appeared without disguise, and the full enormity and the misery it has brought to mankind were made manifest. The Christian as he contemplates the Death of the Cross, reflecting on Who it was that so gave up his life, recognizes afresh the mystery of evil in the world and in his own heart. He also learns another secret. That which is the final revelation of sin is found by penitent faith to be the complete revelation of Divine love. "So God loved the world." The revelation of God is fulfilled in the assurance of the Cross. Hence Good Friday has its most comforting assurance. As Christians contemplate the Passion and Death of their Master the fountains of penitence are opened, and to their hearts thus prepared there comes the renewing power of Divine forgiveness, with all that it means of a soul at peace with God, requickened by the Divine spirit to meet the demands which confront men in life's pilgrimage. So the Cross—

> . . . . Wins a triumph over earth's despair;
> It turns to truth Life's failing prophecy,
> It tells us that the Lord of Heaven was brave
> And strong, and resolute in love to save
> The world that He had made.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

The University Boat Race, 12.30.

Mr. Amery at Birmingham.

Yorkshire Agricultural Society: Council meeting, Royal Station Hotel, York, 1.30; farmers' demonstration, 2.30.

Air Pageant, Municipal Aerodrome, Hull.

Homes for Working Boys in London: Annual gymnastic and singing competitions, Sir Cyril Cobb presiding, Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles' Drill Hall, 58, Buckingham-gate, 6.30.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields: Music, 3.15.

St. Margaret's, Westminster: Organ recital by Mr. Herbert Dawson, 5.30.

Marriage: Lieutenant D. W. MacKendrick, R.N., and Miss Ball, St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, 2.30.

Memorial Service: The Queen of Sweden, Swedish Church, Harcourt-street, 12.

Funerals: Lady Charles Pratt, Tonbridge Parish Church, 3 (Burial: Seal Church, Sevenoaks, 4); Mr. H. R. Pleydell-Bouverie, Christ Church, Winchester, 12.

TO-MORROW

Beautiful England Campaign: Dr. C. W. Saleeby on "Sunlight," Guildhouse, Eccleston-square, 3.30.

St. Edmund's Church, Lombard-street: The Pilgrim Players in *Everyman*, 7.

Garrick Theatre: *Brain.*

Aria Theatre: *The Man with the Portfolio.*

SPRING-FLOWERING SHRUBS

THE CORNELS

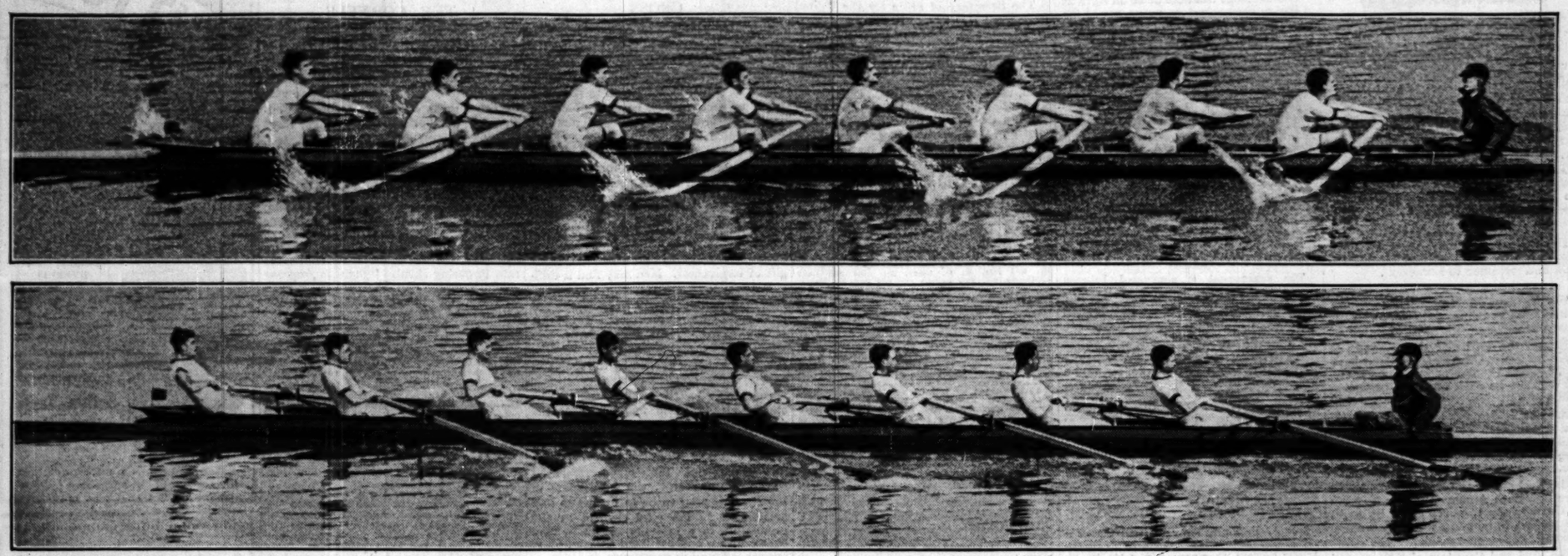
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The inspiring effect of a hot summer and autumn on flowering trees and shrubs in the following season is generally too clear to escape notice, and those who expect a great display of bloom on well-ripened wood during the next three months will probably not be disappointed. At any rate, the promise is there, though its fulfilment may be baulked by bad weather. A good if belated start, however, was made some weeks ago by that precocious peach *Prunus Davidiana*, which is usually a martyr to snow or frost and, unless carefully placed, to cutting winds; but in the South it escaped this year. It was followed by that first-rate flowering shrub *Viburnum fragrans* —which many find exasperatingly slow to reach the flowering stage—and the witch-hazels (*Hamamelis*).

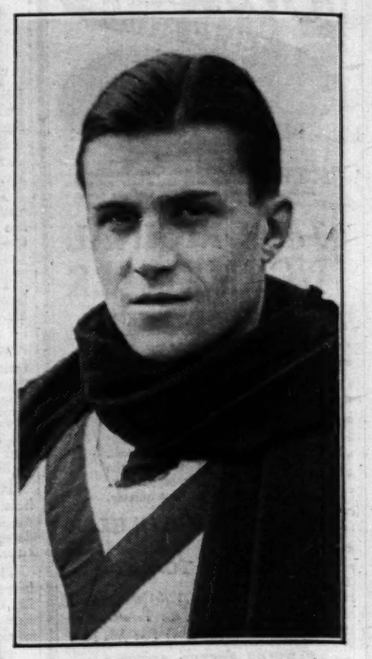
Apart from early rhododendrons these are usually the first important shrubs of the year to come into bloom. After them and towards the end of February, in a fair season, comes the Cornelian cherry, no cherry really, for all its brightly coloured fruit, but a member of the *Cornus* family, which embraces cornels and dogwoods. The flowers of all these come before the leaves, as they do in the species and varieties of *Forsythia*, which usually choose mid-March for the beginning of their blossoming, but tarried about a fortnight in the South this year. Nothing has been lost by the delay, for they are more flowery now than they have been for years.

In its early stages the Cornelian cherry (*Cornus mas*), like the witch-hazels and the rhododendron called *lutescens*, may disappoint impatient gardeners because of the comparative paucity and insignificance of the flowers and their pallid tint. But, like the other two, once it has reached adolescence it shows its true quality and is sheathed in a cloud of lemon from head to foot. In time this shrub assumes a loose, straggling habit, but if some attention is paid to young specimens as they grow they can be kept to a compact, upright habit,

TO-DAY'S BOAT RACE: THE TWO CREWS IN ACTION

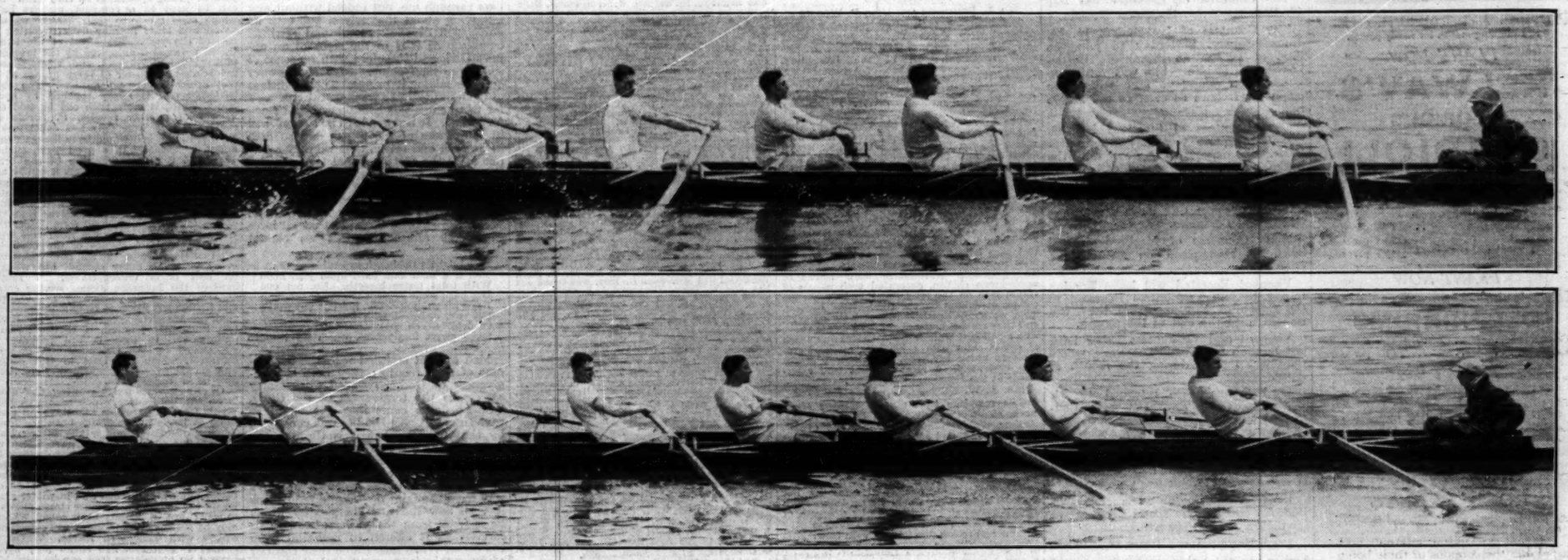


THE OXFORD EIGHT.—We illustrate to-day the action of the crews who will row in the Boat Race. Above are two photographs of a single stroke during Oxford's practice at Putney. Order of rowing: M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow); 2. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College); 3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College); 4. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose); 5. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church); 6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church); 7. D. E. Tinne (Eton and University College); C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke); H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox).



C. F. MARTINEAU, the Oxford stroke, of University College, who did so well in the Eights last year.

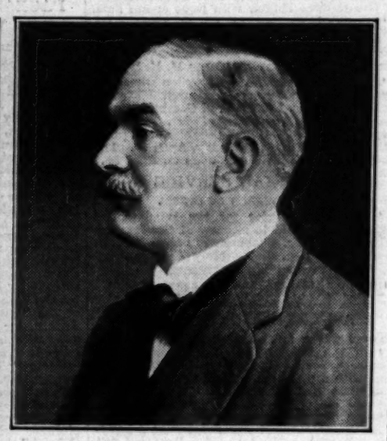
T. A. BROCKLEBANK, the Cambridge stroke. He stroked Cambridge to victory last year.



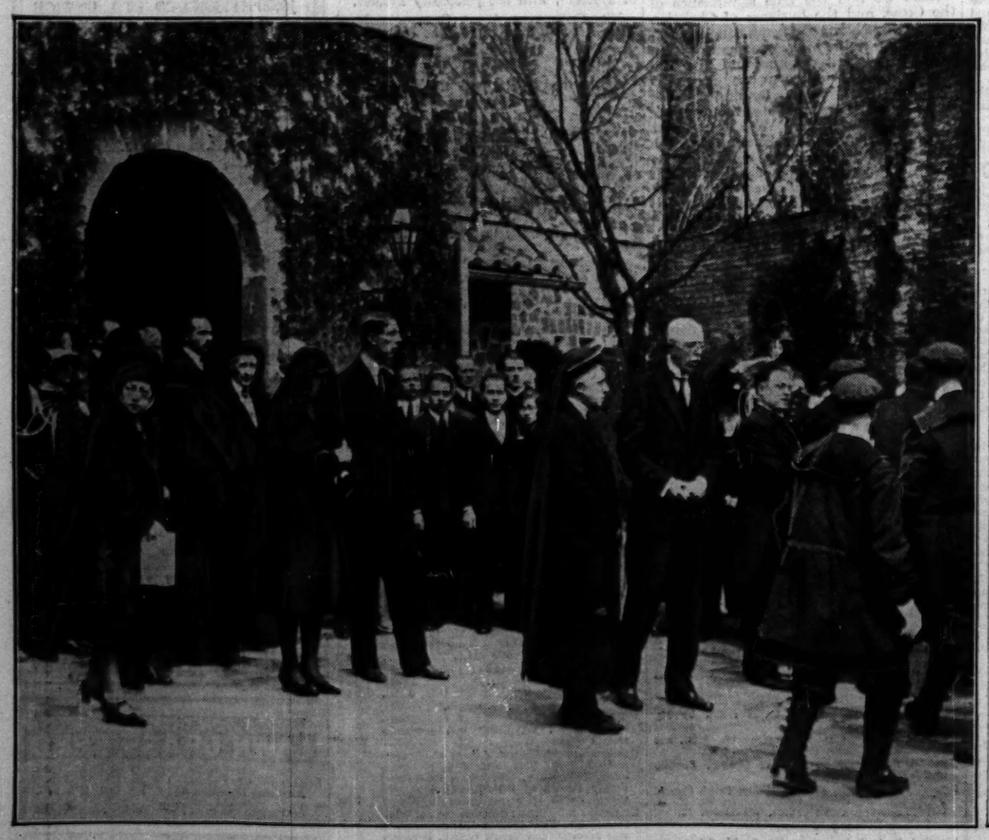
CAMBRIDGE AT PRACTICE.—Two photographs of a single stroke by the Cambridge eight at Putney. The order of rowing was: D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow); 2. H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity); 3. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity); 4. P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus); 5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity); 6. J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity); 7. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn); T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke); R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox).

A WEDDING AT BROMPTON.—Mr. Leonard Boultbee was married at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, yesterday, to Miss Beryl Wiener. The bride and bridegroom after the ceremony.

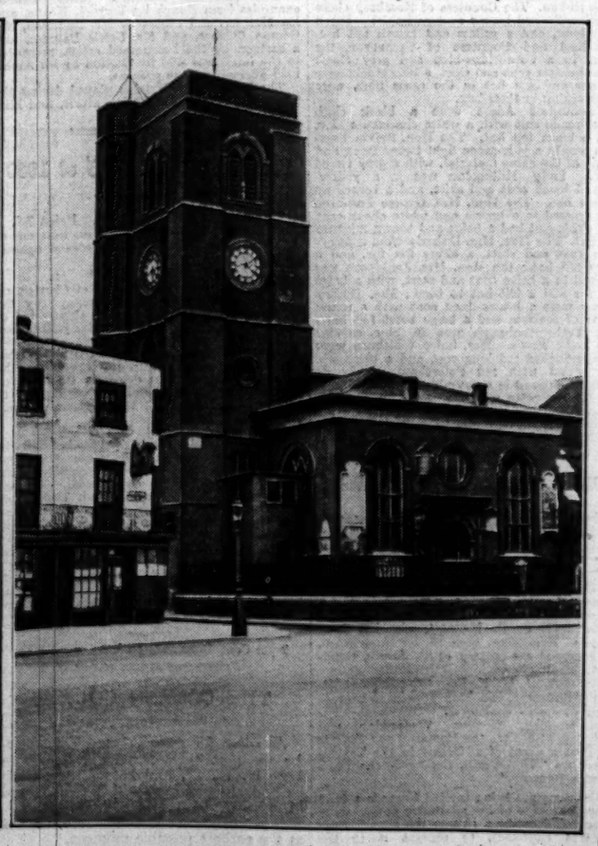
THE NEW GREAT SEAL.—Photographs of the two sides of the new Great Seal of the Realm. It has been made because of the alterations in the titles of the King and Parliament since the creation of the Irish Free State as a Dominion.



LORD DEWAR, who died yesterday, aged 66, at his Sussex home. He made a fortune as a distiller and was also well known as a racing owner, a poultry fancier, and a witty after-dinner speaker.



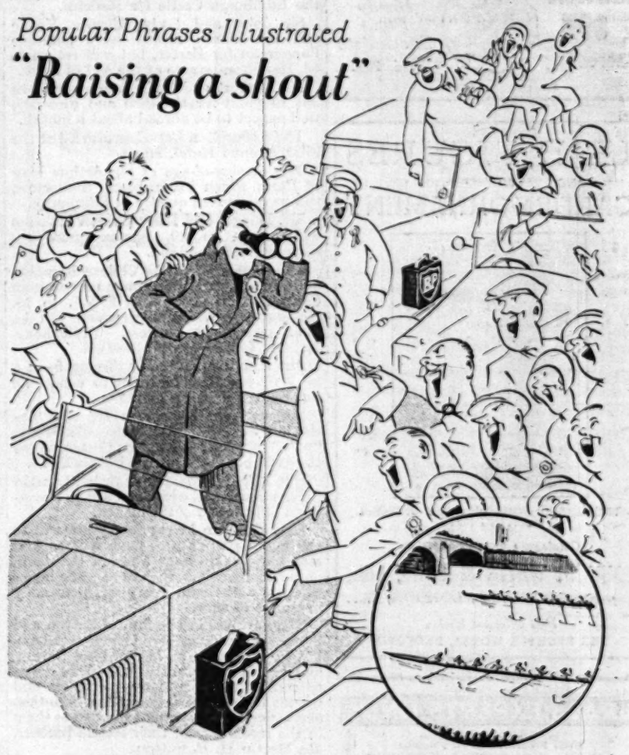
THE LATE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.—The scene outside the Villa Svezia, Rome, when the coffin of the late Queen of Sweden was taken from the villa to the station. Included in the group are the King of Sweden, Prince Wilhelm, and Princess Ingrid. The funeral will take place at Stockholm to-day.



CHELSEA OLD CHURCH.—The exterior of the "Old Church" on Chelsea Embankment, which is associated with Sir Thomas More. An appeal for funds for necessary repairs appears in our correspondence columns.

Popular Phrases Illustrated

"Raising a shout"



A fervid 'Blue' parked on the shore
Extolling his favourite crew, swore
"For rhythm so sweet
And pep you can't beat –"
"BP" came the crowd's mighty roar!

The New "BP"

Puts New Life into Your Car

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD

British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate. E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

FEATURES OF TRADE RETURNS

ATLAS ASSURANCE ACCOUNTS

The influence of lower prices is naturally reflected in the foreign trade returns, the figures for March again showing an appreciable decrease as compared with the same month last year. But if allowance be made for this factor, the results, while far from good, are not so depressing as they might appear to be, for the general wholesale price level is about 13 per cent. lower than it was a year ago. This is apparent from the fact that as compared with February, last month's results are rather better, and also from a comparison of the visible adverse trade balance which for the first quarter of the year is practically the same as in 1929 and 1928. Imports at £93,420,482 show a decrease of 5.2 per cent., British exports at £53,945,809 a decrease of 7.9 per cent., and re-exports at £7,660,351 a decrease of 23.2 per cent. The relatively greater fall in exports is the worst feature of the returns. Although imports as a whole were lower, manufactured articles increased by nearly £1,000,000, iron and steel forming the largest individual item, which is not a compliment to the competitive power of British industry. There were increased imports of cotton goods. Lower prices were not the universal cause of the decrease in imports, for in one or two cases while values were higher the volume was lower. Of a decrease of £4,677,548 in British exports, £4,454,000 was accounted for by manufactured articles. Of this, no less than £2,580,000 was due to cotton goods. Exports of woollens and worsteds fell by nearly £1,000,000, but there was only a slight decrease in iron and steel.

Treasury Bill Results

There was very little change in the results obtained at yesterday's weekly sale of Treasury Bills. Tenders were invited for £30,000,000, and applications amounted to £48,985,000, as compared with £43,100,000 for the £40,000,000 of bills offered last week. Only £28,000,000 were allotted, and the average rate of discount at which they were sold was £2 10s. 2.21d. per cent. per annum, against £2 10s. 9.58d. Tenders at £99 7s. 5d. for bills to be paid for on any day next week except Good Friday will receive about 48 per cent. Tenders will be received next Thursday for Treasury Bills to be issued to the maximum amount of £30,000,000.

Placing of Chilean Bonds

We are informed that the Anglo-French Banking Corporation, in conjunction with some Continental banks, has just sold privately £550,000 of Seven per Cent. Chilean Government Internal Bonds. In spite of the description internal, both principal and the coupons of these bonds are payable in sterling, francs, or Dutch guilders at the par of exchange. The proceeds of the bonds are to be applied to the construction of roads.

More Rail and Road Cooperation

Further evidence of the activity of the railway companies in taking advantage of their powers to engage in road transport is available to-day. Announcement is made that the London Midland and Scottish Railway and the London and North Eastern Railway have purchased the interests of the National Omnibus and Transport Company in no fewer than nine counties. These interests will be transferred to a new company to be called the Eastern National Omnibus Company, which will have a capital of £500,000, and in which the railways and the National Omnibus and Transport Company will be interested. This development follows the formation of the Western National Company and the Southern National Company, in which the Great Western Railway and the Southern Railway are respectively concerned. It is expected that joint rail and road facilities will shortly be arranged as a result of the fusion of interests, and that certain branch lines and unprofitable stations may be closed. Similar arrangements were made last December by the London Midland and Scottish, the London and North Eastern, and the Southern with the Tilling and British Automobile Traction, Limited, to secure interests in its various omnibus subsidiaries.

Babcock and Other Dividends

The directors of Babcock and Wilcox, the famous firm of water-tube steam boiler makers, announce a final dividend for 1929 of 8 per cent., making 15 per cent., free of tax, for the year; this rate has been paid for the past three years. The company has had a long spell of success, and for the seven years down to 1928 its net profits with one exception regularly exceeded £700,000. The exception was the critical year 1926, and even for that period profits did not fall below £696,000. As already announced, Associated Electrical Industries is again paying 6 per cent. on its Ordinary capital. Shareholders in Borax Consolidated who were disappointed at the passing of the interim dividend on the Preferred shares have been notified by the board that while the outlets for the company's refined products continue to show a healthy expansion the conditions explained by the chairman at the last meeting still prevail. At the meeting in question, which took place in February, the chairman while expressing a hopeful view as to the possibility of the company's return to satisfactory profits, was careful to refrain from making an optimistic forecast so far as the immediate future was concerned.

A New Trinidad Oil Company

Particulars have been furnished by Trinidad Leaseholds of the new company which is being formed to acquire oil properties and oil rights from the Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields, Limited. The properties lie in the Palo Seco area of Trinidad, and considerable development work is stated to have taken place upon them; 11 wells are already producing oil in commercial quantities. The further rights to explore for oil consist of Crown oil rights over approximately 4,000 acres in what is called the Siparia district. The projected company, which will have the title of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Limited, will have a capital of £500,000 in shares of £1 each. The vendors will be allotted as purchase consideration 300,000 shares, of which Trinidad Leaseholds will purchase 175,000 shares. There will be issued for working capital 200,000 shares at par as and when required, and of these 125,000 shares will be subscribed by Trinidad Leaseholds and 25,000 by Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields. The arrangement is another indication of the growing interests in the oil industry of Trinidad Leaseholds, a subsidiary of the Central Mining-Rand Mines group. The company's other important associate is the Tocuyo Oilfields of Venezuela, which has in the last year or two been carrying out an elaborate development programme.

The United Molasses Meeting

It will be remembered that the report of the United Molasses Company published some days ago contained a mass of information that is usually reserved for the chairman's speech at the annual meeting. The advantage of this practice was manifest at the meeting yesterday, when the time of the chairman (Mr. F. K. Kielberg) was wholly occupied in providing considered answers to the considered questions which shareholders had submitted in writing after perusal of the report. To the query as to whether there was a possibility of molasses being replaced by other articles the chairman replied that it appeared inconceivable that the use of molasses could ever be replaced by substitutes or by synthetic processes. Molasses, he pointed out, was a by-product that would continue to be produced irrespective of the price at which it could be sold, for the simple reason that sugar could not be manufactured without producing molasses. The management, he added, felt satisfied that synthetic alcohol could never do more than prevent molasses prices from rising beyond economic limits, and a regulating factor of this nature would benefit rather than endanger the company's business. Shareholders were reminded that the company is not a producer of molasses, but primarily a transport and trading concern. The chairman mentioned that profits from the carriage of oil last year accounted for only a comparatively small percentage of the total profits, as, owing to the limited tonnage at the company's disposal, it was unable to carry more than a few cargoes of oil. Thanks to the increasing fleet, the management hope from this year onward to derive greater revenue from this source, the transport of oil being a definite part of the business.

Australian Mining Troubles

Unfavourable announcements were made by two more Australian companies yesterday. The board of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company have decided that owing to prolongation of the coal trouble on the Newcastle (N.S.W.) fields, resulting in high costs, together with a falling-off in orders, they are unable to declare the usual half-yearly dividend. This is the second half-yearly dividend which has been passed owing, principally, to the ill-effects of the coal strike, the last half-yearly payment on the £2,687,708 of issued capital having been 5 per cent. in May, 1929. The continuance of this strike in the face of the overwhelming evidence during the last six months of the disastrous results of high costs on the country's economic position brings into prominence some of the obstacles to be overcome before production costs in the Commonwealth can be lowered to a point permitting effective competition in world markets. A cablegram from the head office in Melbourne of the North Broken Hill, Limited, silver, lead, and zinc mines, announces that operations at the British section of the mine have been carried on at a definite loss for some time past, and that, acting on the recommendation of the general manager, the directors have decided that production from the British mine must cease on June 30, unless in the meantime there is sufficient improvement in metal prices to warrant a continuance of operations.

Atlas Assurance Results

The Atlas Assurance Company reports a further growth in the new life business of £563,024, as compared with an increase of £593,205 in 1928, and a total volume of new assurances at £4,327,339 reflects the favourable results and prospects in this department. Single premiums amounted to £106,803. This business is distinct from premiums in the sinking fund and capital redemption account, which amounted to £2,962,481. Fire premiums, at £2,331,569, represented a reduction of £57,975, which may have been attributable to lower values of commodities, reduced rates, and possibly to some extent to increased competition. The surplus of £194,090 was less than in 1928, but, considering the unfavourable experience in this country, a percentage of 8.32 may be considered distinctly satisfactory. In the accident and general department the premium income was increased by £28,041 to £466,940, but the profit at £19,445, or 4.16 per cent., was much below that for 1928. It is likely that unfavourable results with motor insurance contributed to a low ratio of profit.

Department		1929	1928
		£	£
Life.			
New business (gross)		4,327,339	3,764,315
Average amount per policy		826	695
Single premiums (gross)		106,803	116,427
Net rate of interest		£5 10s. 9d. %	£5 9s. 9d. %
Fire.			
Premiums		2,331,569	2,389,544
Profit after allowing for 40% reserve		194,090	221,853
Percentage of profit		8.32%	9.28%
Accident and General.			
Premiums		466,940	438,899
Profit after allowing for 40% reserve		19,445	31,835
Percentage of profit		4.16%	7.25%
Marine			
Premiums		167,325	164,604
Fund at end of year		298,315	287,782

Marine premiums were slightly higher by £2,721 at £167,325, and the fund at the end of the year was greater by £10,533 at £298,315. No transfer is made from this account, which has always been in a position to support itself. The company has been content to transact this business very cautiously, and so it has been able not only to avoid losses but also to earn a certain amount of profit.

Reserve Against Uncalled Capital

Net premiums of the Atlas on the year, at £2,965,834, showed a reduction of £27,213, and the net profit from the fire, accident and general accounts was less by £40,153 at £213,535.

	1929	1928
	£	£
Total premiums (ex life and sinking fund business)	2,965,834	2,993,047
Profit and loss expenses not charged to other accounts	—	10,000
Net underwriting profit (fire and accident and general)	213,535	253,688
British taxation	40,980	60,242
Total interest, less tax, for year (ex life and sinking fund)	151,626	146,458
Life profits to proprietors	21,689	19,681
Dividend:—	8s.	8s.
Per share for year	(tax free)	(tax free)
Cost for year	170,000	170,000
Debenture interest	2,805	2,877

In the profit and loss account £55,000 is transferred to a reserve against uncalled capital. The shares are of the denomination of £5 each, of which £1 5s. is paid, and doubtless the intention is to reduce the uncalled liability on these as and when circumstances permit. The sum of £54,000 is written off the cost of businesses acquired and £22,000 off securities. Total interest receipts, less tax, amounted to £151,626, while the percentage on the life business in lieu of a share of profits was £21,689, giving a total of £173,315, which only falls short of the cost of the Debenture interest and the dividend, which is maintained at 8s. a share, by £5,490.

The Rubber Holiday

Mr. G. H. Masefield, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association, gave figures showing that the project for general cessation of tapping during May had received a

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

A CHEERFUL TONE

BRAZILIAN RAILS STRONG

The Stock Markets ended the week in cheerful mood. Business was not brisk but there appeared to be more buyers than sellers. A further general rise of moderate dimensions took place in gilt-edged securities, India loans again being prominent. There were initial dealings in the Barnsley loan on the basis of 1-16 discount. The news that the State of San Paulo had succeeded in negotiating a loan aroused a demand for the stocks of Brazilian railways, the argument being that the loan would bring about a further improvement in the exchange position, the weakness of which in the past year has had a direct bearing upon the revenues of the Leopoldina and Great Western of Brazil companies. In the Industrial market motor shares showed firmness, but artificial silk shares reacted. The International group as a whole was easier, although strength was displayed at one time by Columbia Graphophone, the demand being connected with amalgamation possibilities.

The Four per Cent. Funding Loan touched 91¾ buyers, closing ¼ higher on the day at 91½. Consol "Fours" rose ¼ to 89¼, and gains of ¼ were marked in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (78½), Victory Bonds (94½), and Treasury Bonds. War "Fives" hardened to 103 1-16. India Three and Three-and-a-Half per Cents showed rises of a point each at 57 and 66 respectively; the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. 1950-55 moved up ½ to 88½. Birmingham Corporation scrip advanced to ¼ premium, and there were fractional gains in Bristol (1¼ premium) and Southampton (2¼ premium). Australian loans were dull. The Home Railway market remained in a condition of neglect. The only stock to show life was Southern Deferred, which made a further small recovery to 22.

Confirmation of the report of a new San Paulo loan in America caused a rise of a point—to 95½—in the Coffee bonds, but had little effect on Brazilian bonds generally, which were steady. Brazilian railway stocks, however, advanced on the news, Leopoldina rising 1½ to 57½. Great Western of Brazil Preferred shares rose to 6½, and the Ordinary to 3½. Argentine stocks were firm, with Buenos Ayres Great Southern and Central Argentine higher, and Central Uruguay advanced.

Oil shares were quiet, and Royal Dutch, Shell, Anglo-Persian, and Burmah, were slightly lower. Trinidad Leaseholds were a little better at 3½.

Rubber shares remained neglected, and apart from Pataling, which were higher at 1 3-16 on the increased dividend (12½ per cent.), prices showed no movement of note. The Tea group continued firm in tone.

SWEDISH MATCH FIRMER

There were one or two features of strength in the Industrial market, these including Swedish Match, of which the "B" rose to 17½, and Leyland and Austin motor shares, which advanced to 67s. 9d. and 27s. 3d. respectively. The brewery group was also firm, Watney Combe Reid and Allsopp being among those to close higher, but there was a reaction in International Tea. Artificial silk shares also declined—Courtaulds to 2¹⁵/₁₆ (a fall of 3/32) and British Celanese to 17s. United Molasses were dull; although the meeting was regarded as satisfactory, the shares, which were quoted on Thursday at nearly 5½, were offered at 5¼. Cables and Wireless stocks declined, Borax Defferred rallied to 12s. 6d. Lewis's Preferred shares were better at 47s. 6d., and Lewis's Investment Trust rose 1s. 6d. to 48s. Columbia Graphophone advanced sharply, at one time reaching 6½, but they reacted later to about 6¼. International Nickel were dull, and closed $1⅛ lower at $42¼, while Brazilian Traction declined to £52⅛. Hydro-Electric rose to within a fraction of £57, but reacted to £55½. Lautaro shares were firmer, Associated Electrical fell to 28s. following the announcement of the dividend of 6 per cent., as was the case a year ago. Babcock and Wilcox yesterday announced a dividend making 15 per cent., free of tax, for the year, this also showing no change in the shares were steady at 62s. 6d. Bank and insurance shares were steady. London and Lancashire Insurance rose ½ to 29½.

South African shares were quiet and showed a few small movements, including rises in Rand Mines and New Modderfontein. In the Rhodesian group Loangwa advanced sharply to 6s. 4½d. and eased to 6s. 1½d., which left them with a rise of 6d.; the rest of the group were dull, Chartered being offered at 39s. and N'Changa falling to about 2½. Bwana M'Kubwa dropped to 19s. 3d. at one time, but rallied to 19s. 7½d. Copper fell 15s. per ton, and Tanganyika Concessions, Zambesia Exploring, and Rio Tinto were all lower. Tin shares reflected a rise of £1 5s. in the metal.

IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT

FEWER FURNACES IN BLAST

During March the production of pig iron in the United Kingdom amounted to 665,800 tons, compared with 607,000 tons in February and 590,500 tons in March, 1929. The production included 204,200 tons of hematite, 266,400 tons of basic, 139,800 tons of foundry, and 37,700 tons of forge pig iron. At the end of March the number of furnaces in blast was 157, a net decrease of five since the beginning of the month.

The March output of steel ingots and castings amounted to 826,100 tons, compared with 776,400 tons in February and 859,900 tons in March, 1929.

The following table, compiled by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, shows the average monthly production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings in 1913, 1920, 1927 to 1929, and the production in each month since March, 1929:—

	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots and Castings
	Tons.	Tons.
1913—Monthly Average	855,600	638,600
1920— " "	660,500	785,800
1927— " "	607,700	758,100
1928— " "	550,800	710,600
1929— " "	631,800	804,600
1929—March	590,500	859,900
April	611,300	808,600
May	654,800	843,800
June	657,800	830,900
July	671,900	804,800
August	682,000	753,300
September	664,400	847,800
October	688,700	880,800
November	631,400	815,000
December	643,000	661,200
1930—January	650,000	771,100
February	*607,000	776,400
March	665,800	826,100

* Revised.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, April 11.—Although the market showed fair activity at the opening the trend was easier.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Apr. 11	Apr. 10		Apr. 11	Apr. 10
Abitibi	41¼	38½	Cons. Mining	247	248
Alberta Pac. Grain	No bid	No bid	Dom. Bridge	72½	72
Asbestos	3½	3	Dom. Textile	66½	66½
Do., Pref.	No bid	No bid	Fam. Players	59	60¼
B.C. Packers	8¼	8	Fraser Cos.	15	17
Braz. Tract.	51	52	Hollinger	No bid	6¼
B.C. Pwr., A.	44½	45¼	Int. Nickel	41½	42¼
Do., B.	25¼	26	Massey, H.	37⅞	38¾
Brit. Emp. Steel	3	No bid	Montreal L.L.	155½	159¼
Do., 1st Pf.	35½	35	Nat. Brew.	32½	32¼
Do., 2nd Pf.	7	7	Nat. Steel Car	68½	70
Brompton	No bid	No bid	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	81	81
Calgary	108	108	Power Corp.	86¼	86½
Can. Car	27	27½	Price Bros.	83	83
Do., Pref.	80	80½	Quebec Pwr.	69¼	68½
C. Cement	18½	18¼	Shawinigan	80	79½
Do., Pref.	97	97	S. Canada Power	25	35¼
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	45¼	45½
C. Indust. Alcohol, A	7¼	7¼	W'ger Elec.	43¼	43¼
Do., B.	7½	7	Rx. Montreal	307	308
C. Power	17⅞	18	Can. Bank Com.	235	256
C. Steamship	18½	18½	Royal Bank	300	303
Do., Pref.	72	72			
Cockshutts	23¼	23			

* Ex dividend.

rather surprising measure of support. Assents had been obtained from producers in the United Kingdom representing 90 per cent., from Dutch and other European producers (excluding British) operating in the Netherlands East Indies representing 91 per cent., and from Malayan local European companies representing 79 per cent. An exceptionally good response was secured from large Asiatic producers in Malaya, representing an annual output of 78,000 tons, who have agreed to stop tapping in May.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER ACTIVE TRADING

NEW YORK, April 11.—Trading on the Stock Exchange continued on a large scale, sales being returned at 5,618,000 shares, but the activity was accompanied by a good deal of irregularity, early advances bringing out a considerable volume of selling.

The opening showed renewed activity and firmness. Yesterday's increase in brokers' loans was considered small in view of the recent activity, and strengthened the belief that a large portion of the recent buying has been on cash investment account. This together with the favourable Federal Reserve Bank's statement encouraged brisk buying and sharp advances in the market leaders. The sale of 10,000 shares of Radio Corporation at 62, compared with yesterday's close of 60¾, was one of the outstanding features. News that a 10 cent per barrel advance has been made in the price of mid-continent crude oil strengthened oil stocks. Almost the only exception to the upward movement was copper stocks, which showed a downward trend owing to reports that the demand for the metal was not fulfilling expectations. Later in the morning the market fell back under outbreaks of selling.

Activity subsided in the early afternoon, enabling the "ticker" to recover a 27-minute delay. Covering subsequently developed, but realizing was renewed in the last hour owing to the firmer money rates, and the close was irregular.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	April 11	April ...
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⁵⁄₁₆	4.86⅛
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83⅞	4.83⅛
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85⅞
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅝	3.91⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24¼	5.24¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.12½	40.12½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.78½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.69	26.69
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.79	26.79
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87	23.87¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96½	13.96
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.35⅜	19.35⅜
Madrid, cables	100p.	19.30	12.49	12.47½
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10¼	14.10¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.47¼	17.47¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	39.50	39.55
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.78	11.80

	Closing Prices Apl. 11	Apl. 10		Apl. 11	Apl. 10
RAILWAYS					
Atchison	256	256⅜	Int. C. Amer	27¼	27¼
Atl. Coast	173	171⅛	Kansas City	81	81
B. & O.	119⅛	120	Louisville	136	137
Do., Pref.	81⅜	81⅛	Minn. St. P.	30¼	30⅜
Brooklyn	—	—	Miss. Pac.	92	92
M. K. & T.	70⅜	70⅛	Do., Pref.	138	138¼
Can. Pac.	210¾	211⅛	N. Mex. & Pf.	1⅛	1⅛
Cent. N.J.	280¼	280¼	Do., 2 Pf.	⅛	⅛
Ches. & O.	228½	232	N.Y. Cent.	184	185½
Chi. G.W.	16	15⅞	Nfk. & W.	255¾	257
Do., Pref.	46⅝	47⅜	N. Pacific	91⅜	92⅛
Ch. N.W.	85⅛	85	Pennsylv'a	82½	82¾
Ch. Mil. St. P.	23⅛	23⅞	Reading	125	126
Ch. R.I. & P.	114	115	St. L. & S.F.	115	114⅜
Del. & Hud.	177	179	St. L. & S.W.	66⅛	66⅛
Del., Lack.	143	144	S. Pacific	124	122⅜
Erie	58⅛	58⅝	Southern	125¼	127
Do., 1st Pf.	64⅛	64⅛	Do., Pref.	100¼	99
G.N., Pref.	91⅛	90	U. Pacific	235	235
Ill. Cent.	129	129½	Do., Pref.	84¾	84
Interboro'	—	—	Wabash	6½	62
Rapid Tr.	35⅜	35	Do., Pf., A	88	88
INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct.	145½	146	Int. Match	83	84
Allied Chem.	327	311	Int. Nickel	41¾	42⅛
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	34	35	Int. Paper	29½	29¼
Am. & F. Pwr.	92¼	92¾	Int. Tele.	72⅛	70⅝
Am. Can.	150¼	151¼	Kennecott	53¾	53⅝
Am. Loco.	80	79¼	Kresge S.S.	32¾	33⅛
Am. Rolling Mills	91	92½	K'ger. 5%	34¾	35¼
Am. Smelt.	72⅞	74	Liggett & M.	108½	110
Am. Sug. R.	66½	67	Loose, Wile	68⅜	66½
Am. Tel.	269¼	270	Mack Trcks.	84	85
Am. Tob.	233	231	Mont'g'y W.	41⅝	42⅜
Am. Woolen	14⅝	14¼	Nash M'trs.	52⅝	52¼
Anaconda	71⅛	73⅝	Nat. Bisct.	86	88¼
Armour D.	7⅝	7⅝	Nat. Cash R.	65½	65
As. Dry Gds.	49⅞	48⅜	Nat. Dairy	54¼	54¼
Atlantic Ref.	50⅜	49⅝	N. Amer.	130¼	129⅞
Baldwin	34	34½	Packard	21⅝	22
Barnsdall A	31⅛	31⅞	Pan. A. Pet.	58	58¼
Beth. Steel	106	105⅝	Pub. Ser. N.J.	120⅞	119¾
Cde Pascoe	60	59⅞	Pullman	82¾	83
Chile Copp.	55¼	55¼	Radio Corp.	59⅞	60⅜
Chrysler	41⅞	42¼	R'm'g'n Rd.	44¾	43½
Col. Fuel	72½	73	Ryl. Dutch	54¾	55¼
Colum. Gas	85⅝	86	Sears R'b'k	91⅞	92¼
Col. Graph.	32½	30⅝	Shell Trans	46⅝	46½
Cons. Gas	151⅞	151⅞	Shell Un.	24½	24¾
Cont. Can.	68¼	68⅝	Shos S. Sd.	44	44
Cont. Oil.	29¼	29	Std. Brands	26⅝	26⅝
Corn. Prod.	106¼	107⅛	Std. Gas	127	121
Crucible	89½	88⅛	Std. Oil of Cal.	71¾	71⅝
Davison Ch.	39¼	39¼	Do., N.J.	79¼	79
Drug. Inc.	81⅝	82⅛	Do., N.Y.	36⅞	37⅛
Du Pont	142	145¼	Studebaker	41⅞	42⅛
Eastman K.	234⅛	236	Texas Corp.	58¾	59¼
Elec. P. & L.	91¼	93⅛	Tex. G. Sul.	65⅞	64⅞
Electric Storage	75¼	75¼	Tidewater	17⅝	17
Fox Films	45	46	Un. Carbide	103¼	103¼
Gen. Elec.	92⅛	92⅝	Un. Fruit	96⅝	96
Gen. Foods	52⅛	53¼	United Gas	47⅝	48¼
General Motors	52⅝	53⅛	U.S. L'ther	13	13⅛
Gillette	90¼	90	U.S. Rbr.	47¾	47⅝
Goodrich	52½	53	U.S. Steel	193⅝	195⅜
Goodyear	91	92½	Do., Pref.	145½	145¼
Hou. Oil Tr.	106½	105	W. Un. Tel.	186	187½
Hud. Mtrs.	55¼	55½	Whse. Mfg.	190⅛	192⅜
Ind. Rayon	112½	112½	Woolworth	64¼	64¼
Int. Harv'r	109⅜	106¼	Worth'n Pump	137	137
			Youngst'n Sheet	141	143
			KERB STOCKS		
Am.-Am. Oil	14	15	Mid. West Utilities	37¼	37¼
Assoc. Gas	42	42	Pennroad	14¾	15⅛
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27⅜	27⅝	Silica Gel.	29⅝	30
Celanese	27⅝	27¼	Stand. Oil of Indiana	58⅝	59¼
Elec. Bond	109⅝	111	Swift Int.	32⅝	32½
Gulf Oil	157	158½	Tri-Cont Cp.	—	—
Hydro-Elec.	53	54¼	Vacuum Oil	93¼	93⅛
Int. Pet.	23½	23⅛	**BONDS**		
Libby, Ln. 5½%	100¹⁸/₃₂	100¹⁷/₃₂	Finl. 6% 1945	97⅛	97¼
Do., 4½%	101²⁸/₃₂	101¹³/₃₂	Fren. 7½% 1941	122¾	123
Do. (40½)	101	—	Do., 7% '49	118⅛	118
Do., 4½%	101²⁰/₃₂	101²⁰/₃₂	Ger. 7% '49	108⅞	108⅝
U.K. 5½% 1937	104¼	104⅛	Greek, 7% 1964	101	101
Do., 4½% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	96⅝	97
Arg., 6% 1959	99¼	99⅛	Hungary, 7½% '44	102	102
Aust., 5% 1957	91	91¼	Ital., 7% 1951	99¾	99⅝
A'stria, 7% 1943	106	106	Jap., 6½% 1954	104⅛	104¼
Belg., 6% 1955	102⅛	102⅛	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	103⅞	103¼
Do., 5% 1955	112⅛	112½	Norway 6% 1952	102½	102
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅝	103⅝	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103	102¾
Brazil, 7½% 1952	102	102	Do., 7% 1958	104⅛	105⅛
Bulg., 7'67	82⅝	82½	Poland, 7% 1947	85¼	86
Canada, 5% 1931	100⅝	100⅝	Do., 8% 1950	96	96
Chile, 7'42	101	100⅝	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	100¼	99⅝
Do., 6'60	92½	92½	San P., 8% 1950	99	99
Czech., 8% 1951	110	110⅝	Seine, 7% 1942	108¼	108
Denm'k 6% 1942	104½	104⅜	Swed., 5½% 1954	104¼	104¼
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102	102	Tokio City, 5½% '61	93	93
Do., 5½% 1953	102⅜	102⅜			
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105¼	105¼			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	April 11	April 10
Atchison, Pref.	105	105
Lehigh Valley	80	80
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	64⅝	64
New York, Ontario and Western	15¼	15⅛
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	135	132
National Lead	169	170

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money was firmer and ruled at 4 per cent. throughout the session. Time money was quoted 3½ to 4¼ per cent., according to maturity. Rates for commercial paper were unchanged at 3½ to 4¼ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 3 to 2½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3½ to 3¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange fell back 1-16c. to 4.86¼ for cable transfers.

Silver fell ¼c. to 42¼c. for foreign bullion.

It was reported that gold to the value of $15,000,000 has been engaged for shipment from Brazil.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, April 11.—Wheat closed steady at 10c. to 5c. decline.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires—		
Wheat, May delivery	10.10	10.20
June delivery	10.25	10.30
Maize, May delivery	6.30	6.40
June delivery	6.20	6.30
Oats, May delivery	5.25	5.20
Linseed, May delivery	20.10	20.20
June delivery	20.30	20.35
July delivery	20.50	20.50
Rosario—		
Wheat, No. 2, May delivery	10.15	10.20
Maize, May delivery	6.25	6.40
Linseed, May delivery	20.10	20.10

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso—about 1s. 7½d.)

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, April 11.—Wheat.—The cash market closed barely steady at 1¼c. decline to ¼c. advance. No. 2 red winter, 130½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 116½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 125c. Maize barely steady, ¼c. lower. No. 2 mixed, 94¼c., f.o.b. New York. Oats steady and unchanged. White clipped, 52¼c., f.o.b. New York. Rye steady at ¼c. advance. No. 2 Western, 75¼c., f.o.b. New York. Barley nominal with No. 2 malting unquoted.

Flour was steady and unchanged.

Lard closed steady and unaltered. Prime Western steam, $10.90; Middle West, spot, $10.80.

Coffee.—Rio futures closed barely steady, 13 to 18 points down. Sales estimated at 26,000 bags. Closing prices.—May, 8.73c.; July, 8.41c.; Sept., 8.22c.; Dec., 8.02c.; Jan., 7.98c.; March, 7.92c. Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady, 16 to 6 points down. Sales, 77,000 bags. Closing prices.—May, 12.91c.; July, 12.50c.; Sept., 12.20c.; Dec., 11.95c.; Jan., 11.85c.; March, 11.80c. Cash coffee steady, Rio No. 7, 9¾c. to 10c. Santos No. 4, 14c. to 14¼c.

Cocoa futures closed steady at 1 point to 3 points gain. Sales, 18,000 bags. Closing prices:—April, 8.22; May, 8.40; July, 8.70; Sept., 9.00; Dec., 8.94; Jan. 9.03.

Sugar.—Raw futures closed steady at 3 to 4 points advance. Sales, 20,000 tons. Closing prices:—May, 1.65; July, 1.87; Sept., 1.74; Dec., 1.83; Jan., 1.84; March, 1.89; No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.55; Sept., 3.64; Dec., 3.73.

The official price of Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, was unchanged at 3.64c. per lb., but the price of uncontrolled sugar was easier at 3.36c. per lb. The sale was reported of 150,000 bags of Cuba, April shipment, at 1¼c. per lb., c. and f.

Cotton on the spot closed 10 points lower at 16.55c. The futures market at the opening declined 4 to 8 points owing to selling, influenced by easi

MONEY MARKET

ARGENTINE EXCHANGE LOWER

REACTION IN SILVER

Money became very plentiful in Lombard-street yesterday, balances being finally offered at 1½ per cent. for the night. From the start borrowers had little difficulty in satisfying their requirements at 2 per cent., though the clearing banks adhered to 2½ per cent. as their rate for day-to-day money. Old loans from other lenders were continued at 2 per cent. Discount rates were firmly maintained. The average rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted, £2 10s. 2.21d. per cent., was not quite equal to the final estimates of the market, a circumstance for which the short allotment of the bills was partly responsible. As a rule, brokers finally quoted 2½ per cent. as their minimum rate for three months' fine bank bills. A few sales of "hot" Treasury Bills were reported by the market at $2^{7}/_{16}$ per cent., but there was little outlet for July bank bills. Clearing banks were again buyers of May bills at 2¼ per cent. There was a tendency to quote higher rates for six months' maturities. The German exchange is slowly moving from the low level at which it has recently stood. Yesterday it advanced further to 20.38½m. A sharp reaction occurred in the Argentine rate, which finished at $44^{3}/_{32}$d.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½-3½	3½-2½	$2^{15}/_{16}$—$2^{7}/_{8}$	2½	$2^{7}/_{8}$	$2^{7}/_{8}$—3

Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 mths. %	3 mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months	
$2^{15}/_{16}$—3	2½	3½—4	3¾—4	4—4¼	

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	April 7	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	458,981,000	— 855,000
Bills and advances	372,025,000	+ 81,565,000
Notes in circulation	820,304,000	+ 17,872,000
Deposits	12,843,000	+ 258,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A slight decline occurred in the New York exchange, which after rising to $4.86^{21}/_{32}$, receded and closed at $4.86^{5}/_{8}$, compared with $4.86^{19}/_{16}$ on Thursday. The Paris rate was also less favourable to sterling, being finally 124.c. lower at 124.21f., and the demand for Belgian currency continued, the Brussels rate closing at 34.84b., compared with 34.84½b. Italian exchange were rather cheaper, however, the Milan rate being 92.81., against 92.79½l. The Spanish exchange moved against the peseta during the earlier hours, but turned in favour of pesetas later and was finally 39.05p., after having been 39.15p. At 20.38½m. the Berlin rate showed a rise of ½pf. Among the Eastern exchanges the Hong-kong rate declined to 1s. 6¼d. The Argentine exchange finally moved against the peso, closing $7^{}/_{32}$d. lower at $44^{3}/_{32}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	April 11	April 10
New York	$ to £	4.863	$4.86^{15}/_{32}$—$4^{21}/_{32}$	$4.86^{5}/_{8}$—$4^{21}/_{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	$4.86^{1}/_{32}$—$4^{5}/_{8}$	$4.86^{7}/_{16}$—$4^{5}/_{8}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.20–124.24	124.19–124.24
Brussels	Belg. to £	35.00	34.83½–84½b	34.84–34.85
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.79–92.88	92.78–92.81
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.09½–10	25.09½–10¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½–375¼	374¼–375¼
Helsingf'rs	M. to £	193.25	193.00–50	193.05–50
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.98–39.15	38.83–39.10
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108¼–108¾	108¼–108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10¼–11¾	12.10¼–11¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½–39	20.37½–38¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.53–34.55	34.51–34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.82–27.87	27.85–27.88
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164.20–30	164.15–25
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.37–43.42	43.37–43.42
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.21–25.27	25.21–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.025†	1.025†
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½–275¼	274½–275¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜–48⅞	48⅜–48⅞
Reval	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15–18.17	18.15–18.17
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼–16¾	18.16–17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09½–18.10	18.09–18.10
Copenh'gen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼–18.17	18.15½–18.17
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅞–97⅛	97⅛–97⅛
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞2–5⅞	1/5⅞2–5⅞
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞2–5⅞	1/5⅞2–5⅞
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞2–5⅞	1/5⅞2–5⅞
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6¼–1/6⅜	1/6¼–1/6⅜
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01⅞–01⅝	2/01⅞–01⅝
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11-1/11⅝	1/10¾–11⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3⅞2–3⅛	2/3⅞2–3⅛
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09–10½	12.09–10½
Manilla	Per dol.	24.0666d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.800d.	54⅞2–55⅛	53⅞2–57⅛
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	44-44⅛	44¼–44½
Vparaiso	$ to £	40	39.90	39.91
M'video	$ to £	0.43	45⅝–45⅞	46⅛–46¼
Lima†	Soles to£	12.168	12.45‡	12.45‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.05 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 17 6	92 19 1	93 0 10	93 2 8
New Zealand	93 15 0	93 16 9	93 18 6	94 0 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 17 2	98 19 4	99 1 6

SELLING RATES	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the purchase of £7 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been an influx of £20,830, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
April 10—		April 10 —	Nil
SOVS.	20,814		
Bar gold	9		
April 11—		April 11	Nil
Bar gold	7		
Influx	20,830		
Total	£20,830	Total	£20,830

Net influx for 1930 to date, £13,486,247; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold) £8,228,480.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

After its recent rise BAR SILVER reacted sharply on a few Chinese sales, the price declining $^{3}/_{16}$d. to 19¼d. per oz. for cash and $19^{7}/_{16}$d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on April 7 to midday on April 10 amounted to £2,395,914, of which £2,000,000 came from Australia and £383,595 from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £449,245, including £391,000 to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £96,235 and exports amounted to £385,918.

INDIAN GOLD STANDARD RESERVE

The following statement shows the form in which the balance of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve was held on March 31, 1930:—

	£
In India	Nil
In England:	
Cash at the Bank of England	3,743
Gold	2,152,334
British Treasury Bills:—Value as on March 31	9,085,220
Other British and Dominion Government Securities:—Value as on March 31	28,758,688
Total	£40,000,000

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Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A.

FOREIGN TRADE IN MARCH

LOWER VALUES

LEVEL COAL EXPORTS

The trade returns for March compared with the figures for March, 1929, show a further fall in the total value, although there was one working day more in the month than in March, 1929. The fall in prices, however, amounting to about 13 per cent. in the year, has affected the figures. Imports declined in value by £5,153,000, or 5.2 per cent.; British exports fell by £4,678,000, or 7.9 per cent.; and re-exports by £2,326,000, or 23.2 per cent.

The apparent adverse balance of trade, excluding the movements of bullion and coin, was for the month £31,814,000, against £29,964,000 in March, 1929, and £27,639,000 in February last, and for the first quarter of the year £94,871,000, as compared with £94,697,000 in 1929 and £94,587,000 in 1928.

Comparisons are made in the following tables:—

MARCH, 1930, COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1929

Imports	£93,420,482	—	£5,153,100 — 5.2%
Exports	£53,945,809	—	£4,677,548 — 7.9%
Re-exports	£7,660,351	—	£2,326,112 —23.2%

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH, 1930, COMPARED WITH SAME PERIOD OF 1929

Imports	£283,484,236	—	£22,478,639 — 7.3%
Exports	£164,132,305	—	£17,035,634 — 9.4%
Re-exports	£24,481,070	—	£5,616,971 —18.6%
Total exports	£188,613,375	—	£22,652,605 —10.7%

I.—IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE

Principal Articles		Quantities March, 1929	Quantities March, 1930
Animals—			
Cattle for food	No.	62,790	66,442
Sheep and lambs for food	"	14,956	9,951
Bacon	cwt.	615,382	755,632
Beef	"	1,056,141	1,021,883
Butter	"	605,982	566,854
Margarine	"	76,831	76,652
Cheese	"	227,778	266,509
Coffee	"	143,407	166,286
Copper, ore and regulus	tons	152	2,361
Corn—Wheat	cwt.	9,484,495	8,238,160
" Wheat flour	"	551,901	958,592
" Barley	"	757,854	735,820
" Oats	"	240,845	940,352
" Maize	"	1,743,579	2,284,929
Cotton, raw (except Linters)	centals	1,440,092	914,072
Eggs, in shell	gt.hunds.	1,596,728	2,216,378
Flax	tons	2,657	4,715
Hemp	"	7,878	7,782
Hides, dry and wet	cwt.	90,325	105,416
Iron and steel	tons	182,107	280,292
Jute	"	15,100	12,841
Lard	cwt.	9,926	11,076
Leather	"	63,329	78,010
Mutton and lamb	"	491,494	657,444
Nitrate of soda	"	374,062	51,313
Oil petroleum, refined	gallons	168,060,924	155,237,652
Rice	cwt.	177,612	170,242
Rubber, crude	centals	302,373	353,688
Seeds—flax or linseed	tons	42,163	25,415
Sugar, refined	cwt.	100,477	64,032
" raw	"	2,785,553	2,358,125
Tallow, unrefined	tons	3,750	3,263
Tea	lbs.	33,259,654	27,389,375
Tin	tons	4,244	3,244
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lbs.	15,188,795	16,937,827
Wine	gallons	1,173,929	1,228,697
Wool, sheep or lambs'	centals	845,424	1,005,805

Principal Articles	Value March, 1929	Value March, 1930	Inc. or Dec. per cent., compared with March, 1929 Quantity	Value
Animals—	£	£		
Cattle, for food	1,037,046	1,098,510	+ 5·8	+ 5·9
Sheep and lambs for food	40,634	27,818	— 33·4	— 31·5
Bacon	3,243,863	3,377,410	+ 22·7	+ 25·6
Beef	2,935,246	3,106,726	— 3·1	+ 5·8
Butter	5,205,271	4,191,183	— 6·4	— 19·4
Margarine	231,833	218,308	— 0·2	— 5·8
Cheese	1,042,190	1,140,190	+ 17·0	+ 9·4
Coffee	1,606,817	1,038,943	+ 15·9	+ 2·9
Copper, ore and regulus	2,867	120,488	+1,453·2	+4,102·5
Corn—Wheat	4,922,688	4,015,657	— 13·1	— 18·4
" Wheat flour	352,145	507,872	+ 72·6	+ 72·5
" Barley	369,609	256,340	— 2·9	— 30·6
" Oats	103,255	254,382	+ 290·4	+ 146·3
" Maize	837,742	750,748	+ 31·0	— 10·3
Cotton raw (except Linters	7,653,896	3,777,621	— 36·5	— 50·6
" Manufactures	743,561	786,193	—	+ 5·7
Eggs, in shell	1,351,906	1,192,284	+ 38·6	— 11·8
Fish	273,557	369,292	+ 77·4	+ 34·9
Fruit	296,807	261,753	+ 1·2	— 12·4
Hides—dry and wet	443,125	383,718	+ 16·7	— 13·4
Iron and steel	1,672,414	2,288,013	+ 53·9	+ 36·8
Jute	606,045	494,428	— 19·1	— 18·4
Lard	603,791	610,883	+ 11·5	+ 1·1
Leather	1,146,336	1,341,155	+ 23·1	+ 17·8
Mutton and lamb	1,779,894	2,321,229	+ 33·7	+ 30·4
Oil, petroleum, refined	3,717,059	3,749,157	— 9·4	+ 0·8
Rice	144,951	119,005	— 4·1	— 17·8
Rubber, crude	1,543,872	1,153,554	+ 16·9	— 25·2
Seeds—Flax or Linseed	666,701	476,254	— 38·7	— 28·5
Silk manufactures	1,145,821	945,116	—	— 17·5
Sugar refined	68,324	37,886	— 40·9	— 44·5
" Raw	1,651,035	1,137,388	— 16·0	— 31·1
Tallow, unrefined	148,844	122,512	— 13·0	— 17·4
Tea	2,461,275	1,681,211	— 17·6	— 31·7
Tin	279,568	218,297	— 1·3	— 21·9
Tobacco, unmanufactured	992,646	1,172,448	+ 11·5	+ 18·1
Wine	502,242	471,101	+ 4·6	— 6·2
Wood and Timber	1,464,370	1,029,163	—	— 31·7
Wool, sheep or lambs'	6,206,112	5,856,789	+ 18·9	— 5·6
Woollen and worsted manufactures	1,389,192	996,019	—	— 28·3
All other articles	38,206,834	38,844,997	—	+ 1·6
Total	98,573,582	93,420,482	—	— 5·2

II. EXPORTS (PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Principal Articles		Quantities Mar., 1929	Mar., 1930
Beer and ale	barrels	21,316	22,620
Cement	tons	67,140	94,904
Coal	"	4,763,297	4,783,444
Copper	"	2,425	2,300
Cotton yarn and twist	lb.	13,535,700	12,724,200
" piece goods	sq. yds.	333,970,900	281,343,800
Flax and Hemp yarns	cwt.	7,657	6,646
Iron and steel	tons	350,138	337,714
Jute yarn	lb.	4,907,500	3,979,900
" piece goods	sq. yds.	18,726,900	12,584,100
Linen piece goods	"	6,226,700	7,346,600
Manures, Ammonium sulphate	tons	37,184	46,514
Oils, fats and greases	"	9,937	8,196
Salt (except table salt)	"	35,823	28,580
Sodium compounds	cwt.	655,505	648,322
Spirits	p. gals.	280,906	406,883
Sugar, refined	cwt.	223,403	421,102
Wool, sheep or lambs'	centals	45,989	28,061
Woollen and worsted yarn	lb.	3,284,800	2,970,100
" tissues, heavy and light, broad and narrow	sq. yds.	8,498,600	6,994,700
Worsted	"	3,562,300	2,848,600
Woollen carpets	"	534,400	487,500

Principal Articles	Value March, 1929	Value March, 1930	Inc. or Dec. per cent., compared with March, 1929 Quantity	Value
	£	£		
Apparel	2,175,639	1,991,892	—	— 8·4
Beer and ale	120,237	139,698	+ 6·1	+ 16·1
Cement	157,977	219,681	+ 41·3	+ 39·0
Chinaware and earthenware	450,574	488,345	—	+ 8·3
Coal	3,829,565	3,983,119	+ 0·4	+ 4·0
Copper	237,945	231,621	— 5·1	— 2·6
Cotton yarn and twist	1,751,163	1,366,875	— 5·9	— 21·9
Cotton piece goods	8,864,692	6,911,203	— 15·7	— 22·0
Cottons, other manufactures	1,340,582	1,098,323	—	— 18·0
Flax and hemp yarns	160,637	76,706	— 13·2	— 23·7
Hardware other than hollow-ware and cutlery	178,844	180,170	—	+ 0·7
Iron and steel	5,346,443	5,193,640	— 3·5	— 2·8
Jute yarn	113,053	82,642	— 18·9	— 26·8
Jute piece goods	319,011	189,938	— 33·0	— 40·4
Linen piece goods	420,851	490,067	+ 17·9	+ 16·4
Machinery and millwork	4,154,289	4,224,464	—	+ 1·6
Manures, ammonium sulphate	385,667	410,680	+ 25·0	+ 6·4
Oils, fats and greases	375,186	301,314	— 17·5	— 19·7
Salt (except table salt)	77,178	67,830	— 15·5	— 12·1
Silk manufactures	124,929	95,225	—	— 23·7
Sodium compounds	303,023	290,068	— 1·0	— 4·5
Spirits	350,605	565,027	+ 62·0	+ 57·1
Sugar, refined	223,433	376,221	+ 88·4	+ 23·6
Wool, sheep or lambs'	468,139	208,513	— 38·9	— 49·4
Woollen and worsted yarn	586,140	464,593	— 9·5	— 20·7
Woollen tissues, heavy and light, narrow and broad	1,945,184	1,588,035	— 17·6	— 18·4
Worsted	759,474	606,709	— 20·0	— 21·4
Woollen carpets	285,513	214,398	— 8·7	— 8·9
All other articles	23,277,444	22,002,814	—	— 5·4
Totals	58,623,357	53,945,809	—	— 7·9

Compared with the figures for March, 1929, imports of food, drink, and tobacco fell by £2,094,000, and raw materials are lower by £4,419,000. Manufactured articles rose by £953,000. Grain and flour declined by £762,000. Wheat fell in quantity by 1,246,000cwt. and in value by £907,000. Meat rose in value by £1,689,000, beef being less in quantity by 33,000cwt. but more in value by £171,000; bacon was higher by 140,000cwt. and £734,000, and mutton by 166,000cwt. and £542,000. Other non-dutiable food and drink fell by £2,367,000, and dutiable food and drink by £723,000. Refined sugar fell by 45,000cwt. and £31,000, and unrefined sugar by 447,000cwt. and £514,000. Tobacco rose by £191,000, with an increase of 1,749,000lb. in the quantity of unmanufactured tobacco. Tea was lower by 5,870,000lb. and £780,000. In raw materials raw cotton was down in quantity by 526,000 centals and in value by £3,876,000. Wool rose in quantity by 160,000 centals and fell in value by £350,000. Crude rubber rose in quantity by 51,000 centals but fell in value by £390,000. In manufactured articles iron and steel advanced by £616,000. Imports of non-ferrous metals fell by £362,000; electrical goods rose by £202,000 and machinery by £267,000. Cotton goods rose by £22,000; woollens and worsteds fell by £342,000, silks by £212,000, and other textiles by £72,000. Refined petroleum was lower in quantity by 15,851,000 gallons but higher in value by £32,000.

With regard to British exports, food, drink, and tobacco rose in value by £242,000, raw materials declined by £604,000, and manufactured articles fell by £4,454,000. Coal was higher in quantity by 20,000 tons and in value by £154,000, making an increase for the three months of 1,888,000 tons and £2,397,000. Iron and steel fell in value by £153,000 and non-ferrous metals by £271,000. Electrical goods rose by £145,000 and machinery by £76,000. Cotton goods fell in value by £2,580,000, with a shrinkage of 812,000,000 in the quantity of cotton yarns and of 52,627,000 square yards of piece goods. Woollens and worsteds fell by £899,000, silks by £35,000, and other textiles by £178,000. Vehicles, &c., rose by £168,000.

FURTHER FALL IN FREIGHTS

LOWEST FIGURES OF THE CHAMBER

A further fall for March is shown in the index number of freight rates of the Chamber of Shipping, at 84.15 the number representing a decrease of 4.32 per cent., and of 31.43 per cent. on the figure for March of last year. There has been a steady decline in the number since September of last year, and the present figure is again the lowest since the Chamber began to compile the figures 10 years ago.

The European waters group index number for March shows, at 26.12, an increase of 0.73 per cent. on the month, but a decline of 13.37 per cent. on the figure for March of last year. The rate for the voyage from Australia to the United Kingdom represents, at 15.96, an increase of 10.14 per cent. on the month, but a reduction of 32.46 per cent. on the figure for March of last year. The number for the Argentine-Uruguayan group at 11.39 is 12.25 per cent. below that for February, and is 49.89 per cent. lower than the figure for March of last year. In the United States group only two quotations were available for last month, and these, compared with February, are lower by 14.29 per cent. No quotation is again available for the grain trade from Canada to the United Kingdom.

The time charter rate for March at 19.43 is the same as for February, but is 22.37 per cent. below that for March, 1929. If the average of the general index numbers for 1913 be taken as 100, the number for last month is only 77.56, and the corresponding figures for the first three months of 1930 and 1929 are as follows:—

Month	1930	1929
January	83.59	121.97
February	80.98	120.73
March	77.56	113.12

The Chamber of Shipping report issued in February commented on the decline in the rates which set in last autumn, and stated that working costs generally remained at about 70 per cent. above the pre-War level.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 11.—LINSEED was steady for Indian, while La Plata was obtainable at about 3s. 6d. per ton decline; demand, however, was slow. Calcutta, April-May and May-June, 70l. London, £19 10s.; bold Bombay, similar positions, £20 7s. 6d. La Plata, afloat, to Hull, £18 5s.; April-May, £18 5s.; May-June, £18 3s. 6d.; and July, £18 6s. 3d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, April-May and May-June, to Hull-Continent, £16 5s., sellers. COTTONSEED was slow. Egyptian black, April and May, £8 1s. 3d.; June, £8 2s. 6d., sellers; Sakellaridis, April and May, 97 10s.; June, £7 11s. 3d., sellers. Bombay, April-May, £5 15s., nominal. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, April-May, to Hull, £15 12s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDSUTS were steady. Coromandel (machined), April-May, to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £16 10s.; May-June, £16 12s. 6d.; June-July, £16 15s.; and July-Aug. £16 17s. 6d., sellers. LINSEED CAKE was quiet. To Hamburg, April-May, £15 3s. 9d.; May-June, £15 6s. 3d.; June-July, £15 10s., sellers. LINSEED OIL was steady at 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton decline forward. Spot, ex mill, £20 10s.; April, £20 10s.; May-Aug., £38 15s.; and Sept.-Dec., £37 17s. 6d., naked. RAPE OIL was steady. Crude extracted, £39; technical refined, £40 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian crude £39 and technical refined £40 10s., naked. TURPENTINE was quiet at American spot, to June, 44s. 9d.; Russian spot, 41s. 3d. per cwt.

HULL, April 11.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot and April, £40 15s.; May-Aug., £39 12s. 6d.; Sept.-Dec., £39 5s. per ton. RAPE OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot, £29 10s.; edible refined, spot, £32 5s.; technical, spot, £32; deodorized, spot, £34 5s. per ton, naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude 5½ per cent., spot, £32 per ton, naked. LINSEED CAKE.—Nominally £7 10s. per ton. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34 per ton. RAPE OIL.—Crushed-extracted spot, £36 10s.; refined, spot, £38 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE, CASTOR OIL, and COD OIL unchanged.

PROVISIONS

LONDON, April 11.—BACON.—Irish was slow, with lean sizable 1s. lower to unchanged on the week at 115s. to 138s. Continental brands were unchanged, with Danish No. 1 sizable quoted at 112s.; Swedish No. 1 sizable, 104s. to 108s.; and Dutch No. 1 sizable, 102s. to 106s. Canadian was partially 1s. lower at 106s. to 108s. for all grades. Estonian was steady on small supplies, ranging from 100s. to 102s. for leanest. Latvian leanest declined 3s. to 95s. to 96s.; Polish leanest, about 2s. lower, 92s.; and Russian (Ukrainian) leanest, 3s. to 93s. per cwt. Danish killings last week numbered 93,000, against 99,000 in the previous week. HAMS.—York and Cumberland remained steady, with 16lb. to 12lb. quoted at 210s. to 220s. United States long-cut closed steady, with quotations 6s. higher to unchanged at 100s. to 102s., short-cut being 2s. dearer at 96s. to 100s., with 5lb. to 6lb. picnics quoted at 82s. per cwt. LARD was slow. Irish bladders were unaltered at 84s. to 90s.; 28lb. boxes, 54s. Danish bladders were partially 2s. lower at 60s.; 28lb. boxes, 53s. to 54s. American, 56lb. boxes, were 9d. lower to 3d. higher at 53s. 9d. to 56s. 9d. per cwt. CHEESE.—English was firm at previous rates, supplies being small. Finest farmers, 116s. to 124s.; fine farmers, 100s. to 112s.; farmers loaf, 110s. to 124s. per cwt. Graded Cheshire, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; and Stiltons, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Canadian was steady and unchanged; finest coloured, 96s. to 98s.; fine, 92s. to 94s.; finest white, 96s. to 100s.; and fine, 92s. to 94s. New Zealand was in better demand at the reduction of about 5s. per cwt.; finest coloured, 72s. to 76s.; fine, 70s. to 72s.; finest white, 70s. to 73s.; fine, 68s. to 70s. Dutch factory was slow; Edam, 40 per cent., declined 4s. to 7s. to 62s. to 68s.; and Gouda, 40 per cent., 5s. to 61s. to 63s. per cwt. BUTTER was in improved demand at lower prices. New Zealand finest salted was 4s. cheaper at 120s. to 124s.; good to fine, 116s. to 118s.; inferior, 108s. to 112s.; finest unsalted declined 2s. to 132s. to 140s. Australian finest unsalted was 6s. lower; finest salted, 116s. to 120s.; good to fine, 112s. to 144s.; inferior, 108s. to 110s.; finest unsalted, 118s. to 122s.; good to fine, 114s. to 116s.; and inferior, 108s. to 112s. Argentine finest unsalted was 6s. to 10s. lower at 114s. to 118s.; good to fine, 108s. to 112s. Irish creamery, salted, 126s.; unsalted, 126s. Danish declined 4s. to 136s. to 138s. Dutch creamery was 8s. to 2s. higher at 136s. to 138s. Polish fell 6s. to 2s. to 112s. to 118s. Russian (Siberian) was quoted at 118s. per cwt. Dutch rolls were 3d. per 12lb. dearer at 15s. 3d. to 15s. 9d. These prices cover secondary as well as best brands. The Danish official quotation for Lur brand butter is 9kr. lower at 223kr. per 100 kilos. (Prices of bacon, hams, and lard are those of Thursday and up to 2 o'clock Friday; and of cheese and butter those of Thursday and up to 11.30 o'clock Friday.)

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, April 10.—The week's shipments of Argentine and Uruguayan beef were rather heavier than during the preceding week, but mutton and lamb shipments were smaller. The details are shown below:—

To	Beef Quarters	Mutton Carcasses	Lamb Carcasses
London	73,000	13,000	19,000
" Liverpool	62,000	16,000	25,000
" Rest U.K.	16,000	3,000	14,000
Total to U.K.	151,000	20,000	59,000
Total to U.K. last week	112,000	42,000	112,000
Total to U.K. so far this year	1,753,000	586,000	1,214,000
Corresponding week last year	167,000	39,000	72,000
Corresponding total last year	1,849,000	435,000	1,008,000
To France	6,000	3,000	—
" Italy	14,000	—	—
" Rest Continent	16,000	—	—
Total to Continent	36,000	3,000	—
Total to Continent last week	23,000	7,000	—
Total to Continent so far this year	522,000	110,000	—
Corresponding week last year	32,000	45,000	—
Corresponding total last year	425,000	84,000	—

The Rubber and Tropical Trust announces that the net revenue for the year ended March 31 amounted to £7,390 (against £7,186 for 1928-29). A dividend of 2½ per cent. is proposed (the same), and the carry-forward is £13,196 (against £10,806). Meeting, April 25.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN FIRMER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 11.—WHEAT.—The cargo market was dull and inactive with La Plata offered at 3d. to 6d. per qr. decline. Rosafe, 63½lb. (old), May 1 loading, was obtainable at 41s.; Baruso, 62lb., April, at 39s. 3d.; and Australian, on passage, at 42s. Parcels ruled quieter on a prediction of rains in parts of American winter wheat belt, and rather heavier Argentine clearances. Quotations were 3d. to 6d. per qr. lower. No. 6 Manitoba, per Minnewaska, ready to sail, sold at 31s. 3d.; and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), per Kurdistan, about due, at 40s. 9d. Naples paid 41s. 9d. for West Australian, per Induna, on the way, late yesterday.

The wheat futures market closed with net declines at 6d. for old and 9d. for new.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 value	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
OLD CONTRACT					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	38 9	38 3	37 9	38 0	38 9
July	41 9	41 3	40 6	41 3	41 9
NEW CONTRACT, LONDON GRADE OF MILLING QUALITY					
May	38 9	38 3	37 9	38 0	38 9
July	39 3	38 9	38 3	38 6	39 3

MAIZE.—Cargoes were quiet and obtainable on easier terms. For La Plata, April, 27s. 9d. was asked, while April-May and May-June were offered at 27s. 3d. Danubian, April-May, 25s. was obtainable at 26s. Parcels attracted only a small inquiry, and closed 6d. per qr. under the best of the day. La Plata, April-May, sold at 25s. 6d. to 25s.; May-June at 25s. to 24s. 6d. and 24s. 7½d.; and June-July at 24s. 10½d. to 24s. 6d.

BARLEY was quiet, and offered at lower rates. Danubian, April-May, 19s. 6d.; Algerian-Tunisian, May-June, 19s. 6d.; Persian, April-May, 19s. 3d.; and No. 3 Canada Western, April, 21s. 9d.

OATS were quiet and rather easier. La Plata, April, 15s.; May, 15s. 3d.; June, 13s. 6d.; and Chilean tawny, April-May, 15s. 9d.

At MARK-LANE business was quiet at mostly better prices. English wheat was slow at 39s. to 40s. per 504lb. Imported wheat was firm and harder to buy. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, 46s. 3d.; No. 4, 45s. 9d.; No. 3, 45s. 3d. to 44s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 44s. 3d.; No. 4 (Atlantic), 44s. 6d.; No. 5, 42s.; No. 6, 34s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 40s.; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), 45s.; No. 2, 44s.; Rosafe 62½lb., 42s. 6d.; Baruso 62½lb., 41s.; and Australian, 46s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was steadily held. London straight run, 36s. to 37s.; and country straight run, 30s. to 31s. per 280lb. Maize was rather dearer. La Plata, landed, 33s.; and ex ship, 32s. per 480lb. Barley was quietly steady. English maltings, 30s. to 42s.; English feed, 27s. to 28s. 6d.; Californian, 34s. to 40s. Chilean brewing, ex store, 33s. to 37s.; and Smyrna, landed, 34s. to 36s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 21s. Russian, ex ship, 21s. 6d.; and Syrian, 19s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats attracted very little attention. English, 18s. to 21s.; and Scotch, landed, 21s.

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE UNITED MOLASSES COMPANY

OUTLINE OF HISTORY AND ACTIVITIES

LARGE EXPANSION IN THE BUSINESS

DISTRIBUTION OF 25 PER CENT.

NEW CAPITAL PROPOSALS

FREE BONUS ISSUE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

WORLD-PRODUCTION AND MAIN OUTLETS FOR MOLASSES

FLEET OF MODERN MOTOR TANKERS

MR. KIELBERG'S SPEECH AND REPLY TO QUESTIONS

The FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the United Molasses Company, Limited (followed by an extraordinary general meeting) was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. F. K. KIELBERG (chairman and managing director) presided.

The ACTING SECRETARY (Mr. James Don) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The directors' report and accounts have been in your hands for nearly two weeks and I presume that you will, as usual, take them as read. (Agreed.)

[The report of the directors appears in extenso at the end of the proceedings of the annual meeting.]

The Chairman, continuing, said:—The report this year is so informative that I propose to confine my remarks to answering questions raised by shareholders in connexion with the report and accounts.

REPLIES TO SHAREHOLDERS' QUESTIONS

The only point that has been raised in connexion with the accounts refers to the difference between the profits remaining in associated and subsidiary companies as at December 31, 1928, amounting to £170,659 17s. 3d., and the balance of undistributed profits remaining in subsidiaries as at December 31, 1929, amounting to £115,919 1s. 3d. This difference is accounted for, and more than offset, by the fact that £137,043, representing trading profits earned by subsidiary companies during 1929 prior to the date of acquisition by us, has been carried to capital reserve in the consolidated accounts.

The other points raised mainly refer to the possibility of molasses being replaced by other articles, the rates allowed for depreciation, the company's policy of making transport of oil a definite part of our business, and the wisdom or otherwise of the bonus issue.

To your directors it appears inconceivable that the use of molasses can ever be replaced by substitutes or by synthetic processes. Molasses is a by-product that will continue to be produced irrespective of the price at which it can be sold, for the simple reason that sugar cannot be manufactured without producing molasses. We feel satisfied that synthetic alcohol can never do more than prevent molasses prices from rising beyond economic limits, and a regulating factor of this nature would benefit rather than endanger our business. In this connexion may I once more remind you that we are not producers of molasses, but primarily a transport and trading company?

PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION

In replying to questions relating to depreciation, I should like to state that the suggestion that our new motor tankers will last for only 14 or 15 years need not disturb you in the least. Based on our own experience and that of other molasses companies, we have no hesitation in claiming that our new ships will have a life of at least 25 years. Our rate of depreciation of 6 per cent. on first cost is therefore ample, and, as a matter of fact, considerably in excess of the rate of depreciation adopted by most companies.

The Oil Transport Company, referred to in letters received from several shareholders, do not depreciate their ships at the rate of 13 per cent., but at the usual rate of 5 per cent. on first cost, as will be found by reference to the report of that company's last annual meeting. There is, strictly speaking, no reason why we should charge a higher rate except that in matters of depreciation we like to be ultra-conservative.

I regret that no reference was made in the directors' report to the rate of depreciation adopted in connexion with the company's storage tanks, plant, machinery, &c. The rates allowed under this heading vary, in accordance with the nature of the assets, from 4 per cent. to 12½ per cent., based on original cost, and are in all instances liberal and in full accord with the conservative policy the company is following in these matters. A list of the rates of depreciation is not given because it would convey no useful information without lengthy explanations.

SOURCES OF THE COMPANY'S INCOME

I regret that we cannot see our way to analyse the various sources of income which make up the company's total net profits. Some shareholders would like to know what proportion of our profits arises from each of the four main uses of molasses; others would like an analysis showing the profits made in different parts of the world, and others inquire what profit is made on carrying oil. It would obviously not be in the best interests of the company to supply such an analysis, but I may mention that profits from carrying oil last year accounted for only a comparatively small percentage of the company's total profits, as, owing to the limited tonnage at our disposal, we were unable to carry more than a few cargoes of oil. You will have realized from the directors' report, however, that the carriage of oil has become a definite part of our business, and, thanks to our increasing fleet, we hope from this year onwards to derive greater revenue from this source.

THE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME

Some shareholders feel concerned about the size of our shipbuilding programme because they have heard that too many tankers are being built, but I feel certain that no one with first-hand knowledge of the tanker market feels any anxiety on this score.

The recurring periods of high tanker freights have since the War invariably led to building programmes in excess of the immediate needs of the market, and have been followed by periods of low rates of freight. The present outburst of building activity is likely to have the same consequence, and I think it is fair to say that most people expect lower rates to prevail during the coming twelve to eighteen months until the requirements of the expanding oil trade again overtake the available supply of tanker tonnage. We are regulating our transport of molasses with this in mind.

In this connexion I feel it will interest you to know that our building programme was based exclusively on our own requirements, and was not influenced in any way by boom conditions. On the contrary, practically all our tankers were ordered at times when freights were low.

Our tankers form a very important part of our equipment, and their future profitable employment does not cause us one moment's anxiety or doubt. We have the very great advantage of owning a fleet of entirely modern motor tankers of an average age of less than two years. This is an advantage which will probably be fully appreciated only by owners who have experience of operating old and new tonnage. Our fleet will compare favourably with any fleet of tankers afloat, and it is so much more efficient and economical than at least one-third to one-half of the available tanker tonnage that it seems hardly possible that for years to come freights could fall to a level where our vessels, even outside our own business, could not make a profit sufficient to provide for depreciation and a very fair return on the capital invested in them.

We are satisfied that it is much safer for us to own a fleet slightly in excess of our normal requirements than to base our policy on the expectation of being able to charter outside tonnage during periods of exceptional demand for molasses. We have in the past learned to our cost that to be short of tonnage is a risk we cannot afford to run.

THE FREE BONUS ISSUE

The next point with which I should like to deal is the question of the proposed issue of one free bonus share for every two held. As a precautionary measure, during our years of development we adopted the customary practice of issuing Ordinary shares at a premium to our shareholders, who thus provided a large capital reserve, available in case of unexpected difficulties in connexion with our programme of expansion.

Your directors now feel satisfied that the various extensions and developments for which the capital was raised have proved themselves sound and remunerative, and the proposed bonus issue is naturally based on the conviction that it is in the best interests of the company that the amount of capital ranking for dividend should be brought into line with the capital actually subscribed by the shareholders and employed in the company's business. Personally, I believe that there is more to be said against than in favour of the practice of issuing shares at a premium to shareholders.

HALF-YEARLY PROGRESS REPORTS

It is our intention to continue our practice of the last two years to issue a short half-yearly progress report simultaneously with the declaration of the interim dividend.

These few remarks answer, I believe, the various questions raised by shareholders since the issue of the directors' report, but before moving the adoption of the report and the accounts I shall be glad, to the best of my ability, to deal with any further questions which any shareholder present may wish to put. (Cheers.)

I now beg to move:—"That the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be received and adopted, and that a final dividend for the year of 12½ per cent., less tax, together with a cash bonus of 2½ per cent., less tax, be declared payable on April 30, 1930, to the holders of the 2,984,087 Ordinary shares entitled to participate therein, registered in the books of the company as on April 11, 1930."

Sir JAMES A. COOPER, K.B.E., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF THE RETIRING DIRECTOR

The CHAIRMAN.—Sir James A. Cooper is the director retiring by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. He joined our board at the time of the company's formation in January, 1926, and I should like to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to his valuable services and loyal support. Sir James Cooper is so well known in the financial world that it is superfluous for me to mention that the company has benefited greatly from his experience and intimate knowledge of finance.

I know that for the past year Sir James has taken up for the Governor of the Bank of England some difficult work in the rationalization of some of our basic industries which are passing through depressing times, and he has advised me that he has already had to relinquish certain work and that it may later be necessary also for him to give up his work with us in order to meet the Bank's increasing demands on his time. He has, however, assured me that he will remain on this board as long as it is possible for him to do so. (Hear, hear.) It gives me, therefore, the very greatest pleasure to propose the re-election of Sir James, and I will call upon Sir Robert Connell to second the proposal.

Robert L. CONNELL, K.B.E., J.P., seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously approved.

SIR JAMES COOPER'S REMARKS

Sir JAMES COOPER:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I wish to thank you for re-electing me as a director. I have been a member of the board since the formation of the company, as stated by the chairman, and I would like to add that I have always been glad to be associated with the company and its great prosperity. I was satisfied when I joined it that its foundations were well laid, and I think the company's wonderful record in the past four years speaks for itself. It is quite true that I have increasing demands on my time for the Bank. Some of our industries—like cotton, for instance—are passing through a bad time, and it may well be that such service as I can give is more necessary to such work than to your great and prosperous company. But I would wish to be associated with you and with your increasing success as long as possible, and whatever the future may hold I shall always be proud to have been a member of the board of the United Molasses Company. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN.—It is with great and genuine regret that I refer to the retirement from our board of Mr. C. Brudenell-Bruce. We lose in him a colleague whom we shall all miss and I sincerely hope that he will return from his lengthy stay in the West Indies greatly benefited in health. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. PENNINGTON, seconded by Mr. BOYSEN, the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. and Messrs. Hilditch and Young, were reappointed.

CAPITAL PROPOSALS APPROVED

The CHAIRMAN.—I now beg to propose the following as an extraordinary resolution:—"That the share capital of the company be increased from £6,000,000 to £8,000,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 new shares of £1 each, of which 1,000,000 shares shall be Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares ranking in all respects *pari passu* with the existing Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares in the capital of the company, and 1,000,000 shares shall be Ordinary shares, and that the said additional Preference and Ordinary shares may be issued at such times and on such terms as the directors may determine."

Mr. H. T. SCHIERWATER seconded the resolution, and it was passed unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—I now beg to propose the following as an ordinary resolution:—"That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of £1,492,044, part of the sum standing to the credit of the capital reserve account, and accordingly that such sum be capitalized by applying the same in paying up 1,492,044 Ordinary shares of £1 each, and by distributing such Ordinary shares as fully paid up among those persons who were registered as the holders of the issued Ordinary shares in the company's capital on April 11, 1930, in proportion to the number of such shares held by them respectively. No fractions will be issued."

Sir JAMES COOPER seconded this resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

SHAREHOLDERS' CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. William BLACKWOOD.—Mr. Chairman,—I think there must be many shareholders in this room who would feel a deep sense of regret if we were to leave without expressing in some small measure our thanks to the directors for their splendid and successful year's operations. (Hear, hear.) Like all successful companies, the United Molasses Company has had to stand from time to time the canards, the rumours, and the whisperings that go abroad among jealous people. (Hear, hear.) We ourselves have had the best of all information about the success of the United Molasses Company in the very handsome returns which we have had since the foundation of the company and in the magnificent bonus that we are getting this year. I should like to say—and I am sure I carry with me in my observations my friends Mr. G. M. Borland and Mr. Victor Gerrard, both shareholders in the company—that we very greatly appreciate all that the directors have done, and we should like also to say that the directors' report this year, instead of being a bare report, reads more like a romance. The gentleman who has been responsible for it—whoever he is—would, I think, make a very excellent journalist, and if ever he unfortunately becomes dissociated from the United Molasses Company I will give him a job. (Laughter.) I think, ladies and gentlemen, you will all join with me in congratulating the board on a very successful year's working. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN.—On behalf of my colleagues and myself I thank you most heartily for your appreciative remarks.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 1929

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the balance-sheet of the company as at December 31, 1929.

The total consolidated net profits of the company and its subsidiary and associated companies for the year amounted to £1,257,054 5s. 9d., as shown in the accompanying consolidated profit statement, which compares with £386,673 12s. 11d. for the year ended December 31, 1928.

The directors' report this year includes most of the information which has in previous years formed part of the chairman's speech at the annual general meeting. We have made this departure from precedent in the belief that most shareholders will be glad to have the opportunity of examining the balance-sheet with the aid of the directors' comments.

The United Molasses Company, Limited, owns or controls a large number of subsidiary and associated companies, and to amplify the information which the legal balance-sheet contains we have again attached a consolidated balance-sheet which shows more clearly and informatively the nature of the assets of the company and its subsidiaries. No alterations in the form of the balance-sheet and profit and loss account have been found necessary in consequence of the passing of the new Companies Act, 1929.

The difference of £110,595 16s. 8d. between the consolidated net profits of £1,257,054 5s. 9d. and the net profits shown in the company's profit and loss account, amounting to £1,146,458 9s. 1d., consists of provision made for income-tax in subsidiary companies and profits not distributed.

NET PROFITS AND APPROPRIATIONS

	£	s.	d.
If you now turn to the profit and loss account, you will see that the total net profits of the company after providing for depreciation, directors' fees, and all management charges, amount to	1,146,458	9	1
to which must be added the balance brought forward from last account	8,888	0	8
	1,155,346	9	9
After reserving for income-tax, £97,342 9s.; and deducting 6 per cent. Preference dividend less tax to December 31, 1929, amounting to £66,968 17s. 4d.; and interim dividend on the Ordinary shares at 10 per cent. (actual) less tax, amounting to £238,726 19s. 2d. ..	403,038	5	6
there remains an available balance of	£752,308	4	3
which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—			
To contribute to the staff superannuation fund ..	£10,000	0	0
To transfer to general reserve	£350,000	0	0
To pay a final dividend of 12½ per cent. (actual) less tax and a cash bonus of 2½ per cent. (actual) less tax on the Ordinary shares (making 25 per cent. for the year) ..	£358,090	8	9
Leaving a balance to carry forward of	£34,217	15	6

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

Turning to the balance-sheet, you will recollect that at the last annual meeting the authorized capital of the company was increased from £3,000,000 to £6,000,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, and 2,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each. Of this increase in the authorized capital of the company 650,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares and 984,087 Ordinary shares have been issued, as detailed in the Chairman's interim report dated September 30, 1929, making the total issued capital at December 31, 1929, 1,650,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, and 2,984,087 Ordinary shares of £1 each.

From the premium of £1,243,299 obtained on the 200,000 shares allotted to National Distillers Corporation last July in part payment for property purchased from them we have, following our established policy, written off the entire goodwill included in the purchase price paid for shares in subsidiary companies acquired by us during 1929, amounting to £688,419 15s. 1d. In addition we have created a reserve of £75,000 for possible contingencies.

The capital reserve at December 31, 1929, stands at £2,651,181 3s., which compares with £867,230 17s. 8d. as at December 31, 1928.

BONUS ISSUE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS

Of the amount of £2,651,181 3s. standing to the credit of the capital reserve account a little less than £2,000,000 represents premiums on shares issued to Ordinary shareholders on bonus terms, and as your directors feel satisfied that the various extensions and developments, for which the new capital in question was raised, have proved themselves sound and remunerative, they propose to utilize the larger portion of these premiums in making a free bonus issue to Ordinary shareholders at the rate of one Ordinary share credited as fully paid for every two Ordinary shares held on April 11, 1930.

No fractions will be issued, but the shares representing all fractions will be sold through the company's brokers and the proceeds divided *pro rata* among shareholders who would have been entitled to fractions had they been issued.

We hope in the course of time to make a further bonus issue absorbing the whole of the premiums received, but feel it more prudent to retain the remaining, about £500,000, until the company has been able to build up a larger general reserve out of trading profits.

After capitalizing the amount involved in the proposed free bonus issue, the credit of the capital reserve account will stand at £1,159,137 3s., which, with the general reserve account amounting to £350,000, constitutes total reserves of over £1,500,000.

Turning to the property and assets side, you will find a great increase in the value of motor-vessels and steamships, an item that will be still further increased this year, as, since the close of the accounts, we have taken delivery of five motor-tankers, and have four additional tankers building. The completion of these vessels will bring the total investment in motor-vessels and steamships up to approximately £3,300,000.

Investments in subsidiary companies have increased from £1,175,939 11s. 6d. to £3,361,679 16s. 7d., reflecting the very large expansion in the company's business all over the world during the year under review.

Investments in associated companies at or under cost, amounting to £367,438, represent investments in companies in which we do not own the entire share capital.

To-day's value of investments in other securities, standing at £267,762 15s. 4d., is in excess of the figure at which they stand in the accounts.

THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE-SHEET

If you will now refer to the consolidated balance-sheet you will see more clearly how the capital of the company and its subsidiaries is invested.

Motor-vessels and steamships at cost, less depreciation, £2,540,990 4s. 6d. Motor-vessels are being depreciated at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and steamships at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on original cost.

Storage tanks, plant, machinery, pipelines, and other equipment at cost, less depreciation, £3,120,297 2s. 3d.

Stocks of molasses at £1,502,430 4s. have been valued at cost or market price, whichever is the lower. They are in proportion to the volume of the company's business and represent the normal stocks that the company must carry to keep its customers supplied until new crop molasses becomes available:—From the West Indies towards the end of February, from Africa and the East about June-July, and from Europe about October-November.

Other merchandise at £357,801 0s. 11d. represents the stock-in-trade of distilleries in which we are interested.

To-day's value of investments at £343,255 5s. 9d. is in excess of this figure.

Sundry debtors and prepayments, amounting to £1,272,150 1s. 6d., include no bad or doubtful debts.

Advance payments on molasses purchases, £453,949 3s. 5d., represent advances made to producers before the commencement of the crop season, and will be liquidated by deliveries of molasses as the campaign progresses.

FORMATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

We do not think there are any other points in the accounts which call for special mention, but from the nature of the numerous inquiries and suggestions which we have received during the last six months we realize that many of our shareholders will welcome the following short outline of the company's history and activities:—

The United Molasses Company, Limited, was registered in January, 1926, but the business of the company was started in Liverpool in the year 1910 and shows an unbroken record of 20 years' continuous progress. From the small beginning in 1910 has grown the present world-wide organization, with tank installations in all the most important sugar-producing countries of the world and with a fleet of tankers of a total tonnage of approximately 300,000 tons dead-weight.

Our first bulk cargo of about 1,800 tons of molasses was imported in 1911. To-day most of our tankers range from 13,000 to 17,000 tons dead-weight. When the business was converted into a public company by the formation of the United Molasses Company, Limited, in January, 1926, the average net profits for the preceding four years were £150,000 per year, and since then the consolidated net profits have been as follows:—

1926	£244,083
1927	£266,249
1928	£386,673
1929	£1,257,054

Since the registration of the company in January, 1926, the capital structure has been changed as follows:—

JANUARY, 1926

Authorized and Issued

£450,000 6½ per Cent. Debentures.
£350,000 8 per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preference shares.
£650,000 Ordinary shares.

JANUARY, 1930

Issued and Paid up

Debentures, nil.
£1,650,000 6 per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares.
£2,984,087 Ordinary shares,
and in addition
£2,651,181 capital reserves.
£752,308 undivided profits.

REASONS FOR INCREASE OF CAPITAL

A notice accompanies this report of an extraordinary resolution for the purpose of increasing the authorized capital of the company to £8,000,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares and 1,000,000 Ordinary shares.

The proposed increase of Ordinary shares is primarily for the purpose of enabling the board to give effect to the proposed capitalization of £1,492,044 of the sum standing to the credit of capital reserve account.

The company has no immediate need for additional capital, but in order to maintain a strong cash position the board may decide later this year by an issue of Six per Cent. Preference shares to raise £600,000 to £700,000 in connexion with the company's shipbuilding programme. Should such an issue be decided upon the Ordinary shareholders will be given the right to subscribe.

THE PRODUCTION AND OUTLET FOR MOLASSES

Molasses is a by-product arising from the manufacture of raw and refined sugar. The average quantity of molasses produced is about one ton for every four tons of sugar manufactured. The world at the moment produces about 27,000,000 tons of sugar per year, and the total production of molasses is 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons, of which we handle approximately one-third.

Until the beginning of this century molasses to a very large extent was not only a valueless by-product but the sugar mills in many cases had to incur considerable expense to get rid of it. Molasses then started to gain ground both in America and Europe as a valuable cattle food, and a few years later as the cheapest and most suitable raw material for the production of industrial alcohol, which has, during the last 25 years, assumed an ever-increasing importance in the economic life of all industrial nations. To illustrate the rapid growth of the use of industrial alcohol, it will suffice to mention that in 1906 America produced about 1,000,000 gallons, whilst the production last year amounted to approximately 112,000,000 gallons.

During the same period a third important use was found for molasses in the production of yeast, which had formerly been made almost exclusively from grain. The use of molasses for this purpose has been expanding steadily for many years past, as more and more countries are using molasses instead of grain.

The demand for cattle-feeding purposes has grown continuously ever since we entered the business 20 years ago and offers a field for almost unlimited development.

These are the three main outlets for molasses, but in various parts of the world, mainly in the East, there is also a considerable market for human consumption and for sundry other purposes.

To meet the ever-increasing demands, we continue to pursue our policy of adding to our supplies by opening up new fields which have hitherto been inaccessible through lack of equipment and transportation facilities. In this connexion we may mention that we are primarily a transport and trading company and are not producers of molasses.

SHIPMENTS FROM AFRICA AND THE EAST

For many years both America and Europe, the two great consuming centres, drew their entire supplies of cane molasses from Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo and the other West Indian islands, but in spite of the rapid increase in the sugar production in those islands the consumption of molasses had by 1924 assumed such proportions that it became evident that before long there would not be sufficient molasses produced in the West Indies to supply the needs of Europe as well as of America. This was the reason for our embarking on our programme of development in Africa and the Far East. In 1924 we shipped our first cargo of molasses from Africa, and in 1925 from the East. By 1926 the quantity handled from these new sources had grown to 200,000 tons, in 1929 it approached 700,000 tons, and this year it is expected to reach a total of approximately 1,000,000 tons. The necessity for providing cheap transport for these large quantities of molasses from Africa and the East to Europe and America explains our large shipbuilding programme of the last four years. Without modern ships the cost of transport would have been prohibitive.

At almost every meeting the chairman has referred to the company's rapidly increasing fleet and to the importance we attach to owning a fleet of tankers that in economy and efficiency is second to none. In pursuance of this policy we sold three steamers in the course of the year, while during the same period we took delivery of seven new motor-tankers. In addition, as previously mentioned, five motor-tankers have been delivered since January 1 and four are building for delivery later this year. All our new tankers have been built to our own special specification based upon many years' experience and experiments, as a result of which we have arrived at a type of tanker equally suitable for the carriage of molasses or oil and easily convertible for carrying oil after molasses or *vice versa*.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COMPANY'S FLEET

The distance from our Far Eastern molasses stations to the main consuming centres ranges from 9,000 to 12,000 miles, and it is hardly necessary to point out how important it is for our company that our ships should be able to carry oil on their way back to the East.

The efficiency of our new ships and the partial elimination of the long ballast runs have made it possible for us to transport molasses 12,000 miles and sell it to consumers at a price no higher than they pay for molasses that has to be transported only a few hundred miles. Without our modern ships, the molasses supplies from the Far East could not be delivered to consumers in Europe and America at economical prices.

Our expanding business has also necessitated further additions to our tank storage in various parts of the world, with the result that our total tank capacity to-day is in excess of 1,250,000 tons compared with 250,000 tons in 1926.

The widespread and varied uses of molasses tend to stabilize the company's business and to minimize the risks inherent in every business, irrespective of the commodity handled. The present trade depression illustrates this point. In spite of a temporary set-back to our trade in certain Continental countries and in the Eastern States of America, caused by

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE RUBBER GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

A STRONG POSITION

INCREASED ACTIVITIES

COOPERATION WITH DUTCH GROWERS

SUCCESS OF THE VOLUNTARY SCHEME

MR. G. H. MASEFIELD'S STATEMENT

The TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Rubber Growers' Association (Incorporated) was held yesterday in the Council Room of the Association, 2-4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Mr. G. H. MASEFIELD (the chairman of the Association) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Frank G. Smith, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with cheers, said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, have been duly circulated, and with your permission I will take these as read. (Agreed.)

I much regret to record the deaths during the year of 13 members of the Association, of whom I would refer in particular to the late Sir Ernest Birch and to Mr. Thos. Ritchie, both of whom rendered valuable service to this Association when they acted as members of the council.

If you will refer for a moment to the accounts, on pages 24 and 25 of the report you will see that there is an excess of income over expenditure of £2,541, which is not an excessive amount having regard to the size and importance of the Association, the constituent companies thereof representing an issued capital of £114,500,000, controlling 1,812,000 acres planted, or interplanted, with rubber.

It is satisfactory to note that the planted area, represented by the Association, continues to increase.

On page 13 is the report of the finance committee, and from this you will have gathered that additional expenditure will be necessary this year, and in the future, to meet the growing activities of the Association. For this year it is proposed to draw upon our accumulated reserve, until it can be ascertained what permanent income will be required. Later in the year the council will consider the question of a revision of the scale of subscriptions.

NEW HEADQUARTERS

The matter of securing larger permanent offices is under consideration, as there are obvious disadvantages in having the offices located in different buildings. Negotiations are in train, and it is hoped that within the next two years the Association will have adequate headquarters with sufficient space to provide for expansion. The intention is that there shall be a larger and more up-to-date council room, together with suitable accommodation for the secretary and his staff, as also for the officer-in-charge and staff of the new Department of Commercial Research. It is also hoped to provide a combined members' room and library, which should prove popular and add much needed facilities. (Hear, hear.)

From the report—the twenty-first since the formation of the Association in 1907—it will be observed that the council and committees have had by no means a restful year, in that no fewer than 126 meetings have been held. Having come of age, and thus reaching the age of discretion, it may be of interest to refer to the first published statistics of membership in 1914, when we had 397 companies, representing 746,000 acres of rubber and an issued capital of £45,000,000.

From the experience of previous years the work of the Association is always heaviest in a period of depression, and the past year has proved no exception in this respect. The report summarizes the various activities of the Association, and in this connexion I would like to supplement what is recorded on page 20 under the heading of Freights Committee by announcing that since that report was made we have been advised of a reduction of 7s. 6d. per ton in the rate of freight on rubber from Ceylon and the Straits to this country. (Hear, hear.) The Freights Committee have been very persistent in their efforts to secure a reduction in freight rates, and this small concession will encourage them to continue their good work on behalf of our members.

I would now like to make a few remarks on other subjects reviewed in the report which from their nature are of particular importance to the industry.

COOPERATIVE SELLING

At the last annual general meeting the following resolution was passed:—

"That a committee be formed to investigate the practicability of drafting a scheme for the establishment of a cooperative selling organization."

The council set up this committee under the able leadership of your vice-chairman, Mr. J. G. Hay. It must be borne in mind that this committee was appointed to deal with a specific question affecting the permanent organization of the industry, and must not be confused with the immediate problems which come within the purview of the British-Dutch Liaison Committee. Mr. Hay will refer more in detail to the nature and scope of the recommendations of the Cooperative Selling Committee when seconding the adoption of the report, but our heartiest thanks are due to him and his committee for their arduous work, and to those gentlemen, in many cases heads of organizations dealing with the marketing of other staple products, who willingly put their time and services at the disposal of that committee and answered innumerable questions as to their systems of marketing. (Hear, hear.) The evidence taken was not strictly confined to the terms of reference, as any scheme for close cooperation in selling had to embrace the wider possibilities of pooling and holding stocks for a definite price. Judging from what has happened to practically all agricultural commodities, the formation of any sort of pool must presuppose that to be successful a sufficient stock can be held of the world's production to force the price up to the level aimed at. This might be done if production and consumption are fairly evenly balanced, but the slowing down of their industrial activities, our business as a whole, thanks to its world-wide ramifications, continues to increase.

FIRST QUARTER'S TRADING OF 1930

The results of the first three months' trading for the current year will be considerably better than those for the corresponding period last year, and as the prospects for the remainder of the year are favourable we have every reason to believe that the net profits for 1930 will show further expansion.

It is pleasing to be able to report that our trade in the United Kingdom has been a bright feature and shows a rapid growth during the last six months, more particularly during the first quarter of this year.

In conclusion, we wish to take this opportunity to extend to the directors, managers, and employees of all subsidiary and associated companies at home and abroad, as well as to the loyal staff manning the company's fleet, our most sincere thanks for and appreciation of their services during the year.

The retiring director is Sir J. A. Cooper, K.B.E., who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Mr. C. Brudenell-Bruce, who for many months has been abroad owing to ill-health, has resigned his seat on the board, and in view of the curtailment of the directors' work and responsibilities which the proposed transfer of the company's registration department to Lloyds Bank Limited will effect it is not the present intention of the board to fill the vacancy.

The auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. and Messrs. Hilditch and Young, retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

An Extraordinary General Meeting was subsequently held, at which a special resolution was passed to amend the company's articles of association.

recent history of the major agricultural commodities has shown that pools or valorization schemes can be extremely dangerous if and when such commodities suffer from heavy over-production: the recent examples of wheat, wool, sugar, and coffee are sufficient to illustrate what can happen.

COMMERCIAL RESEARCH

Arising out of the work of the Cooperative Selling Committee is the setting up of the new Department of Commercial Research. An officer, with wide experience, has been appointed to create and take charge of this department, and he will have a heavy share of work to tackle in collating and tabulating the voluminous and varied statistics relating to the industry. I feel sure that there are few of you here to-day who realize that for years past this Association has been indebted to Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Limited, for having furnished the Association with the excellent statistical tables which have been such an important feature of the "Bulletin," and who for years have also rendered valuable assistance on many occasions when statistical information was required. (Hear, hear.) The Association has thus hitherto obtained an immense amount of information, generously supplied without expense, and I am sure I am only voicing your wishes in taking this opportunity of recording our grateful thanks to Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield. (Hear, hear.) I would also like to mention that we have been promised every assistance in setting up the new research department both by the large groups in this country and also by some of our good friends in America.

The price of rubber, after showing some recovery at the commencement of 1929, gradually fell to the present unattractive level from which there seems little market fluctuation either upwards or downwards and necessarily the constant low price brought a multitude of schemes before us, most of which failed entirely to appreciate the statistical position of the industry which is set out in as full detail as possible on page three of the report of the Cooperative Selling Committee. The figures there recorded show that at December 31, 1927, there were approximately 6,000,000 acres under plantation rubber, of which some 3,140,000 acres were under the control of European and American interests, and 2,860,000 acres were estimated to be under Asiatic control. Of the 6,000,000 acres referred to on the date mentioned, only 1,665,000 acres were in the membership of the R.G.A. (say 28 per cent.) If this was the position at the end of 1927, it is safe to say that the proportion of the world production represented by this Association is not more to-day than it was then, and the latest considered estimate of world plantation rubber I have seen places the total area under cultivation at a materially higher figure than I have mentioned.

A TAPPING HOLIDAY

As already mentioned, numerous schemes were considered by your Association, but only one of these seemed to offer any prospect of success, and that was the suggestion for a tapping holiday for one month, which is extremely simple to put into operation, which entails slight disorganization in planting routine, and which, if well supported, would mean that there would be an early reduction of an immediately effective tonnage of rubber from the world's stocks, and with the possibility of a further month's cessation if one month's stoppage should prove inadequate. (Hear, hear.)

At the time these questions were under consideration we were also seeking closer cooperation with the Dutch section of the industry, and our heartiest thanks and congratulations are due to those members of council who did so much by personally going over to Holland, and who finally succeeded in bringing about the formation of the British-Dutch Liaison Committee, which we hope may prove to have great possibilities for the welfare of the industry in the future. (Hear, hear.) When it is realized that over 94 per cent. of the world's production of crude rubber comes from British and Dutch territories, the necessity for cooperation between these interests is evident if the planting industry is to progress. The British-Dutch Liaison Committee met in London at the earliest opportunity, under the able chairmanship of Professor M. W. F. Treub, assisted by Mr. H. Eric Miller as vice-chairman, and supported by strong representation of British and Dutch growers. After very careful consideration of the various schemes it was unanimously agreed that for any voluntary scheme the complete cessation of tapping was the only one that in practice could be made effective, and it then remained to decide on the month. Here again difficulties arose to find a month that would give equality of sacrifice to each producing country, and from the statistics available it appeared that the months of May and November were the only two that would answer the purpose. May was thereupon selected, as being the earliest month in respect of which assents could be obtained, and though this month is by no means ideal for either Ceylon or South India, the majority of producers operating in those countries have cordially supported the scheme in order that the tapping holiday may be given the best possible chance of success. (Hear, hear.)

RESPONSE TO LIAISON COMMITTEE'S APPEAL

The response to the Liaison Committee's appeal has been extraordinarily good in that we have obtained assents as follows:—

From producers in the United Kingdom representing 90 per cent.

From Dutch and other European producers (excluding British) operating in the Netherlands East Indies representing 91 per cent.

From Malayan local European companies representing 79 per cent.

A measure of support has been obtained from growers in Indo-China, and the only disappointing feature is the poor response from Ceylon local European companies, although the total tonnage affected is not large, and every endeavour is being made to increase their support. A matter for congratulation is the surprising response from large Asiatic producers in Malaya—(hear, hear)—representing an annual production of 78,000 tons, who have assented to stop tapping in May. I am sure this meeting would like to place on record our appreciation of the good work carried out by all those in Malaya who have been instrumental in bringing about this excellent response from Asiatic producers. From the information in our possession it is clear that support received to the scheme represents in the aggregate an annual production of approximately 400,000 tons.

The only large areas from which we still await particulars are the vast numbers of small Asiatic producers who are not organized. I am glad, however, to inform you that in Malaya the Planters' Association has initiated intensive propaganda through the District Planters' Associations with the object of obtaining the cooperation of small-holders; also our Dutch friends are taking steps in the Netherlands Indies with a similar object in view. We trust that these efforts will meet with every success.

It will clearly have to be one of our objects in future to endeavour to obtain closer liaison with Asiatic producers throughout the East. Malaya has shown us what can be done in this respect, and when all producers realize that their interests are identical we shall have made a marked step forward to a better regulated industry.

It is certainly an encouraging feature of our first attempt to obtain world-wide cooperation amongst producers in a voluntary restriction scheme that we should have obtained support from approximately half the world's estimated production of rubber. (Hear, hear.)

NATIVE RUBBER

Your attention has been particularly invited to the excellent report by Messrs. Taylor and Stephens on native rubber in the Dutch East Indies, and copies of this were duly circulated to all company members and directors. As an association, we owe much to those gentlemen, as it is very essential that the industry as a whole should be able to make accurate forecasts of future production, and though from the nature of the problem the margin of error is a great one it has certainly made it possible to form reasonable conclusions as to the true situation.

In my own opinion, and very likely it is one with which all of you will not agree, the question of disease is going to have a very much greater bearing on future rubber production than is yet realized. Under the conditions described by Messrs. Taylor and Stephens root diseases are in many areas rampant, and as we already know in some countries "oidium" has possibilities of danger. Hitherto the great disadvantage of rubber from the European producers' point of view is the extreme ease with which the plant can be grown and its wonderful powers of recuperation from bad treatment in every form. I think this is often the case with a new product, but as the years pass by it will be found that rubber, like other products, will become a more delicate and sensitive tree, which is likely to be more accentuated by the selection of the highest yielding strains, which in all probability are already more susceptible to disease than the hardy but poor yielding stocks.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Association takes an active part in the work of scientific research in Malaya, Ceylon, South India, and in the Netherlands East Indies. Direct contact between London and the East is maintained through the Malayan and Ceylon Advisory Committees, and the question of amalgamating these into a joint committee is being investigated. With regard to Java, there is a liaison committee in Holland upon which are representatives of British interest, while all the research organizations are in constant and close touch with each other, and views are regularly exchanged on the numerous scientific problems of the industry. There can be no question that research work will become an increasingly important factor in the future, and it will be to the scientists that we must look if we are to avoid and combat the dangers that are likely to threaten the industry when we face on the one hand huge areas of plantations run on scientific lines, and, on the other, an almost equal area of rubber planted haphazard in small holdings on which disease in many cases is likely to get completely out of hand.

In my opinion the longer the price

the problems of the industry on a sound economic basis, and the splendidly equipped scientific research stations in the East are fulfilling their part and aiding us in this direction. The improved organization of the R.G.A. will, it is hoped, keep members better and more closely informed on matters affecting the progress and development of the industry, and the events of the past year, coupled with the encouraging result of the efforts to bring about a closer international cooperation between producers, lead one to look forward to the future with optimism. (Cheers.)

THANKS TO THE OFFICIALS AND STAFF

In conclusion I would like to express my heartiest thanks to the members of council for the generous support they have accorded me during my term of office, and for the way in which they have shouldered the heavy work of the numerous committees, in which so much of the work of the Association is carried out. As you all know, Mr. Smith was appointed secretary of the Association in 1914, and it must be a legitimate source of pride to him to see the huge Association we have become, and to which his many years of work have so largely contributed. (Hear, hear.) To him, and to his able staff, I express my very sincere thanks for all they have done in making my year of office so easy for me, and more particularly for the splendid way in which they have handled the vast volume of additional work that has been thrown on to their shoulders by the adoption of the May tapping holiday.

I now formally move: "That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be received and adopted," and will ask Mr. Hay to be good enough to second this resolution.

WORK OF THE COOPERATIVE SELLING COMMITTEE

Mr. J. G. HAY (the vice-chairman) said:—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, the terms of which have been read from the chair; and in the course of his interesting and able speech the chairman has referred in kind terms to the work of what has become known as the Cooperative Selling Committee. He has reminded you that that committee came into being as the result of action taken at the last annual general meeting of this Association. In the belief that you are still interested in the activity which you yourselves have initiated it has been suggested that I should say a word or two with regard to the committee's report, its subsequent activities, and its future intentions. It would hardly escape our notice that producers of many other commodities are confronted to-day with problems similar to our own. Each industry must seek its solution along its own lines and endeavour to find the one best adapted to its particular circumstances. Our own attention will naturally be given to the affairs of our own industry, but we shall continue to follow with sympathy and with interest the endeavours that are being made by other producers to overcome their difficulties.

In one respect I feel that I may modestly claim some little credit for your committee. We have at least abstained from recommending any measures of a sensational and ambitious kind. Measures of that kind are generally very rich in promise, and admittedly they make an appeal to the imagination, but when applied in practice they too often aggravate the very problems they are designed to solve and disclose the greatest weakness in circumstances where the protection is most needed. The positive recommendations which your committee have made are simple, they are practical, they are free from the risks of more ambitious schemes, and they are such as can be extended and developed in the light of experience gained in practical working. Since the issue of our report we have approached the largest groups, and I am very glad to be able to tell you that nearly the whole of them have agreed to adopt our recommendations for co-ordinated selling. Our approach to the smaller groups, and what are termed the unassociated companies, has been delayed merely for this reason—we were reluctant to do anything which might divert attention of producing companies from the more urgent proposals of the cessation of tapping during May.

Now this issue has been happily settled, and your committee propose to take up the matter with these two classes of producers, and they hope that they will get such a measure of support as will enable us to put the scheme into force on a comprehensive scale; but I want to make this point quite clear, that, while your committee are convinced that the adoption of the recommendations is the most practical method by which our main object can be achieved, the adoption of these methods depends entirely on the willing and practical cooperation of producers themselves. In short, the committee recommend, but the producer decides, and the manner in which producers now respond to our approaches will serve to test how far the industry is really favourable to cooperative action such as was urged upon us at the last annual general meeting. You have to-day heard the Department of Commercial Research has now been established. My hope and expectation is that that will be a convenient centre at which all the groups may meet, and by their measure of co-ordinated selling they may reap for themselves an advantage and give some real benefit to the whole industry. (Cheers.)

During the discussion which followed Mr. MAURICE MAUDE advocated the stopping of tapping on Sundays, and the CHAIRMAN having replied to this and other questions the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the election of Mr. J. G. Hay as the chairman of the Association for the ensuing year.

Mr. ERIC MACFADYEN seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. HAY, seconded by Mr. W. H. DAUKES, it was decided that Mr. Herbert Wright should be elected as the vice-chairman.

The following were elected members of the council: Sir Stanley Bois, Mr. N. C. S. Bosanquet, Mr. R. A. Bosanquet, Mr. George Brown, Mr. P. J. Burgess, Mr. H. L. Coghlan, Mr. James Davenport, Mr. Thomas Gidden, Mr. A. F. Goodrich, Mr. A. P. Hadow, Mr. E. D. Hewan, Mr. J. A. Macgregor, Sir George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., Mr. H. R. Quartley, Mr. C. N. Radcliffe, Sir Edward Rosling, Mr. E. B. Skinner, Mr. Robert Stewart, and Mr. Thomas Taylor.

On the proposition of Mr. W. FORSYTHE a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings then terminated.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTOR WORKS (MILAN)

NOMINAL CAPITAL, LIRE 120,000,000

ISSUED AND PAID UP, LIRE 90,072,000

DIVIDEND EQUAL TO 10 PER CENT.

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Isotta Fraschini Motor Works, Limited, was held in Milan on March 28 last.

The CHAIRMAN of the company, Gr. Uff. Dr. Count Ludovico Mazzotti Biancinelli, presided.

There were present 50 shareholders, representing 197,606 shares out of the 450,360 forming the issued and paid-up capital.

The balance-sheet to December 31, 1929, was approved as well as the distribution of profits, which gave for the year 1929 a dividend of Lire 20 on each share of the nominal value of Lire 200, equal to 10 per cent., after having increased the ordinary reserve to Lire 5,485,674.62, and the reserve for the plant sinking fund by a further Lire 1,750,000.

RE-ELECTIONS TO THE BOARD

Signor Gr. Uff. Dr. Count Ludovico Mazzotti Biancinelli and Signor Gr. Uff. Gian Riccardo Cella, respectively the chairman and the managing director of the company, and Signor Count Franco Mazzotti, general manager, were re-elected on the board of directors.

The following gentlemen were appointed as auditors:—Auditors, Signori Cav. Dr. Ernesto Ceresani, Avv. Diona Guarnaschelli, Cav. Mario Mazza; supplementary auditors, Signori Cav. Emilio Leoni and Cav. Rag. Emilio Villa.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

ADELAIDE, April 11.—At the seventh series of wool sales held here 94 per cent. of the 25,000 bales offered were sold. There was good general competition from Yorkshire and the Continent. The market was very firm and slightly in sellers' favour. The highest price for greasy wool was 15d. Super 64's cost 28d. in top at Bradford.

SYDNEY, April 11.—The value of the wool sold in the Commonwealth during the last nine months was £23,027,000 compared with £49,078,000 for the same months last year. The average value of greasy wool was £13 6s. 10d. a bale compared with £22 0s. 3d., or 10.4d. per lb. against 16.8d.—*Reuter.*

ROLLS-ROYCE, LTD.

ORDERS FOR THE NEW MODELS ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY

LORD WARGRAVE, presiding at the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of Rolls-Royce, Limited, held at the works, Derby, yesterday, said the issued capital showed an increase of £5,175, which, he was glad to say, was due to the purchase of workers' shares by employees. Sundry creditors were £42,164 less than at October 31, 1928. That was principally due to payments of arrears of taxation which had been outstanding pending settlement with the Inland Revenue. The only taxation liability at December 31 last was for the current year. The consolidated reserve fund amounted to £654,276. It was proposed to allocate a further £40,000 from the present profits. Of the assets of the company, property stood at £473,237, after having allowed for necessary depreciations. That was a decrease of £9,396.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Stock-in-trade and work in progress was £20,626 higher at December 31 than 14 months previously. That small increase was more than explained by the large volume of work in hand, due to the influx of orders received for the company's new models. The fact that stocks were only £20,000 more was in the circumstances evidence of the success of their continual endeavour to keep stocks as small as possible consistent with efficiency. Sundry debtors showed an increase of £72,366. The amount of £44,060 owing by Automobiles Rolls-Royce (France), Limited, to the company was now shown separately. Taking that amount into consideration the total of sundry debtors was £116,426 more than at the end of the period. That large increase was due to special circumstances connected with the change to new models of both types of chassis. The position was now quite normal again. Cash in hand and investments together amounted to £75,986, and were £74,318 less than in the previous year, which was explained by the large increase in sundry debtors and payments in arrears of taxation.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The profit for the 14 months ended December 31, 1929, amounted to £201,706, which was the rate of, roughly, £172,900 per annum. He thought that shareholders might congratulate themselves that the results were favourable for a period when heavy expenses had to be incurred in connexion with the development of launching two new models of chassis. They carried forward £64,685 from the previous year, which, with the profit stated, gave £266,391 for disposal. The directors recommended a dividend of 8 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent., which would absorb £95,314, payable on April 30. They proposed to allocate the balance as follows:—Income-tax, £35,000; reserve fund, £40,000; pension fund, £30,000; carry forward, £66,076. Orders for the two new models of chassis had been entirely satisfactory. Those models enhanced the reputation of the Rolls-Royce as the best car in the world.

HANIPHA (CEYLON) TEA AND RUBBER

A FURTHER ISSUE OF SHARES

The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Hanipha (Ceylon) Tea and Rubber Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 9, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C.

Mr. W. P. METCALFE (the chairman) said:—I would draw your attention to the steady yield per acre from our old tea, the figures for the past three years being 686lb., 678lb., and 684lb. respectively. I only wish I could say the same for the prices realized, which have been 18d., 19.27d., and 19.68d. The drop of 1½d. per lb. last year was the main cause of the shrinkage in our profits, as the increase in f.o.b. cost has only gone up by .13 of a penny. The profit from rubber was under £1 per acre, a return so inadequate that our policy of substituting tea for rubber on 34½ acres would appear to be fully justified. In addition to this area, 80½ acres of the reserve land were cleared and planted with tea. The construction of a second factory was commenced in 1929 and completed for manufacture last month, so that there should be ample accommodation for the months when the largest crops are obtained.

To finance this factory and other buildings, as well as the upkeep of our young tea and future extensions, it has become necessary to make a further issue of shares, of which notice will be posted to you on April 30. If you will refer to our balance-sheet, you will see that cost of estates at December 31 last stands at £132,576, whereas shares issued and general reserve only amount to £117,501, clearly indicating the need for further working capital. It is possible that several small blocks of Government land, adjoining our planted area, may be put up for sale during the current year, and we are in communication with our Ceylon agents on the matter.

As regards the past year's working, owing to the ample labour force organized by Mr. Bisset and maintained by Mr. Henty, the latter was able to have a very full programme of work efficiently carried out. Besides the new clearing works and new factory, the whole area under tea was manured, some 200 acres supplied with tea, and the entire estate supplied, where required, with shade trees.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

MARINE INSURANCE

BRITISH STEAMER LOST

Messages from Lloyd's agents at Shimonoseki stated that the British steamer CITY OF PEKIN, bound from Vladivostock for Dairen, had struck a sunken rock near Brookes Island, and that the vessel was a total wreck. It was added that all the passengers and crew had been saved. The CITY OF PEKIN, a vessel of 6,960 tons, owned by the Ellerman Lines, Limited, was built in 1920. The insured value of the hull is understood to be about £95,000.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
KIRSTEN B.	Rotterdam, for Farsund. Ashore off Farsund	80
RHINE MARU	Los Angeles, for San Francisco and Japan. Ashore Point Sur	50
COLBERT	Antwerp and Havre, March 8, for Reunion. Ashore about three miles N.E. Alexandria Harbour	15

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday grain chartering in the North Pacific, Northern Range, and Montreal sections was inactive, with rates approximate. In the River Plate branch, however, a fair number of orders were quoted and rates were steady at the recently improved levels, especially for handy-size carriers from up-river ports. Business included the payment of 13s. for a large steamer (built in 1899) for prompt shipment from San Lorenzo to U.K./Continent, 11s. for a large vessel from Bahia Blanca to Antwerp or Rotterdam, also 13s. 3d. for a handy steamer from Villa Constitucion to Antwerp or Rotterdam. Forward positions were neglected. From Cuba the basis of 13s. 3d. was repeated, but American coal rates were firmer with business done on the higher basis of 23.35 for Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, also 22.15 for West Italy. West Australian shippers paid another 6d. advance at 24s. for May shipment to U.K./Continent.

Fixtures included the following:—San Lorenzo, Chloe, 7,000 tons, 10 per cent., Rotterdam range, 13s., prompt. Villa Constitucion, Ingola, 5,000 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam, 12s. 3d., prompt. Bahia Blanca, Zapala, 7,000 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam, 11s., mid-April. Santa Fé, Yildum, 4,000 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Continent, 15s. 9d., mid-April. Burmah, Baron Kinnaird, 5,000-5,500 tons Holland, 18s., late May. West Australia, Olovsborg, 8,100 tons, 10 per cent., Mediterranean/U.K./Continent, 24s., May. Hampton Roads or Charlestown, Antar, 9,200 tons maximum, Rio de Janeiro, 23.35, May. Cuba, Portswarra, 7,500 tons, 5 per cent., U.K./Continent, 13s. 3d., April-May. Hampton Roads, Amberton, 8,300 tons, West Italy (picked ports), 22.15. May.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

G—EBVG .. Left Alexandria 11th.
G—AASJ .. Fm. Athens, arr. Alexandria 10th
G—EBMY .. For Ruthah, left Baghdad 11th
G—AARY .. For Baghdad, left Gaza 11th.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past month*	Inc. or Dec. fm. Jan. 1*	Aggregate for Inc. or Dec. fm. Jan. 1*
Anglo - Argentine Trams (April 8)	£80,622	−4,451	−30,248
Canadian Pacific (April 7)	$3,242,000	−$47,000	−$ 973,000
Egyptian Markets (April 3)	£2,000	−26	−2,895
Kalgoorlie El. Trams (Dec.)	£1,391	—	—
Do. (Nov.)	£306	—	—
La Guaira Harb.	£18,144	+5,245	—
Do. (Nov.)	£8,683	+3,538	—
L.C. Council Trams (April 9)	£83,113	+1,801	+3,005 (Apl. 1)
Manchester Ship Canal	£108,850	−7,844	−12,823

* Unless otherwise shown.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (Teneriffe).
NOON.—To China (all parts*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Brazil (Para and Manaos†), Canary Islands (all parts), East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Mauritius and Madagascar, Peru (Iquitos†, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland and French Cameroons).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (Teneriffe), West Coast of Africa (French Togoland).
NOON.—To China (all parts*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), Faroe Islands, Iceland (exc. Reykjavik).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA (exc. North), CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:—		
Ital. pkt. (Citta Rosso)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17	7.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Florida)	Apl. 17	5.30 p.m.
Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
Houilder (Baronesa)	Apl. 17	8 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Apl. 23	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	May 1	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baralong)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura and Moldavia)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mail	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA (N.), PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth† (Stephen)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.†† (Florida)	Apl. 17	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Wurttemburg)	Apl. 19	6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.): Booth (Denis)	Apl. 22	8 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Via N.Y. (Majestic) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Apl. 17	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Apl. 17	8 p.m.
(all parts) Direct (Laurentic)	Apl. 19	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Apl. 16	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Ascania)	Apl. 17	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Teneriffe): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Apl. 12	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): E. & F. (Telde)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
(Teneriffe): E.D. (Bereby)	Apl. 14	7.30 p.m.
(all parts): Nelson (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: B. Star (Avelona Star)	Apl. 24	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Salvador):		
CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
CEYLON; P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind and (Baradine)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura and Moldavia)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia* (all parts): Holt* (Achilles)	Daily	Noon
(Shanghai, N. China): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Apl. 17	8 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Camito)	Apl. 17	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Caraca)	Apl. 19	9 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	Apl. 15	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	Apl. 16	1.50 p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): Fr. pkt. (Ber de St. Pierre)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Egeria)	Apl. 15	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Nigeria)	Apl. 16	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Apl. 16	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said): Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Apl. 17	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mail	Apl. 19	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Via M'video (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17	7.30 a.m.
FAROE IS.: Direct (Skelpner)	Apl. 14	6 p.m.
FIJI: Via Vancouver (Majestic and Niagara)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Mauretania and Niagara)	Apl. 17	8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr. and Du.): E. & F. (Carare)	Apl. 19	7.30 a.m.
ICELAND (exc. Reykjavik): Direct (Amund)	Apl. 14	6 p.m.
(Reykjavik and Westmann): Direct (Selfass)	Apl. 15	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mail	Apl. 19	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah): Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
F. & F. (Caribbee)	Apl. 17	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Apl. 17	8 p.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Apl. 17	8 p.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Saxon)	Apl. 17	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Apl. 17	8 p.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	Apl. 17	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Laurentic)	Apl. 19	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Apl. 16	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Ascania)	Apl. 17	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Vancouver (Majestic and Niagara)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Mauretania and Niagara)	Apl. 17	8 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos): Booth† (Stephen)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
Booth (Denis)	Apl. 22	8 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: U.-Castle (Saxon)	Apl. 17	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*‡	Apl. 17	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, &c.: U.-Castle (Saxon)	Apl. 17	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Achilles)	Apl. 15	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: W. Star (Majestic)*	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (France)	Apl. 16	Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	Apl. 17	2 a.m.
Cunard (Mauretania)	Apl. 17	8 p.m.
VENEZUELA: Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Apl. 19	7.30 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo): Bel. pkt. (Anversville)	Apl. 17	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.‡ (Anversville)	Apl. 19	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Phrygie)	Apl. 14	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Fr. Cameroons: Fr. pkt. (Brazza)	Apl. 12	6 p.m.
Fr. Togoland: E.D. (Bereby)	Apl. 14	7.30 a.m.
Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons: E.D.(Appam)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea: Via Madrid and Cadiz	Apl. 16	7.30 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16	2 a.m.
Barbados, &c.: E. & F. (Carare)	Apl. 19	9 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
†† Air fees, to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq	2½d. „
„ Persia and Karachi	3d. „
„ Delhi	7d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.
† Letters and post-cards only.
†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 11 A.M.**—To Turks and Caicos Islands (via Jamaica). **MONDAY, 9 A.M.**—To British Honduras (via Jamaica), Canada, China (via Canada), Fiji (via Canada), Guatemala (via Jamaica), Jamaica, Japan (via Canada), Newfoundland. **11 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (via U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Gambia, Gold Coast and British Togoland, Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—
TO-DAY.—Windward Islands and Trinidad, by ss. Ingoma. Egypt, Sudan, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Siam, China and Australia, by ss. Naldera. **MONDAY.**—U.S.A., Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, by ss. American Merchant. U.S.A., Canada, Bahamas, Mexico, and Central America, by ss. Minnekahda. Jamaica, by ss. Caraca. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Arundel Castle. China and Japan, via Siberia. Dutch East Indies, by ss. Johan de Witt. Canada, by ss. Minnedosa.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

AMERICAN MERCHANT (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 1 p.m. Due London, Sunday, 1 p.m.
CITY OF CAIRO (Ellerman), from Calcutta; London p.m.
ISCONA (Harrison), from West Indies; London, noon.
KASHIMA (P. & O.), from Yokohama; King George V. Dock, 10 a.m.
PATUCA (E. & F.), from Jamaica; Dartmouth, 10 a.m.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 6 a.m.

TO-MORROW

CALEDONIA (Anchor), from New York; Glasgow, p.m.
CARARE (E. & F.), from Jamaica; Avonmouth, 6 a.m.
CITY OF BATH (Ellerman), from East Africa; Glasgow.
CITY OF PITTSBURG (Ellerman), from Rangoon; Avonmouth, a.m.
CORRALES (E. & F.), from Jamaica; Liverpool, noon.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (Holl. Am.), from New York; Plymouth, p.m.
WESTMORELAND (Federal), from New Zealand; Gravesend, noon.

MONDAY

ANTONIA (Cunard), from New York; Liverpool.
ARUNDEL CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa; Southampton, 6 a.m.
HAKURA MARU (N.Y.K.), from Yokohama; Royal Victoria Dock. Passengers land 8.30 a.m.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE (U.-Castle), from East Africa; London, p.m.
MINNEKAHDA (A.T.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 3.30 a.m. Due London, Tuesday, a.m.
MINNEDOSA (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B.; Glasgow.
TAMAROA (S.S & A.), from New Zealand; Southampton, 8 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

ABA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lagos 9th.
ABINSI .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Harcourt 10th.
BATA .. .. For W. Africa, left Accra 9th.
BATHURST .. .. For L'pool, left Axim 9th.
BOLOMBO STAR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Teneriffe 9th.
NEW BRIGHTON .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. Philadel. 10th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BANDRIA .. .. Fm. Leghorn, arr. Genoa 8th.
BOTHNIA .. .. For Corfu, left Catania 8th.

BEN LINE

BENMACDHUI .. For Far East, left Manila 9th.
BENRINNES .. For Far East, left Gib. 11th.

BIRBY

CHESHIRE .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. M'seilles 11th.
DORSETSHIRE .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Suez 11th.
OXFORDSHIRE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'seilles 11th.
SOMERSETSHIRE .. Left Alexandria 10th.

BLUE FUNNEL

CYCLOPS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Singapore 8th.
JASON .. .. Fm. Java, arr. Suez 10th.
KEEMUN .. .. For L'pool, left Colombo 9th.
OANFA .. .. For L'pool, left Kobe 8th.
PERSEUS .. .. For Japan, left Shanghai 9th.
SHEKENOO .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Dunkirk 10th.
TANTALUS .. .. For Japan, left Penang 8th.

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. For R. Plate, arr. B. Aires 9th.
ANDALUCIA STAR .. For R. Plate, left Boulogne 10th.
ARAUCANIA STAR .. Cruise, arr. Stlumin. 11th.
EMPIRE STAR .. For Ldn., left St. Vincent 10th.
IONIC STAR .. For Ldn., left Santos 9th.

BOOTH

BENEDICT .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Ceara 9th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ACURA .. .. For L'pool, left Las Palmas 10th.
BOMPATA .. .. For St. John, left Norfolk 8th.
DAGOMBA .. .. For L'pool, left Las Palmas 10th.
HAMBIA .. .. For Accra, left Kotonu 9th.
SALAGA .. .. For Sapele, left Lagos 9th.

BULLARD, KING

UMONA .. .. For E. Ldn., left Pt. Natal 10th.
UMVOTI .. .. For Ldn., left Las Palmas 10th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMP. OF ASIA .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Yokohama 9th.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. For Monsco, left Naples 10th.
MONTCLARE .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Stlumin. 11th.
MONTCLARE .. For Hamburg, left Stlumin. 10th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN BUCHANAN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Marmagoa 10th.
CLAN CHATTAN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 10th.
CLAN ELPHINSTONE .. Fm. N.Y., left M'video 10th.
CLAN MACFARLANE .. For Mauritius, left Durban 10th.
CLAN MACQUILLIVRAY .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Suez 11th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH .. For Bombay, left L'pool 10th.
CLAN MUNRO .. For E. Ldn., left Lobito 9th.
CLAN MACKAY .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Madras 10th.
CLAN MACNAB .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Ldn. 10th.
CLAN MACNAIR .. For A'mouth, left Newport 10th.
CLAN RANALD .. For London, arr. Calcutta 10th.
CLAN STEWART .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 11th.
HALIARTUS .. .. For U.K., left Morondava 9th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

DELA SALLE .. .. For Havre, left Galveston 9th.
FLANDRE .. .. Fm. Colon, arr. Havre 10th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA .. .. Fm. Stlmtn., arr. N.Y. 11th.
CARONIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 10th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT FREMANTLE .. Fm. Gladstone, arr. Suez 11th.
PORT HARDY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Auckland 11th.
PORT PIRIE .. .. Fm. Fremantle, arr. Ldn. 11th.
PORT VICTOR .. .. Fm. Wanganui, arr. Wellington 10th.
PORT WELLINGTON .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Melbourne 10th.

DONALDSON

CORRIENTES .. .. Fm. M'video, arr. B. Aires 9th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF HARVARD .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Teneriffe 10th.
KASAMA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 9th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

BRANKSOME HALL .. Left Mormugao 9th.
CITY OF BAGDAD .. For Pt. Sudan, left Barrow 9th.
CITY OF DUNKIRK .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Tanga 10th.
CITY OF HANKOW .. For Ldn., left Colombo 9th.
CITY OF LYONS .. For Singapore, left Colombo 9th.
CITY OF NAGPUR .. For L'pool, left M'seilles 10th.
CITY OF SIMLA .. For Plymouth, left Pt. Sudan 10th
CITY OF VENICE .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Karachi 9th.
CITY OF WORCESTER .. For Baltimore, left Pt. Said 10th.

FURNESS LINE

NEWFOUNDLAND .. For Halifax, left Boston 9th.

HAMBG-AMERIKA

ADOLF VON BAEYER .. Fm.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—
*, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; §§, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡§, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu. 34½ ¾
2½% Cons. 1½ 1/16 6 1/16 6 ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ¼ 5 11/16 6 11/16 ¼ ⅜ 5 7/16 6½
4% Cons. Ln. 80 11/16 6 7/16 11/16 ½ ⅝ 9 ½ 9 11/16 ¾ 9 13/16 ¾ 9 15/16 ¾ 10 ⅛ ¼ 10 ⅜ ½ 10 ⅝ ¾ 10 13/16 ¾ 10 15/16 ¾ 11 ⅛ ¼ 11 ⅜ ½ 11 ⅝ ¾ 11 13/16 ¾ 11 15/16 ¾ 12 ⅛ ¼ 12 ⅜ ½ 12 ⅝ ¾

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 21

Anglo-American Corp. of S. Africa, 26/3 -/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 92½
Brakpan, 30/7½
Bwana M'Kubwa, 20/2½†† -/4½ 20/- -/3 -/11½ 19/6 -/4½
Do., 10s. (Rights), 9/10½ 10/6 -/10½
Cam and Motor, 24/4½ 3/9 4/0½
Cape Asbestos, 52/6 1/10½ -/10½ 2/8
Do., 5% Pref., 62/6 -/6
Central Mining and Invest. (Bearer), 18¾
Charterland and Gen. Explor., 11/9▲
Do., 6% Pref., 88/90
City Deep, 6/10½ -/7½
Cons. Diamond of S. W. Africa, 9/7½ -/7½ -/9
Do., 7½% Pref., 8/3½ -/11½ -/3
Durban Roodepoort, 1/- -/1½
Do. (Deferred), New, 2/- -/1½ 2/6 -/7½ -/3 -/7½ 1/10½ 2/3 pm.
E. Rand Prop., 10/11¼
Geduldhuis Deep, 5/11½ 6/- 5/11¼
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 9/6¼ -/6¼ -/6¼
Henderson's Transvaal Est., 3/3
Houtpoort Prop., -/9½ -/9½
Jo'burg Cons. Invest., 42/6 1/4½ 2 2/- -/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/9 2/- -/6 1/4½ 2/6
Kafue Copper Devt., 2/3 -/3
Knight's, 9/9 -/9¼ -/9
Langlaagte, 22/6 -/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/9 -/3
Lourenco Concession, 6/4½ -/2¼ -/4½ 6/- -/11½ -/9¼ -/8
Luipaard's Vlei, 2/6 -/2¼ -/9 5/11¼ 6/- 5/10½ 6/- 5/10½
Lond. and Rhodesian, 2/11½
Lonely Reef, 17/2¼
Lydn Areas, 4/7½ 4/12½ -/7½
Mandalay, 4/10½
Marievale Nigel, 1/4½
Mashaba Rhodesian, 2/-
Mayfair, 6/6½
Messina Devt., 16/10½ 17/- 16/10½
Middelburg, 11/9 12/-
Modderfontein, 29/- 14/4½
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 29/4½ -/4½ -/11½ -/10½
N'Changa, 6/3 5/9 5/11½ 6/0½ 6/- -/7½ 2/-
New Modderfontein, 33/6 -/9
New State Areas, 28/- 2 3/4½ -/5¼ -/6 -/3 -/3 -/3 -/9 -/11½
Nigel Deep, 1/3 -/3
Nourse, 8/9 -/9
Oceana Consold., 5/- 5/-
Pearl Asbestos, 3/6½†† 2/10½ -/6¼ 3/1½ 2/10½ 3/1½ -/2¼ -/1½ 3/- 2/6½
Rand Mines, 62/6¼ 3/9½ 2/6 -/9¼ 3/1½
Rand Selection, 12/9¼ -/9¼ 12/-
Randfontein Estates, 6/- 5/9½ 6/-
Rhodesia Broken Hill Dev., 3/11½ -/9¼ -/9¼ 2/10½ -/10½ Do., 5% Deb., 50/9½ -/11¼ 3/1½ -/9¼ 3/-
Rhodesian Anglo American, 20/4½ 8/9 -/9 9/9¼
Rhodesian Congo Border, 15/7½ 14/4
Rhodesian Corp., 2/9 -/4½ -/4½†† -/4½ -/6 -/3½ -/6 -/5¼
Rhodesian Selection Trust, 32/6 -/9¼ -/2¼
Roan Antelope, 31/-†† 30/6†† -/7½†† 30/- 30/-
Robinson Deep "B," 8/3
Rolaco, 4/2 4/-
Shamva, 1/6
Sherwood Starr, 20/-
Sub African Townships, 8/6 -/3 -/3 -/2¼
Southn. Rhodesia, 28/10½†† -/3 5/7½ -/7½ -/11¼ 6/3 5/- -/7½ 5/-2 6/3 3/9 5/11¼
Spring, 25/7½ 6/6 5/7½ 6/3 -/6
Van Ryn Deep, 31/3½
Village Deep, 7/9½
Wankie, 4/- 5/-
West Rand Cons., 6/3 -/9¼
West Springs, 14/3¼ 14½
Witpoort, 4/9¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Anfargah, 1/10½†† 2/-
Anglo-Continental, 8/3
Ariston, 3/10½ -/9¼ -/9¼ -/3
Assl. of Nigeria, 7/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/3 -/4½ -/6 -/11½ -/7½ -/4½ -/7 -/3 -/9¼
Jos (Nigeria), 5/4½
Juga Valley, 2/4½ -/4½
Jugaland Trading Assl., -/3¼ -/6 -/6 -/4½
Kasea, 1/6 -/3
Morkwa, 6/4½†† Nyasaland Prov. Assn., 1/- 1/-
Naraguta Extended, -/10½ -/10½
Naraguta Konot., -/7½ -/7½
Nigerian Cons., 1/3
Niger Valley, 4/4½
Yarde Kerri, -/2 -/2

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 61/3 60/- 60/- 5/7½ 1/3 -/3 60/7½ -/4½ 1/10½ 2/6 3/1½
Liverpool, 9/6
Pan de Azucar, 15/-
Rosario, 3/9 -/4/-
Tarapaca and Tocopilla, 7/1½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 89½†† 3½†† 5½ 1½ 1½ 1½
Do., Frac. Certs., 81½

OIL

Anglo-Amer., 5½% Deb., 100½ 1½ 1 100¾
Anglo-Ecuadorian, 17/10½ 18/- 17/8¼ -/9 -/9¼
Anglo-Persian, 8½ 2/7¼ 7/- 8/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 97/4½ 8/4
Do., 9% Pref., 129/10½
Do., 5% Deb., 98
Attock, 35/- 5/- -/9¼ 4/8¼ -/8½ 3/9 -/9 4/- 3/9 4/6
Burmah, 87/9½†† 6/3 -/10½ -/3 -/9¼
Do., 5½% Deb., 104 4 3½
Canadian Eagle (Bearer), 13/6¼†† -/6 -/5¼ -/6¼ -/7½††
-/2¼ -/4½ -/6 -/2¼ -/6 -/4½
Do., Pref. (7%), 12/10½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/8¼
Kern River, 5/10½†† -/10½
Lobitos, 46/10½ -/10½ 7/2¼ -/2¼ -/2¼ 8/5¼ 7/6 -/6 -/4½ -/4½ 6/10½
Mexican Eagle (Bearer), 14/6†† -/6†† -/3 -/6 -/3¼ -/3¼ -/6†† -/5¼ -/6 -/6 -/3¼ -/11½ -/2¼ -/4½
Do., 7% Pref., -/3
Phœnix and Transport, £1 shares, 12/4½ -/6 -/4½
Do., 1/- shares, 6/7½ -/6¼ -/6¼
Royal Dutch, 34½ 1½ 3¼ 2
Shell (Regd.), 98/10½ 6/10½ 8/9 7/9¼ 8/1½ -/1½ 7/6† -/9¼ 8/5¼ 5/- 7/9¼ 8/5¼ -/5¼ 6/10½ 7/6 -/6 6/3½ 3/1½ 8/1½ 7/6 -/6 -/2¼ 8/6† 7/3 8/1½
Do. (Bearer), 99/0½ 8/1½ 9/4½
Do., 7% Pref., 26/- 5/10½ -/11¼ -/9 -/7½
Spies, -/2 -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Amer. (Voting), Certs. of Dep., 72/3
Anglo-Persian, "B," 6½ 6¾ 6¼ 6½ 6/-
Apex Trinidad, 23/9††
Brit. Borneo Petrol. Synd., 1½ -/3
Brit. Controlled Petrol., 4/4½ 4/5 4/4½
Brit. Controlled, 4/3†† -/3 -/3 -/11½ -/11½
Petroleum Options, -/3
Shell, Non-2nd Pref. (less 25/-, 5/- Tax), 5/- 5/- 5/- -/10¼ 4/10 -/11 -/10¾
Do., fully pd., 25/11½ -/11½ -/11½ -/9¾ 5/- 5/- -/9¼
Standard Import, Temp. Certs. for 5% Pref., 101½
Steaua Romana, 8/8¼
Tocuyo of Venezuela, 14/10½††
Trinidad Leaseholds, 6/- -/6 -/5¼ 4/4½
Utd. Brit. of Trinidad, 8/10½ -/11¼
Venezuelan Cons., 8/-
Venezuelan Concessions, 55/7½
Do., New, 5% pd., 34/7½ 6/- -/6 -/3¼ 6/- 6/-

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 16/4½
Anglo-Dutch, 34/3 -/3
Anglo-Java, 2/9½ -/9¼ 2/- 2/10½
Do., 7% Deb., 100 99¼ 100¼ 99 100 -/++
Anglo-Malay, 16/-
Ayer Kuning, 31/6 -/4½ -/3
Bertam Cons., 4/3 -/2
Cherrapoonjee, 2/6 2/7½
Dunlop, 6% Pref., 20/-††
Emerald, 21/6
Gula-Kalumpong, 27/6
Hewangan, 12/-
Highlands and Lowlands, 31/3
Larut, 2/3½
London Asiatic, 4/6 -/8
Malacca, 31/7½
Oriental, 10/6††
P.T.K., (Sumatra), 12/10½
Tanjong Malim, 27/1½
Telogorejo United, 29/4½†† 30/-
United Serdang, 3/9¼ -/9¼ -/10¼ -/11 -/9¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alagar, 1/6 -/10½††
Assam, 1/-
Bertam Extended, 1/-
Bidor, 39/9
Bikam, 1/9
Bin, 1/11
Bradwall, 25/-
Brit. East Java, 1/7½†† -/9 -/9¼
Do., 7% Deb., 106
Bukit Mertajam, 2/-
Bukit Rajah, 1/-
Bukit Selangor, -/9½
Bukit Sembawang, 1/9¼ 1/-
Cue Jalang, 1/-
Ceylon Cons., -/2¼†† -/3
Chevlot, 3/2 -/3 -/4
Do., New, -/7½†† -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/5 -/4 -/6
Chimpul, -/11½ -/9
Dalkeith, 1/7½
Doranakande, 1/3 -/4½
East Sumatra, 2/3½
Eaton Hall, -/9¼
Edinburgh, 1/-
Glen Muar, 1/-
Gordon, 2/3 4/-
Harpenden, 11/3††
Ipoh, 7/10½ -/4½
Jasin Prodnce, 16/6 -/10½
Johore Estates, 11/3††
Kali Glagah, 2/6¼
Kali (Java), 1/10½
Kerala Calicut, 10/3 -/3 9/6
Khan-Kellas, -/11½ -/11½
Kombok, 2/8¼ -/8¼
Kuala Pah, 20/-
Lingei, 7% Deb. (£70 pd.), 80
Lower Perak, 1/3¼
Malaysian, 5/6 7/3
Merlimau Pegoh, 7% Deb., 101 3
Merib Plantns., 15/-
Narborough, 3/-
New Haven, -/11
Nth. Malay, 1/9¼ -/8½ -/9¼ -/9
Para Industrial, Pref., -/2
Pataling, 21/6†† 2/6
Rambutan, 1/3½
Segun, 23/9†† 1/11½††
Selangor Ud., 1/10½
Simo, 12/-†† -/6
Singapore Para, 1/2 -/9½ -/11½
Sungei Ud., 1/4½
Straits, 16/6
Strathmore, 14/6
Sungei Bedja, 1/3 -/3
Sungei Siput, -/7¼ -/9¼
Sungei Tukong, 1/1½
Sungkai-Dunmor, 2/6 -/7½
Taiping, 1/5½
Tall Ayer, 20/9
Tanjong, 23/-
Tebolang, 8/9 -/9
Tennaserim Hevea, -/10¼
Tillyfour, 1/2 1/4½
Tjinbanac-Deli, -/11½ 1/- 0/11½ 1/-
Vallambrosa, 12/3

SHIPPING

Argentine, 19/3
Cairn Line, 6/3 6/-
Cunard, 23/- 3/- 2/6
Do., 5% Pref., 88½ 9 9 8¾
Do., 5% Deb., 94½
Elder, Demster, 51% Pref., 9/6
French Steam Navigation, 6½% Bds., 103
Furness, 21/6 22/-
Indo-China, Defd., 72/9
Jacobs, 30/- 30/-
Nelson, 5% Deb., 94½
Nitrate Producers, 9¾ 1 1¼
P. & O., 5% Pref., 96
Do., Defd., 51/10½ -/10½
Do., 5½% Deb., 100½
Do., 5% Deb., 98½ 9½ 8½ ½
R.M.S.P., 25½
Do., 5% Deb., 96½ 5½ 6½
Shaw Savill and Albion, 5% "A" Pref., 65/-
Union-Castle, 6½% Pref., 11/11¼
Walford, -/8¼
White Star, 6½% Pref., 12/10½ 13/- 12/9 -/10½ -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lamport and Holt, 6½% Pref., 3/3
Tankers, Pfd. Pref., 8/7½ -/4½ -/7½ -/4½††
Do., Funding, 31½††

TEA AND COFFEE

Anglo-Ceylon and Gen., 35/4½ -/8¼ 6/- 5/- -/4½ 5/-
Assam, 15/3
Assam Consld. Tea, 12/4½ -/9 -/9 -/7½ 12/- -/4½
Assam Frontier, 22/6†† -/6▲ -/6▲ -/6 -/6
British Indian, 60/- 58/- 60/- 58/10½
Ceylon, 5/7½ 5/8¼
Dolosweila, 19/9 -/9
Dumoi, 7½% Pref., 60/- 40/-
Eastern Assn., 72/6
Eastern Prod., 80/- -/9
Galaha, Ceylon, 51/9 -/9
Jhanzi, 50/-
Jorehaut, 69/9
Nanadang, 38/3½† 9/-
Nawara Eliya, 15/11½
Ouvah, 7/4½ 5/- 4½ 5/-
Pandan, 23/- 25/-
Scottish of Ceylon, 55/9 61/9
Singlo, 50/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alliance of Ceylon, 45/-
Allvnazar, 6% Pref., 9½ ½ 29/12/9 29/12/9
Anshunan, 1/10½
Bielle Beta, 27/-
Demerara, 65/-▲
Kirkcaldy, 14/-†† 13½††
Lanuva, 44/9 -/9

Mayfield, 9½ 2/- -/6
Rangalla Cons., 29/3
Utd. Planters' Ceylon, 26/-
Yatiyantota, 18/-

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 276½
Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 103 3
Do., Defd., 23 4½ 5
Anglo-Portuguese, 22/4½
Cables and Wireless, 7% "A," 60 58½ 9 8½ 9¼ 9
8½ 9 7 8 7 8½ ¼ 7½ 7 6½ 8¼ 7¼ 8½ 8 6½ 8¼ 9½ 8 7½ ¾ 7 6½
Do., "B," 30½ ¼ ½ ¾ 29½ 30¼ ½ 30 29½ 30 ¼ ½ ¾
Do., 5½% Pref., 97½ ¾ ¼ ½ ¾ ¼ ½ ¾ ¼

CONNOLE, RICKEARD & GREEN,

82, QUEEN-STREET, EXETER.

SIDMOUTH.

One of the best Properties in this favourite resort, near the Sea Front and Cliffs.

South aspect; every modern convenience.

Three reception, large hall, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms. Heated Garage 24ft. by 24ft.

FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE with electric light and h.c. basins in all rooms.

VERY ATTRACTIVE GARDEN with tennis court, nearly FOUR ACRES.

Photograph and particulars from the Sole Agents:—CONNOLE, RICKEARD, and GREEN.

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A Unique HOUSE, built six years ago by eminent Architect, S.E. aspect. Views to Berry Head and Portland. Hall, two reception 21ft. by 20ft. and 20ft. by 16ft., seven bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms; electric light, main water and drainage; garage and cottage built in same style; 3½ ACRES, extending to cliffs; tennis court. Might Let for two months with option to purchase.—Sole Agents as above.

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COUNTRY HOUSE with country and sea views. S.E. aspect. Conveniently planned. Lounge hall, two receptions, eight bed rooms; electric light, central heating, telephone, gravitation water, main drainage; good domestic offices with servants' hall; about TWO ACRES of garden with lawn and vegetable garden.

Particulars from Agents, as above.

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IDEAL HOMES CONTRACT BUILT.

FREEHOLD, £1,500.

Large garden, backing on to golf links, close to station.

Two reception rooms. Three bed rooms. Large kitchen, &c.

SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCES.

Four beds, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; large garden, space for garage.

£1,050, FREEHOLD.

To be LET, SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCES. Four bed, two reception rooms, &c. SPACE FOR GARAGE. £80 PER ANNUM, OR FREEHOLD £850.

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Telephones:—HOLBORN 7575/6 and POTTERS BAR 93.

TOWN HOUSES

(Continued from Page 22)

FURNISHED HOUSES to be LET.

BERKELEY-SQUARE (adjoining).—Well FURNISHED and having five reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, passenger lift; garage.

BELGRAVIA.—FURNISHED in excellent taste, and containing six reception rooms, 14 bed rooms, two bath rooms and lock-up garage for one car.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, overlooking the Park.—To be LET from about 14th May; accommodation, six reception rooms, 14 bed rooms, two bath rooms; passenger lift and garage.

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HYDE PARK, in a quiet position.—Bright and attractive, with four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms; large garage.

HYDE PARK, in a favourite Square.—To be Let, with full staff of servants, together with plate and linen; accommodation, four reception rooms, five best bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Further particulars of Messrs. LOFTS and WARNER, 153, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, W.1. 'Phone, Grosvenor 2400.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS,

125, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

Telephone: Kensington 4365 (three lines).

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE, comprising four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath rooms, &c. Fitted basins. &c. PRICE ONLY £2,300.

CAMDEN HILL.—STUDIO-TYPE RESIDENCE, comprising six bed rooms, bath room, two-three reception rooms, &c.; independent hot water. Fitted basins. &c. Good Lease. PRICE 4,000GNS.

BOLTONS, THE (near).—Modernised and redecorated RESIDENCE, with South aspect, comprising six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; parquet and jointless floors. FREEHOLD £5,000.

HAMPSTEAD. High open position.—Beautifully appointed DETACHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; five bed, two bath, two reception rooms, and excellent offices. HOT and COLD WATER in BED ROOMS. PARQUET FLOORS. GAS FIRES. Heating pretty terraced GARDEN. PRICE £4,000 for 70 years' lease and fittings.—Agents, BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood. N.W. 8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (quiet-after position).—MODERNIZED and NEWLY DECORATED RESIDENCE, with charming garden; seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms, and offices; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER. Lease nine years. Reasonable premiums for improvements, &c.—Sole Agents, BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

ONLY £250 P.A.

HAMPSTEAD (in bright and high position, 5mins. of Tube).—ULTRA-MODERN RESIDENCE, nicely and exceptionally furnished; two large and one small bed rooms, bath room, and bed room, kitchen, scullery, and offices; central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms; good garden. GARAGE. 10gns. weekly.—MR. ROSS, Estate Agent, 171, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3. Primrose 1121.

STRAND-on-the-GREEN.—Beautiful GEORGIAN HOUSE to be LET, four bed, three reception; all modern conveniences.—Write Box 08155, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WILLIAM WILLETT,

LTD.

For the best selection of

HOUSES AND FLATS

IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

Apply:—

Head Office: Sloane-square, S.W.1

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South Lodge, Putney Heath, Roehampton.

And Cheam-road, Ewell.

NON-BASEMENT WITH PRIVATE GARAGE.

£3,600 OR OFFER will purchase this modern sunny HOUSE with small garden; four bed, bath, three receptions, all south with BARKER and SEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

BRIGHT MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE, THURLOE-SQUARE, close to the Brompton Oratory.—This sunny and attractive HOUSE, held on lease, is to be SOLD by auction on April 23rd.—Auctioneers, BARKER and SEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

BELGRAVIA'S MOST FAVOURITE POSITION.

48, EATON-TERRACE, S.W.1.—The Grosvenor LEASE of this compact and cheerful HOUSE, having five bed rooms and three reception rooms, will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs. BARKER and SEALE, 12, Lowndes-street, S.W.1, on the 23rd inst.

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OFF QUEEN'S-GATE.—Modernized and redecorated GARAGE PREMISES for three cars and rooms over; vacant possession; £200 required for lease and improvements.—Phone Kens. 2808, or write Box P.1982, The Times, E.C.4.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

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FRANK SWAIN,

Auctioneer, Surveyor, and Estate Agent,

170, HIGH-STREET, NOTTING-HILL-GATE, W.11.

HOLLAND PARK.—Capital UPPER MAISONNETTE with four bed rooms, two reception, bath room, kitchen; long rent £130 per annum, plus rates.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, as above.

ROLAND-GARDENS (close to Gloucester-road Station).—LOWER MAISONNETTE, comprising four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bathroom, two lavatory basins, bath room, kitchen; rent £300 per annum.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For particulars and VIEWS of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTES and FLATS apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida-vale, W.9. Paddi. 7230 (four lines).

MAIDA VALE (close to Tube).—Exceptionally FURNISHED ENTRANCE FLAT; two reception, two bed rooms, bath, kitchen, and offices; to be LET for three-four months from May 1st; 4½gns. per week with use of gardens.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

MAIDA VALE (close to Warwick-avenue Tube).—Charming UPPER MAISONNETTE, two reception, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath; gardens with tennis courts at rear. Rent £125 per annum.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

A Charming SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two reception, two or three bed; constant hot water; £180 per annum.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co.

A Well-furnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two bed rooms, sitting kitchen; all large rooms with usual offices; electric, phone, and use of garden; 3 guineas.—Apply Housekeeper, 1, Bassett-road, N. Kensington, close to Ladbroke-grove Station.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT; reception, two bed rooms; constant hot water; 3½gns.; catering as required.—Waldorf House, Hogarth-road, Kensington.

AT 13, LANCASTER-GATE.—Charming SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, newly redecorated and refurnished; third floor; three bed rooms; constant hot water; all conveniences; moderate; owner must let. Paddi. 6509.

BACHELOR'S high-class FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET; excellent service; good valeting; spotlessly clean; constant hot water.—Mayfair Chambers, 7, Ballerton-street, opposite Selfridge's.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for season; overlooking Hyde Park; 3½gns. weekly; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three receptions, kitchen, &c.; no agents.—Write Box P.1494, The Times, E.C.4.

BLACKHEATH, S.E. (in a fine position).—SELF-CONTAINED FLAT with windows opening on to large garden; two bed, bath, two reception, tiled kitchen; gas heater, electric light and power; £125 per annum inclusive.—STOCKER and ROBERTS, 2, Railway Approach, Lewisham, S.E.

CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON, W.8.—Very light UPPER MAISONNETTE, south and East aspects; three bed, bath, two receptions, offices. No premiums. Strongly recommended by MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

CHILTERN COURT,

CLARENCE-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.

Particulars of these high-class Residential Flats may be obtained from the

CHILTERN COURT ESTATE OFFICE,

BAKER-STREET STATION, N.W.1

('phone, Welbeck 1220), or from

FREDK. DAWSON, Estate Agent,

Metropolitan Railway, Baker-street Station, N.W.1.

CHARMING SERVICE SUITES or PARK-LANE FLATS, overlooking Street Activity.—Apply Bailey, 41, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

BERKELEY-SQUARE (OFF).

CHARMING MAISONNETTE.—Four rooms, kitchen, and bath room; central heating, constant hot water. Rent £275 per annum.—Recommended by DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2376-7.

A BARGAIN.

BRYANSTON-SQUARE (off).

ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT with its own private door; one reception room, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; constant hot water, central heating. Exclusive rent £240 per annum. Long lease. Premium £70.—DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2376-7.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for lady, gentleman, or married couple of means, desiring unfurnished ROOMS with a town house of distinction, one minute from Hyde Park-gardens; three good bed rooms, bath, and two private sitting rooms available, and well-trained staff; house too large for owner; unexceptionable references given and required.—Apply letter only, X., Coleman Trust, Limited, Finsbury House, Blomfield-street, E.C.2.

GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; sitting, bed room, kitchen, bath, &c.; electric light and gas fire.—Apply by letter, 111, Gower-street, W.C.1.

SERVICE FLATS.

HANS-CRESCENT, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—An unique opportunity to obtain really high-class Unfurnished Suite in a completely modernized building three minutes park; one bed room, bath, handsome reception room with oak floors; entirely self-contained. Rent £180.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. PASSENGER LIFT. AN EFFICIENT STAFF. EXCELLENT COOKING.

Apply MARLER, Hall and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLATS.

KENSINGTON, overlooking Gardens, facing South.—In gentlewoman's house, first floor, three rooms, hall, bath room, £200; second floor, two rooms, bath, £160, extra bed room £52; butler-valet; really good cooking; present tenants highly recommend.—Write Box 8.125, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON.—Well-appointed SERVICE FLAT, facing South, and with access to favourite square; one bed, bath, one reception room; many modern improvements.—strongly recommended by

£130 P.A.

MARSH and PARSONS,

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

NEW FLATS IN HAMPSTEAD.

MORELAND COURT, Finchley-road, near Platts-lane.—This new building, just completed, is situated near Heath and 20 minutes' Selfridge's by omnibus. Available FLATS contain one reception room, dining lounge, three bed rooms, &c. Rent £210 per annum inclusive. Constant hot water, chosen electricity, quiet, sunny aspect, delightful views. ON VIEW DAILY.—All particulars Estate Office, Moreland Court, Finchley-road, N.W.2. (Hamp. 1529.)

PICCADILLY-CIRCUS (one minute).—Two bed, one reception, kitchen, and bath; third floor; £160 per annum.—Brookes, 26, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus. Gerrard 1660.

QUEEN'S-GATE.—MANSION FLAT; two reception, two bed, kitchen, bath, lavatory; perfect order; second floor; lift; porter; £315 per annum inclusive.—CARR and Co., 108, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished for any period.

High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.

Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.

Telephone: Kensington 3672 (six lines).

SMALL beautifully FURNISHED FLAT, KENSINGTON; service; to be Let for season; one double bed room, bath room; two reception rooms; 5gns. weekly.—Write Box P.1885, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Perfectly FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; newly decorated; sitting room, dining room, two or more bed rooms, private bath room, all connecting; excellent cooking; attendance; quiet neighbourhood; terms moderate.—Apply 12, Southwell-gardens, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

HAREWOOD COURT, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.—Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for any period; every comfort and convenience; excellent cooking at moderate tariff. Also Unfurnished suites.—Apply to Manageress, as above.

SUPERIOR UNFURNISHED FLAT.—Three large rooms, electric light; bath room; every convenience; suit two ladies; extra rooms if required.—69, Greybound-lane, Streatham Common.

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SERVICE FLATS.

3, CORK-STREET, BOND-STREET, W.1.

TO be LET by week or longer; one or two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room; just redecorated; excellent cuisine; 'phone, lifts, &c. Rent, including attendance, 3 to 14 guineas.—Apply Steward, 'phone, Regent 0156.

SWISS COTTAGE.

WELL FURNISHED FLAT; one reception, three beds, bath, kitchen, and usual offices; 4½gns. week.—Apply PEMBERTON and CLARK, 44A, Wellington-road, N.W.8. Primrose 2233.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WHITEHALL COURT.—One double bed room, large sitting room, bath-dressing room; beautifully furnished and appointed.—Apply ESTATE OFFICE, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 8166.

2, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W.5.—FURNISHED; two (or three) large ROOMS; constant hot water; kitchen, bath; 3½ guineas weekly including electric light. Kens. 9072.

CONTINENTAL

BACHELOR FLAT to be LET, MONTE CARLO. Furnished or Unfurnished.—Write Box 8.264, The Times, E.C.4.

LE TOUQUET.—High-class FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED; 4 bed rooms, 2 bath rooms, 2 reception rooms, with service; reduced terms for February.—Write Box 8.148, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

A Modern FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT wanted; one double and one single bed room, one reception room, bath room, from the end of May until the end of July.—Write Box 8.233, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FLATS in KENSINGTON with three-four bed rooms, at rents up to 10gns. a week, are urgently required for waiting applicants by SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

KENTON, 42, NORTHWICK-AVENUE.—Modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE enjoying views over golf course, conveniently situated for station and shops. Hall, two reception, three good bed, bath, and other offices; brick built garage; price £1,850.

HARROW-on-the-HILL, 17, WHITMORE-ROAD.—Attractive labour-saving FREEHOLD RESIDENCE overlooking the famous Cricket Fields and within easy reach of station and shops. Entrance hall, two reception, four bed, bath, domestic offices; garage; good garden.

PEACEY will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION (unless sold previously) on 28th April, 1930, at his Office, Station Approach, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

HARROW.

ATTRACTIVE detached MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE about five minutes of station and shops. Lounge hall, two reception, four bed, bath, labour-saving offices, coachhouse; garage. Charming garden. PRICE £2,000.—Apply A. E. PEACEY and Station Approach, Harrow.

BETWEEN BICKLEY and CHISLEHURST.—An absolutely new, very elevated position.—Delightfully artistic RESIDENCE, with every labour-saving device, in perfect order; five beds, dressing, two baths, three receptions; 2 acres; tennis; garage. FREEHOLD £6,250. Sole Agents, GEO. WYATT, 24, Broadway, Bromley. Ravensbourne 2926.

The choicest spot near Town.

COOMBE WARREN, KINGSTON HILL.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, actually on the golf course and within a stone's throw of Kingston Hill.

PERFECT SECLUSION, HIGH, GRAVEL SOIL.

A well-planned and attractive modern Freehold residence; panelled hall, two receptions, six bed rooms, good offices; garage space and private lock-up stabling. POSSESSION.

Central heating. South-East aspect. Splendid views. Five minutes' walk of 1½ hrs. golf.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Apply

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SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

COTTAGE, in exceptional position, BLACKHEATH, S.E., in grounds of historic house and overlooking Greenwich Park and Heath; three beds, bath, two reception, hall, two w.c.s, and offices; with oak doors and much panelling; garage and squash racquets court available. Rent £130 per annum; rates about £35.—STOCKER and ROBERTS, Agents, 135-137, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

DULWICH, near Lordship-lane, colleges, station, trams and omnibuses.—UNIQUE FREEHOLD, standing in grounds of about ONE ACRE. On two floors only. Central heating; hot and cold washstands and fitted wardrobes to all bed rooms, parquet flooring; six beds, two bath rooms, billiard room, two reception rooms, and lounge; large garage. For AUCTION April 30th, unless previously sold privately. Must be sold as owner moving to country.—Agents, JOHN BOTT and SONS, opposite Herne Hill Station, S.E.24. 'Phone: 0013 Brixton.

GOLDERS GREEN.—An exceptionally attractive RESIDENCE, close to Tube Station; four good bed rooms, two excellent reception rooms, lounge hall, splendid domestic offices; extensively decorated and fitted; nice garden; full-size GARAGE. Only enquirers viewing. Long lease; moderate ground-rent. PRICE £3,750.—Sole Agents, ERNEST GWERS, Ltd., Estate Offices, Golders Green (Speedwell 2711), and 200, Finchley-road, and West Hampstead.

HARROW (main road).—Detached, timbered; four or five bed, three reception, cloak room; garage; £1,750.—Draisey, Builder, Sudbury Hill, near L.N.E. and District stations. 'Phone, Wembley 3033 or Ealing 2182.

Ideal for City man, being twenty minutes' station and Sloane and 30 minutes' the City.

MIDDLESEX.—Architect-built RESIDENCE on private restricted Estate; four bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath, two w.c.s; sunny rooms. *Central heat. Space for garage. Well laid out garden.* PRICE £1,400 FREEHOLD.—Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and *Fox*, 2, West End-buildings, Hatch-end. Tele. 165; or adjoining South Kensington Station, Tele. Kens. 8275.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

RENT £105 PER ANNUM.

PUTNEY HEATH—ROEHAMPTON.—Unique residence. A charming semi-detached MODERN RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, dining room, drawing room, lounge with fire place, kitchen; independent hot water; excellent order; small garden; long lease with option of Freehold; reasonable premium asked.—Sole Agents, ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8. Kelvin 8744.

SALISBURY HALL, near ST. ALBANS.—A charming SECLUDED RESIDENCE of CHARACTER; three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed rooms, &c.; Four Acres, Lodge, &c. Rent £295 per annum. To be LET from 24th June, 1930. Apply HUMBALL and EDWARDS, Land Agents, St. Albans.

WATFORD.—Exceptional opportunity to secure sound HOUSE for Nursing Home, Boarding House, or School; Detached; 12 bed, three baths, four reception; garage, &c.; near station; £2,000 FREEHOLD.—P., 6, Stanley-road, Watford.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (close to).—LONGFORGAN.—an admirably planned MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three reception, large lounge hall, gravel-foot offices; delightful garden, three-quarter Acre, full-size tennis lawn, orchard lawn, &c.; ample garage space. For SALE privately, or by Auction in May 8th.—Messrs. ROSE PRIOR, 54, High-street, and 64, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (near); high ground.—Exceedingly attractive RESIDENCE; five bed and dressing rooms, bath, two reception rooms, good offices; large garden; detached garage. FREEHOLD £1,750. Specially recommended.—Sole Agents, HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

WIMBLEDON PARK.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,300.

In a choice position amidst rural surroundings and enjoying open views. Almost adjoining golf course. Close to 'bus routes.

A well-built and attractive MODERN RESIDENCE.

Two reception, five bed and dressing rooms, bath, compact offices.

Garage. Large garden. Space for tennis lawn.

All modern conveniences. In excellent order. Two minutes. South aspect. Decorative repair.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Apply Sole Agents:—HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, and 25, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

WIMBLEDON (near Common).—FURNISHED HOUSE, May-Oct.; seven bed, three reception; garage; tennis; 6½gns.—Write Box 04329, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

15 MILES ON LONDON SIDE OF NEWMARKET.

IN MIDST OF COUNTRY RETAINING PERFECT SECLUSION FROM HURRYING TRAFFIC AND TOWN ATMOSPHERE. IDEAL FOR SUMMER.

A Really beautiful ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, standing in a park and surrounded by lovely old gardens. Accommodation:—Four reception rooms, 20 bed and four bath rooms.

Electric light and other modern conveniences. Garages, stabling, &c.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

For the Summer at 33 guineas a week.

Apply GIFFARD, ROBERTSON, and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tel., Gros. 1671).

MOST CHARMING PART OF HAMPSHIRE.

1½ MILES FROM NEW FOREST AND SEA.

A splendid COUNTRY MANSION (now used as a boarding school) with good gardens, lawns, and playing fields of 40 Acres; five reception, 17 bed rooms (accommodation for 50 persons), bath rooms, gymnasium, chapel, excellent domestic offices; also all modern conveniences, to be LET FURNISHED four to six weeks from 1st August; 50 guineas per week. Illustrated brochure on application to interested inquirers.—CECIL G. WOOD, Milton Hall, New Milton, Hants.

ALDEBURGH-ON-SEA.—First-class Golf and Yachting. Quiet and bracing. Lists of FURNISHED HOUSES sent on application.—RAINSFORD, Estate Agent, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

CANTERBURY (near).—Charming old FURNISHED TUDOR FARMHOUSE; two reception, four bed rooms, bath; modern conveniences; nice garden.—ARTHUR MASON, Auctioneer, Canterbury.

In the Favourite District.

CORHAM, SURREY.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE; high ground, excellent views; lounge hall, three reception, seven bed, two baths; garage; delightful garden of 2½ ACRES, hard tennis court. To be LET FURNISHED for five months.—Sole Agents, EWBANK and GUY, Cobham.

CORNWALL, 14 miles Newquay.—To be LET, detached FURNISHED COTTAGE on cliffs; uninterrupted view of sea; six beds, two sitting; steep five; hot and cold; basins, bath; indoor sanitation; main water; Aga cooker; £2 10s. weekly.—Write Box P.1861, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNWALL.—To be LET FURNISHED, sunny, sheltered MODERN HOUSE; sea views; two reception, four five bed, bath (hot and cold); garage; garden; fishing, bathing, golf.—Howe, Covenack.

COTSWOLDS.

ONE of the MOST BEAUTIFUL OLD HOUSES in STONE BUILT WITH TUDOR GABLES AND MULLIONED WINDOWS.

Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.

Large Garage with accommodation over. Charming grounds of about 2 Acres with tennis lawn, rose garden, wood, and a fine example of a XVIth Century Dovecote.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

FOR THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE LONGER.

MODERATE RENTAL.

Full details from GIFFARD, ROBERTSON, and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tel., Gros. 1671).

DEVON.—FURNISHED SEASIDE COTTAGE near CREYDE; glorious view; one living, four bed rooms (fitted basins); electric light; garage.—Holme, Penn, Bucks.

EASTBOURNE.

FOR FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS

Apply OAKDENS, 24, Cornfield-road.

Established 1879. Telephone 1234.

EASTBOURNE.—May onwards, two sitting, four bed rooms, all conveniences; near golf, tennis.—Write Box P.1880, The Times, E.C.4.

FERMOY, Co. CORK.—To be LET FURNISHED, THE LAURELS; three sitting, five bed rooms, bath room; electric light; garden, greenhouse; stabling, garage with pit.—Bond, Chatsleyens, Fermoy.

HAMPSHIRE.

AN OLD HOUSE recently restored at great expense and now in first-class order with all modern conveniences.

Three reception rooms; three bath rooms; eight bed rooms.

Two tennis courts; garden sloping to river with fishing.

REASONABLE RENT FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

For full details apply GIFFARD, ROBERTSON, & LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tel., Gros. 1671.)

HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA. BARTON-ON-SEA, and NEW FOREST.—For FURNISHED HOUSES apply HEWITT and Co., New Milton.

HOPE COVE, DEVON.—FURNISHED HOUSE (except from 1st August to 12th September); facing sea; boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis. Low rent now to end of June.—Beer, Solicitor, Kingsbridge.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Lists of all FURNISHED HOUSES and Properties for Sale forwarded free on application to W. WHITBY, Estate Agent, Sandown.

LOSSIEMOUTH (near).—SUPERIOR HOUSE; three public, billiard room, nine bed and dressing, three bath, three servants' bed rooms; central heating, acetylene gas, telephone; rough shooting; near sea and golf; £133 per month (127). ANDERSON, nine RESIDENCE; three baths, three public rooms, bed and servants' accommodation; telephone; three acres grounds; fishing available; £60 per month (55). Many others available for summer and autumn.—JOHNSTON, F.S.I., 217, Union-street, Aberdeen.

NEAR HINDHEAD Surrey.—FURNISHED HOUSE, three reception, five bed rooms; all conveniences; garage, garden; cow if preferred. Moderate rent.—Write Box P.1501, The Times, E.C.4.

NORFOLK BROADS.—To be LET for three or four months from June, charming VICARAGE; seven bed rooms, three reception; garden produce; tennis; wireless; telephone.—Vicar, Hoveton, Wroxham.

SUSSEX.

CLOSE TO TWO FAMOUS GOLF COURSES.

Amidst the beautiful uplands between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne.

A PICTURESQUE TUDOR SUSSEX FARMHOUSE.

Lounge hall; three reception rooms; eight bed rooms; bath room. Usual offices.

Electric light; good water supply; central heating.

LOW RENTAL FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

Full details from GIFFARD, ROBERTSON, & LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W. (Tel., Gros. 1671.)

SUSSEX.—Summer Holidays; delightful PREPARATORY SCHOOL; four reception, 12 bed, five bathrooms; tennis, &c.; garage; stabling; 3 acres, charming garden. Small large family or party.—Write Box 08155, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SUMMER MONTHS.—COUNTRY HOUSE; nine bed rooms; electric light; input bathing, boat, and lake, mountain country, sea and sands four miles.—Apply Owner, Glasdrys, Carnarvonshire.

SUNNY DEVON.—To be LET, short periods, from now, well FURNISHED HOUSE; all conveniences; nine rooms; centre of sports, golf two minutes; garage. —Write Box P.1681, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET (Windsor four miles, Staines three miles), from May 9th to August 30th, very delightful and interesting ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE; beautiful gardens in all, 4½ Acres; four reception rooms including banqueting hall with minstrel's gallery, billiard room with full-sized table, seven bed rooms, and rooms for four servants, two bath rooms; tennis court; garage for two cars; near river, Church, Post Office, station; London 45 minutes by car; £16 guineas a week.—Write Box P.1813, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH DOWNS, near.

DELIGHTFUL RURAL POSITION adjoining Common.

Easy reach of Brighton and Haywards Heath.

This charming OLD TUDOR HOUSE, carefully restored and brought up to date, three reception and seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; garages and cottage; gardens in lawns and paddocks; in all

9 ACRES.

SCOTT PITCHER, Estate Agent, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

NORFOLK.

DRAYTON LODGE, NEAR NORWICH.

For SALE, charming FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Lounge, three reception, lavatory and cloak rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and three w.c.s. OLD-WORLD GARDENS, GROUNDS AND WOODLAND. Outbuildings, garage, chauffeur's room, gardener's cottage, in all 18 ACRES. Vacant Possession.

Electric light, water, engine pumped, central heating, drainage to septic tank; telephone. Particulars and orders to view of S. MEALING-MILES and Co., Auctioneers, NORWICH.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

TO be LET, for year or less, charming well FURNISHED old Gloucestershire MANOR HOUSE; three reception, six beds, bath, &c.; hot and cold; light installed, good water supply, perfect sanitation, telephone; fruit, vegetables, lovely garden; garage; centre two Hunts, polo, golf.—White Box 8.102, The Times, E.C.4.

WHADDON CHASE HUNT.

CONVENIENT LEIGHTON BUZZARD and AYLESBURY.

TO be LET FURNISHED from three to 12 months, EXCELLENT COUNTRY HOUSE, occupying a high situation; fast trains to London under one hour. The house is away from the road and is approached by an avenue drive. Accommodation: three large sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; telephone; excellent stabling for hunters, garage; beautiful grounds, including tennis lawn and paddock, about TWO ACRES. Rent for 12 months £4 15s. per week, including gardener's wages. Slightly higher rents for shorter periods.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. L.R.9878.

VERY SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

To RENT FURNISHED in GLOUCESTERSHIRE, beautiful situation, lovely views; period furniture.

Seven bed rooms; two bath rooms; three reception rooms.

Central heating; electric light; water softener.

HUNTING WITH THE VALE OF BERKELEY.

Low rent for one year's tenancy.

Any further details may be obtained from GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, W. (Tel., Gros. 1671.)

WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGE, six months; two sitting, two bed rooms, bath; gas, electric light; garden; splendid position; 3gns.—Highleigh, Banstead, Surrey.

WEYMOUTH.—Attractive, well FURNISHED HOUSE; three sitting, six bed rooms; garden opening beach; lovely views; some months' main's stay.—Write Box 8.112, The Times, E.C.4.

WINCHELSEA (SUSSEX).—Charming BUNGALOW; accommodation three; electric light; main drainage; garage; Feb.-August, 4gns. weekly.—K., 72, Marine, Bexhill.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—By order of Executors.—Detached COUNTRY COTTAGE; two reception, three bed, bath room, &c.; large garden. Near omnibus route and links.

PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, fine position, on two floors; three reception, cloak room, five bed rooms, bath room, &c. Long lease; moderate ground-rent.

AUCTION 24th April.—Particulars from GORDON GREEN and WEBBER, 3, Sea-road, Bexhill.

CHILTERN HILLS. High and Bracing.

40 minutes by rail from London, one mile from station. TO BE LET, unfurnished, a very charming

AN Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE just off extensive common with private green in front. Accommodation: Eight bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, three reception rooms, &c.

Electric light, gas and water. Telephone. Garage. About TWO ACRES matured gardens. Tennis lawn, orchard, soft fruit, kitchen garden.

Agents: SWANNELL and SLY, Amersham.

BEACH BUNGALOW. Pett Level Estate, near Hastings. £275. Sites from £50. Road, water, gas. Grand scenery; excellent bathing; frequent buses.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, above Goring and Streatley.—To be LET, or LET on Lease, a charming FARM HOUSE in the GARTH HUNT. Picturesque old RESIDENCE on TWO FLOORS; electric light, central heating; main water; capital garage and stabling; two superior cottages; 200 acres of fruit, vegetables, lovely garden; garage; centre two Hunts, polo, golf.—White Box 8.102, The Times, E.C.4.

WHADDON CHASE HUNT.

CONVENIENT LEIGHTON BUZZARD and AYLESBURY.

TO be LET FURNISHED from three to 12 months, EXCELLENT COUNTRY HOUSE, occupying a high situation; fast trains to London under one hour. The house is away from the road and is approached by an avenue drive. Accommodation: three large sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; telephone; excellent stabling for hunters, garage; beautiful grounds, including tennis lawn and paddock, about TWO ACRES. Rent for 12 months £4 15s. per week, including gardener's wages. Slightly higher rents for shorter periods.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. L.R.9878.

VERY SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

To RENT FURNISHED in GLOUCESTERSHIRE, beautiful situation, lovely views; period furniture.

Seven bed rooms; two bath rooms; three reception rooms.

Central heating; electric light; water softener.

HUNTING WITH THE VALE OF BERKELEY.

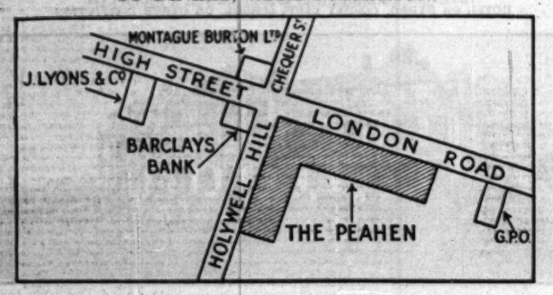
Low rent for one year's tenancy.

Any further details may be obtained from GIF

ST. ALBANS

THE PEAHEN HOTEL,
THE PREMIER HOTEL IN THE COUNTY.
RENOWNED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
34 BED ROOMS. AMPLE PUBLIC ROOMS. FULLY LICENSED.
FREE OF ALL RESTRICTIONS.

TO BE LET, WITH POSSESSION.



TO MULTIPLE TRADERS AND OTHERS DESIROUS OF OPENING SHOPS IN THIS MOST IMPORTANT CITY.

LOCK-UP SHOPS

ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED ON THE FRONTAGES OF THE HOTEL AND THEY WILL OCCUPY ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE TRADING POSITIONS IN THE CITY, BEING SUITABLE FOR ALMOST ANY TRADE.

For particulars and rents apply Joint Sole Agents.

MESSRS. DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS,
129, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1,
and at SOUTHPORT, YORK, and BRANCHES, and
MESSRS. HARDING & SON,
32, ST. PETER-STREET, ST. ALBANS.

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,

Holborn 8741
Guildford 1837

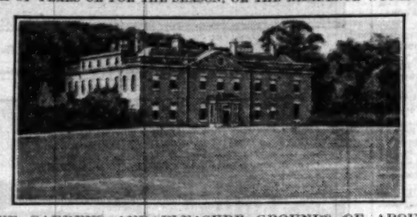
51A, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, W.C.2,
and at GUILDFORD, WOKING, and WEYBRIDGE.

Woking 54
Weybridge 12

STANMER HOUSE.

BETWEEN BRIGHTON AND LEWES.
TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR A TERM OF YEARS OR FOR THE SEASON, OR THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE LET FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

THE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE STANDS IN A WELL-TIMBERED PARK OF 500 ACRES, AMIDST BEAUTIFUL SOUTH DOWN SCENERY. IT IS VERY WELL FURNISHED AND HAS ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.



HALL, SIX RECEPTION ROOMS, COMPLETE OFFICES, 30 BED & DRESSING ROOMS, SIX BATH ROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, COMPANY'S WATER, TELEPHONE. GARAGE FOR FOUR CARS. STABLING FOR EIGHT.

MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS OF ABOUT 20 ACRES.
including hard and grass tennis courts, extensive lawns, wild garden, woodland walks; large walled kitchen garden, orchards, &c.
Rent, photographs, and full particulars from the Sole Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2.

SOUTH OF GUILDFORD.

On high ground, commanding extensive views.
A JACOBEAN-STYLE RESIDENCE,
with
ABOUT 36 ACRES.

Lounge, billiard room, three reception rooms and 16 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Stabling. Garage. Lodge. Cottage. Electric Light. Central Heating. Company's Water. Telephone.

Well-laid-out gardens, stone-paved terrace, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, woodland and grassland.

FOR SALE at a REASONABLE PRICE.

Full particulars from
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS.
51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2, and Guildford.

SURROUNDED BY EXTENSIVE OPEN COMMONS.

BETWEEN WOKING AND CHOBHAM.
FOR SALE.
A MODERN RESIDENCE.

Hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and good offices. Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Modern drainage. Two garages. Cottage.

DELIGHTFULLY TIMBERED GARDENS, including lawns, flower beds, two tennis courts, orchard, kitchen garden, woodland, and meadowland extending in all to
ABOUT 32 ACRES.

ONLY £6,000 FREEHOLD.

Full particulars from the Agents,
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS,
51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2, and Woking.

SURREY. GUILDFORD.

Beautiful position on South slope of Hog's Back.
FOR SALE.
A PICTURESQUE and WELL-ARRANGED STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

Lounge, three reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and compact offices.

Company's water. Modern drainage. Electric light. Central heating. Lodge. Garage. Chauffeur's quarters.

PLEASURE GROUNDS OF REMARKABLE CHARM.
ABOUT 11¼ ACRES.
REASONABLE PRICE.

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents,
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS,
51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2, and Guildford.

INVESTMENTS WANTED.

HARRODS, LTD.,

REQUIRE FOR SEVERAL SPECIAL APPLICANTS GOOD FREEHOLD or LONG LEASEHOLD

BUSINESS PREMISES, FLATS, VILLA PROPERTY, &c.

WILL OWNERS OR SOLICITORS PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT,

62-64, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.1?

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENTS
will appear on the Back Page of
"THE TIMES"
NEXT THURSDAY.

SALES held in the ESTATE ROOM at HANOVER-SQUARE or in the Country of
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.
FARMS and SMALL HOLDINGS.
TOWN PROPERTIES and INVESTMENTS.
CONTENTS of TOWN and COUNTRY MANSIONS.
SALES of ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE, Old China, Pictures, and other Works of Art, Jewellery, Antique Silver, Books, &c.

AUCTION GALLERIES and ESTATE SALE ROOMS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

Offices, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1; 90, Princes-street, Edinburgh; 41, Bank-street, Ashford, Kent; and Bridge-road, Welwyn Garden City. Also represented in New York and in the Colonies.

GODDARD & SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: GERRARD 2727 (6 lines).

FORTHCOMING SALES BY AUCTION

IN THE ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
AT THEIR HEAD OFFICES,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
(unless previously sold privately).

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

A Highly Attractive, newly erected
BLOCK OF FLATS,
known as
1-14, RECTORY GARDENS,
RECTORY-ROAD,
BECKENHAM, KENT,

comprising 14 self-contained flats, each of two or three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c., with gardens front and rear, fully let and producing Gross Rentals of
PER £1,950 ANNUM,
and affording a sound and remunerative FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers.

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Clapham, Fraser, and Williams, 15, Devonshire-square, E.C.2.

VALUABLE MODERN BLOCK OF
SHOP PROPERTY,
known as
87, 89, 89A, THAMES-STREET,
STAINES, MIDDLESEX,

occupying a bold corner position, and comprising three shops and spacious upper part of five rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c. Fully let and producing a gross income of
PER £358 2s. 0d. ANNUM,
rising in 1934 to £383 2s. 0d. per annum, thus affording a sound and improving FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers.

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Clapham, Fraser, and Williams, 15, Devonshire-square, E.C.2.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
31, WELBECK-STREET,
CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.1.

A CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, suitable for professional or private purposes.
Modernized without detriment or injury to its original characteristics, and beautifully appointed, with exquisite panellings, parquet floors, fine old fireplaces, &c.
Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, and usual offices.
Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Gas. Electric light and power.
Held on lease direct from the Howard de Walden Estate for a term having over 900 years unexpired, at a ground-rent of £50 per annum.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers:—

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
To Trustees and others. Gilt-edged Investment.
FREEHOLD.

A magnificent Modern Building occupying a highly valuable site,
43 & 44, ALBEMARLE-STREET,
PICCADILLY, W.1.

The premises comprise large, lofty, and well-lighted
SHOWROOMS and OFFICES,
having a commanding frontage of about 52 feet, a depth of 65 feet, and a SITE AREA of about 3,400 SQUARE FEET.
They are let as a whole to Important Tenants on full repairing lease at the low rental of
PER £5,500 ANNUM
WITH VALUABLE REVERSION IN 1941, and thus afford a thoroughly well secured and improving
TRUST INVESTMENT
producing this substantial annual income, likely to increase in the future.
Particulars, plans, and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers.

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Preston and Foster, Craig's Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

On THURSDAY, MAY 22nd, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
21 and 23, GROSVENOR-STREET,
MAYFAIR, W.1.
Successfully conducted for many years as
EARLE'S HOTEL,

and comprising spacious and well-arranged premises with inter-communication on every floor. The accommodation includes 40 bed rooms, 14 bath rooms, 11 reception rooms, and very extensive domestic offices.
The site has a frontage of 40 feet, a depth of 155 feet, and an area of about 6,200 feet, with rear frontage to Brook-mews.
Held on lease direct from the Duke of Westminster for a term having 59 years unexpired, at a ground-rent of £292 per annum.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers.

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above, or
DUNCAN B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, Mayfair; or of the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Harris, Chetham and Cohen, 6, Stratford-place, W.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

FOR SALE, NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
ABOUT ¾ HOUR BY ROAD OR RAIL FROM THE CITY, AMIDST DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS, PRACTICALLY ADJOINING GOLF LINKS.
A MOST TASTEFULLY DECORATED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

Also suitable for Private Hotel or School, beautifully appointed in every detail, with drive approach, lodge entrance, and 15 acres, placed on high ground, open views.

Vestibule comprising hall, charming suite of four reception rooms, handsomely decorated in various period styles, including a fine ballroom and card or dance room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and bright, adequate modern offices.

Central heating, and all up-to-date conveniences. Two garages, stabling, chauffeur's rooms, delightful well-timbered and kept grounds, grassland, also hard and grass tennis, squash racquet, and fine cricket field.

A REALLY CHOICE PROPERTY.
Full details and views of the Owner's Agents,
GODDARD & SMITH,
22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

On THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
At a phenomenally low reserve to ensure a sale,
TEMPLE HALL,
COLDINGHAM,
BERWICKSHIRE.

An attractive Residential and Agricultural Estate of
380 ACRES,

including a beautifully appointed RESIDENCE on high ground with lovely land and seascape views, capital stabling, garage, chauffeur's quarters, lodge entrance, matured gardens, inexpensive to maintain, electric light and heating; small residence and garden; two farm houses and steadings, and five cottages. The whole in excellent order and in a high state of cultivation. With vacant possession as a whole or in four lots.
Particulars and conditions of Sale of the Auctioneers.

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Solicitors:—Messrs. McGrigor, Donald and Co., 172, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

GLORIOUS BUCKS. 25 MILES OUT.
HIGH UP. NEAR GOLF.

COMPACT GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE
on two floors. Entrance hall, three reception, two bath, eight bed rooms; good offices; servants' hall; electric light, central heating, constant hot water; company's water; modern drainage; garage for three cars, stabling for two horses; beautifully timbered gardens; tennis lawn; meadowland.

5 ACRES FREEHOLD, £3,950, BARGAIN,
OR WITH TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES, £4,450.
Inspected and recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

EASTBOURNE.
NEAR BEACHY HEAD.

MAGNIFICENT POSITION.
BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE,
suitable for conversion into high-class Flats or for a School, Institution or Private Family Residence.
IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT.
Carriage drive, entrance and staircase halls, four fine reception rooms, 13 bed, two bath rooms, splendid ground-floor offices, servants' hall, oak doors and floors; panelling; company's electric light, gas and water; main drainage; central heating; telephone; conservatory; charming and perfectly secluded gardens; space for garage.

VERY LOW PRICE
FOR FREEHOLD.
Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

HIGH HERTFORDSHIRE.
ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

This delightful modern RESIDENCE in a finely-timbered miniature park and having its accommodation on two floors only. Central hall, three spacious reception rooms, oval billiard room; well-planned offices; 12 or 13 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; electric light; company's water and gas; gravel soil; modern drainage; beautiful mahogany doors and polished oak and parquetry floors; specimen mantels; garage for four cars; cottage; model farmery, dairy. The gardens are a beautiful feature, being finely timbered, and yet are inexpensively maintained.

ABOUT 32 ACRES, FREEHOLD.
OFFERED AT ONE-THIRD OF COST.
Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

FAVOURITE SURREY TOWN.
NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT GOLF.

QUIET POSITION. 30 MINUTES FROM LONDON.
High up. Gravel soil. South aspect.
SPLENDIDLY APPOINTED AND EASILY RUN MODERN RESIDENCE in FIRST-RATE ORDER.

Approached by a carriage drive and containing:—Lounge hall, three reception rooms; eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms. Excellent domestic offices with servants' sitting room. Company's electric light and power, water, main drainage. Telephone. Garage. Delightful gardens with full-sized tennis lawn, &c., kept up by one man, and absolutely private.

1½ ACRES FREEHOLD. TEMPTING PRICE.
Full particulars and illustrations of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

SECOND and FINAL SALE by AUCTION

OF THE REMAINING PORTION OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF

ORIENTAL AND BRITISH CARPETS AND RUGS

Comprising:—

A LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF FINE PERSIAN, INDIAN, CHINESE AND OTHER ORIENTAL AND BRITISH-MADE CARPETS AND RUGS

BY ORDER OF LENDERS FOR REALIZATION OF LOANS.

The collection includes fine examples from:—

SHIRAZ	HAMADAN	AFGHAN	TIENTSIN
KIRMAN	MOSUL	KASHAN	SMYRNA
TABRIZ	HERIZ	TEHERAN	ANATOLIA
MESHED	GHORAVAN	BUSHIRE	BOKHARA

and also

RARE SPECIMENS OF ANTIQUE CARPETS.

Messrs.

TOPLIS and HARDING and RUSSELL

will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION, in the Ballroom, Piccadilly Hotel, London, W.1,

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 30th and May 1st and 2nd, 1930, at 12.30 o'clock precisely each day.

On view on Monday and Tuesday prior to and on mornings of Sale.

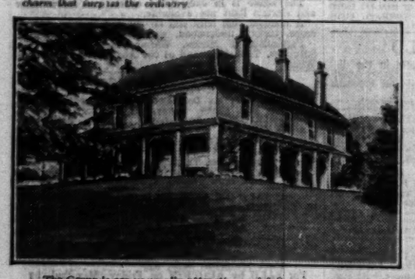
In each day's Sale will be included a large number of MEDIUM-PRICED CARPETS and RUGS suitable for country and town houses and flats ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

For illustrated catalogue apply to the Auctioneers, Messrs. TOPLIS and HARDING and RUSSELL, 28, Old Jewry, E.C. (Tel. Met. 8217); and from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. KLYY ROBB & Co., 19, Bedford Row, W.C.

By Direction of the Executors of the late Mrs. H. M. Galabin.

BISHOPSTEIGNTON, DEVONSHIRE.

In the charming Valley of the Teign, about three miles from Newton Abbot Railway Junction, two miles from Bishopsteignton (with its safe and excellent anchorage), close to Haldon Golf Links and enjoying one of the most picturesque positions on the South Coast and surrounded by Gardens of a beauty and charm that may say the ordinary.



LOT 1.
All that well-built FREEHOLD DETACHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE known as
"TAPLEY"
(for many years the country home of the late Dr. Alfred J. Galabin and Mrs. Galabin), standing at a nice elevation in its own secluded and beautifully laid-out Gardens and Grounds of over 3½ ACRES. Accommodation:—Entrance hall, drawing room, dining room, morning room, usual domestic offices fup to date in every way), study and billiard room, five principal bed and dressing rooms, four servants' bed rooms and box room, bath (hot and cold), lavatories, &c.; electric light, modern drainage, private water supply, garage (heated), stables, and outbuildings.

The Grounds are unusually attractive and fully matured, forming a very pretty setting to the Residence, whilst in the Arboretum are many fine flowering shrubs and trees collected from many parts of the world, walled fruit garden, rockeries, shady walks. Vacant Possession on Completion.

Lot 2.—A FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE situate fronting the main road in Bishopsteignton village.

Lot 3.—All that FREEHOLD Close of ORCHARD LAND known as "POUND HOUSE ORCHARD," situate fronting the road at the rear of Lot 1, and being Part Ord. No. 779, and extending to about TWO ACRES.

Lot 4.—A small FREEHOLD COTTAGE situate in the village of Bishopsteignton known as No. 1 CHAPEL COTTAGES.

N.B.—All Four Lots will be first Offered together, and if not so sold then, if the Auctioneers so decide at the time of the Sale, separately.

MICHELMORE, LOVEYS & SONS

have received instructions to offer the above for SALE by AUCTION at the Globe Hotel, Newton Abbot, on Wednesday, April 30th, 1930, at 3.30 p.m. Printed particulars (with photos) and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of them at their offices in Newton Abbot, Totnes, and Moretonhampstead, Devon, or from Messrs. HENRY G. BAILY and STRICKLAND, Solicitors, 13, Warrior-square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

BY DIRECTION OF THE HONBLE. CHARLES CLIFFORD.

CHUDLEIGH, SOUTH DEVON.

Forming part of a famous beauty spot known as "Chudleigh Rocks." Sale of an attractive and well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE standing in its own very beautiful gardens and grounds of over EIGHT-AND-A-HALF ACRES and close to the Valley of the River Teign.

MICHELMORE, LOVEYS & SONS

have been instructed to offer for SALE by AUCTION at THE GLOBE HOTEL, Newton Abbot, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30th, 1930, at 3 p.m., all that very interesting and unusually situate FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY known as "ROCK HOUSE," with the wonderful setting of Chudleigh Rocks as a background. The Property comprises a substantially built Residence in very good repair with the following accommodation:—On the ground floor: Fine entrance hall, dining room, drawing room, breakfast room, usual domestic offices, gentleman's lavatory. On the first floor: Eight bed and dressing rooms, bath (hot and cold and h. and c. supplied by central spiral staircase). On the second floor: Six bed rooms, box room, linen room, &c. Garages for two cars, gardener's cottage, &c. Main water supply, private drainage system. Gardens and grounds, which are laid out in a way that is quite unique, with charming rockeries, sunken dells, full of flowering shrubs, bulbs and trees, shady, well-treed walks, orchards and paddock. Carriage drive entrance, hard tennis court.

Printed Particulars with Photos and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of MICHELMORE, LOVEYS and SONS, Land Agents, Surveyors and Valuers, at their Offices in Newton Abbot, Totnes and Moretonhampstead, or from Messrs. HAROLD MICHELMORE and Co., Solicitors, Newton Abbot, Torquay, and Chudleigh.

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 23)

To Trustees and other Investors.
EXCELLENT FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.
CHOLMELEY ESTATE, READING.
FEE FARM RENTS AMOUNTING TO
£627 15s. 3d. PER ANNUM.

MESSRS. HASLAM & SON

will SELL by AUCTION, at the Chamber of Commerce, Friar-street, Reading, on Thursday, May 22nd, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately),
THE 288 PERPETUAL RENT CHARGES,
totalling £627 15s. 3d. per annum, and well secured on excellent Properties in Reading, as a whole or in the following lots:—

		Fee Farm Rents. £ s. d.			Fee Farm Rents. £ s. d.
Lot 1	...	7 17 6	Lot 8	...	74 2 6
2	...	115 12 6	9	...	20 2 0
3	...	15 18 6	10	...	18 0 0
4	...	60 2 0	11	...	40 10 0
5	...	20 0 0	12	...	67 0 0
6	...	82 7 0	13	...	61 10 6
7	...	12 2 6	14	...	25 10 3

The Properties on which the rents are secured are assessed at £6,256 per annum.
Auction Offices, Friar-street Chambers, Reading.

By direction of the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., with the concurrence of the present Lessee.

THE HAYCOCK HOTEL,

WANSFORD-IN-ENGLAND.
one of the most historic hostelries on the Great North Road, exceedingly well placed, about 83 miles from London, 6 miles from Stamford, and 7 miles from Peterborough.

Messrs.

FLEURET, HAXELL & VINE

have been instructed to prepare for SALE, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, on Thursday, May 8th, 1930, at 1 o'clock, unless previously disposed of privately,
THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD,
and if not sold as such a Lease having 20 years unexpired at Michaelmas last will be submitted.
It is undoubtedly an Hotel with every conceivable charm. For centuries it was Licensed, but dropped about 1896, and the owners, seeing enormous possibilities, applied for and obtained a Monopoly Value Licence in 1928.
Architectually speaking, it is one of the finest houses used for Hotel purposes, and very dignified in character.
The inside is in keeping with the exterior, being tastefully furnished and decorated and well equipped to cater for the
HIGH-CLASS TRADE,
which is being steadily improved and increasing.
Standing in is about four acres, with excellent outbuildings and gardens, and with its land running down to the River Nene, where boating and fishing is available. It offers every attraction, whilst hunting can be obtained with the Fitzwilliam, Woodland, Pytchley, and Cottesmore. Luffenham Golf Course is within easy reach.
This disposal of the FREEHOLD IS THEREFORE OF A MOST ATTRACTIVE NATURE, as, with entrances on the old and new roads, it should continue to command the whole of the passing traffic.
Particulars of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Newman and Bond, Solicitors, Barnsley; from Messrs. Wyman and Abbott, Solicitors, Priestgate, Peterborough; and, together with orders to view and further information, from the Auctioneers, 22, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.1.

By Direction of Trustee in Bankruptcy.

SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.

The very attractive and substantially built
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
containing all up-to-date conveniences with porcelain wash basins (hot and cold) and fitted wardrobes in bed rooms, designed for labour-saving, and known as
"STANHURST,"
BRAMBLEDOWN-ROAD,
containing panelled lounge hall and staircase, panelled and beamed dining room, drawing and morning rooms, all with parquet flooring, five bed rooms, marble enclosed bath, well-appointed domestic offices; central heating, electric light and gas.
BRICK-BUILT TERRACE OVERLOOKING GARDENS,
artistically laid out with crazy-paved walks, flowers beds and borders, grass tennis lawn.
TENNIS HARD COURT.
Brick-built garage and outbuildings, covering an area of over half an Acre, to be SOLD by AUCTION by

MILLER, PAXTON, & FAIRMINER,

at The Greyhound Hotel, East Croydon, on Monday evening, April 28th, 1930, at 7 p.m. precisely.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Trustee, R. Evans Smith, Esq., F.C.A., 79, Marklane, E.C.3; Messrs. Elwell and Binford Hole, Solicitors, 65, Colemanst., E.C.2; and of the Auctioneers, 5 and 6, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.2.

SYON HILL FARM, ISLEWORTH.—TWO DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE OF NURSERY STOCK—viz., Clipped Box, Yews, Flowering Shrubs, Standard Trees, Fruit Trees, 500 Standard Roses, Rock Plants, also Lights, Hand Frames, and other Items.

MESSRS.

PROTHEROE & MORRIS

will SELL on the premises as above on Tuesday and Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock each day, by order of Mr. F. T. Moore (the land having been sold).
On view. Catalogues on the premises and of the Auctioneers, 67, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of
FACTORIES, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES
(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and
PLANT AND MACHINERY.

GRAY'S INN ROAD.—To be Sold, with Possession, a compact FREEHOLD COMMERCIAL PROPERTY, equally suitable for Manufacturing or Warehouse purposes.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C., on FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, at Three o'clock precisely, the above-mentioned

FREEHOLD FACTORY PREMISES

situate at the corner of Henry-street and Brownlow Mews, Gray's Inn-road, with a total frontage thereto of about 174 feet, and an AREA of about 5,370 square feet, covered by a three-storey brick building, having a floor space of about 18,000 square feet.
Immediately after the Sale of the above will be offered the undermentioned

FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS.

Lot Two. An INCOME of £371 PER ANNUM, secured on a Freehold Property, adjoining the above Works, and known as Nos. 28, 29, and 30, Brownlow Mews.
Lot Three.

AN INCOME OF £815 PER ANNUM

secured on the FREEHOLD CINEMATOGRAPH DEPOT, Nos. 22 and 23, Brownlow Mews, and the adjoining MANUFACTURERS' SERVICE STATION, No. 24 to 27, the former being let on lease at £375 per annum and the latter at £440 per annum, the Lessees in both cases paying Rates, Taxes, Repairs, and Insurance.
May be viewed by orders to be obtained of the Auctioneers, and Particulars, with Plans and Conditions of Sale, had of Messrs. KENNETH BARTLETT, ELLIOTT & CO., Solicitors, 83, Cannon-street, E.C.4; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

G.R.

H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH. By order of the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY, Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots at H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH (to which British subjects only will be admitted), on TUESDAY, APRIL 29th, and following days at Eleven o'clock precisely each day:—

OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,

including 600 tons scrap steel and iron; 40 tons old Boiler Tubes; 100 tons old Wire Rope; 100 tons scrap Metal various; 130 tons old Lead Battery Plates; four tons Peroxide of Lead; 55 tons scrap Zinc Ashes and Bottoms; 2½ tons scrap Aluminium; 10 tons White Metal; 110 tons Old Electric Cable; 21 tons Old Rope and Paperstuff; 24 tons Canvas Hoses, Rags and Cuttings; Engineers' obsolete machine Tools; three old Boilers; Cranes; electric apparatus various; Motor Generators; Alternators; four 150 B.H.P. 400 volt 3 phase Induction Motors and Motors various; two Touring Cars; Motor, Sailing and other Boats; Oil Bodings; ships' Furniture and Fittings; Timber, Firewood and numerous other effects.
May be viewed three days preceding Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1s. each) had at the Dockyard or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

By Order of the Directors of MORGAN and Co., Ltd., the well-known MOTOR BODY BUILDERS, of Leighton Buzzard.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, MAY 8th, at Eleven o'clock precisely, this Company's Works, Machinery, and Stock in the following manner:—
As a first Lot will be offered the

FREEHOLD CANAL-SIDE FACTORY

at Leighton Buzzard, which occupies an AREA of 6¾ ACRES, with Buildings thereon having a floor space of about 75,000 square feet, there being included in the purchase the whole of the PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK. If not thus sold, then the Property will be offered with the Plant and Machinery (but without the Stock), and if again unsold the Freehold Property will be offered as a Lot by itself, to be followed immediately by a SALE by AUCTION IN LOTS IN DETAIL of the PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK, STORES, and other contents of the Works as separately advertised.
Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery and Stock may be had, when ready, of EDWARD HARRIS, Esq., Solicitor, 3, Fisher-street, Swansea; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

At the MOTOR BODY BUILDING WORKS of MORGAN and Co., Ltd., LEIGHTON BUZZARD.
MESSRS.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, on the Premises, on THURSDAY, MAY 8th, and following day, at Eleven o'clock precisely each day, the

PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK, STORES

and other contents of the Works, including:
WOODWORKING MACHINERY
by Wadkin, White and Robinson, including five Planing Machines, four Vertical Spindle Moulding Machines, four Band Saws, two Saw Benches, three Tenoning Machines.
ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS,
including six Lathes, Parkson Universal Milling Machine, Shaping Machine, Sheet Metal Plant, Plating Plant, Sand Blast Apparatus, 27 A.C. Motors up to 42 h.p., six Gas Engines, two Gas Producers, Electric Truck, and large quantity STOCK and STORES for Motor Body Builders.
Catalogues, when ready, may be had as in preceding advertisement.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT RIVERSIDE PROPERTY on the THAMES at CHISWICK.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, MAY 20, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the undermentioned Properties:—

THE FREEHOLD WATERSIDE FACTORY

recently occupied by Gwynne Cars, Ltd., which has a River Frontage of about 280ft. and an AREA of about ONE ACRE with Buildings thereon, having a FLOOR SPACE of about 36,000 SQUARE FEET, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
At the same time will be offered, in three Lots, the adjoining FREEHOLD WATERSIDE FACTORIES, as under:—

Lot.	River Frontage.	Area.	Floor Space.	Rental.
One	81 feet	2,400 yds.	19,200 sq. feet	£400 per annum
Two	113 ,,	2,400 ,,	23,000 ,,	£525 ,,
Three	116 ,,	2,250 ,,	23,000 ,,	£490 ,,

which are let on repairing Leases having unexpired terms of 5¼ years from Lady Day last.
Particulars with Plans may be had, when ready, of Messrs. LAST, RICHES, and FITTON, Solicitors, 18, Bolton-street, W.1; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS, and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Re GWYNNE CARS, Limited. By order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, at the MOTOR ENGINEERING WORKS, CHURCH WHARF, CHISWICK, on TUESDAY, MAY 20th, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the

PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK, STORES,

and other contents of the Works, including Screw-cutting and other Lathes, by Le Blond, Lang, Bradford; Churchill 12in. by 72in. Plain Grinder; Heald Internal Grinders; Tool and Cutter Grinders; Archdale Radial Drill, Selson 6-Spindle Drilling and Tapping Machine, Sensitive Drills, Vertical Milling Machine, Bliss Stamping Press; Sheet Metal Plant, including "Quickwork" 60in. Gap Rotary Cutter; Frost 4ft. Folder; Sheet Rolls, Wheeling Machine, Guillotines, Yoder Planishing Hammers, Swaging and Folding Machines, Wing Rolling Machines, Canning Plating Plant, Enamelling Ovens; Band and Circular Saws; Norton Crank Balancer, Herman and Froude Dynamometer; large assortment Engineers' Bits and Small Tools; Electric Motors 440 volt, D.C. 5 to 50 h.p., Office Furniture including Time Recorders, Milner Bent Steel Safe 50in. by 30in. by 60in., Habden Photo Copier, Typewriters, &c. STOCK-IN-TRADE, including Fabric and Sheet Metal Motor Bodies, Frames, Castings and Spares for Gwynne and Albert Cars, and other effects.
May be viewed on production of Catalogue to be had (when ready) as in preceding advertisement.

In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). Mr. Justice LUXMOORE.
In the Matter of JOHN CHAMBERS, LTD., Shipbuilders and Marine Engineers, of LOWESTOFT, Suffolk.

Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

are instructed to offer for SALE BY TENDER in one Lot as a Going Concern, this Company's FREEHOLD

SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINE WORKS

situate on Lake Lothing, having a frontage thereto of about 1,200ft., Sidings to the L. and N.E. Railway and an AREA of about 10¾ ACRES with Works Buildings thereon covering an area of about 96,000 square feet. There will be included in the purchase the whole of the Fixed and Loose PLANT and MACHINERY and the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS, the Purchaser having an OPTION of acquiring the Stock, Stores and Work-in-progress at a Valuation. Possession will be given on completion of the Running Contracts, but IMMEDIATE POSSESSION could be given to a Purchaser willing to complete same.
As a second Lot will be offered the FREEHOLD

WOOD SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING YARD,

situate in Laundry-lane, Lowestoft, with a water frontage of 520ft. and an AREA of about SIX ACRES, with two modern Hauling-up Slips together capable of accommodating four 160-ton vessels at a time.
Lot Three will comprise a FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE at the corner of Beccles Road and Dalton Road, with frontages thereto of 400ft. and an area of about 2,400 square yards.
Tenders, which must be in the form contained in the Particulars, should be marked "Tender re John Chambers, Limited," and delivered in a sealed envelope to the Receiver and Manager,
S. H. GILLETT, Esq., M.C., F.C.A.,
24, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2,
by Four o'clock on TUESDAY, MAY 20th, 1930.
Particulars with Plans and Conditions of Sale may be had, when ready